006936/15.

Company Registration No. 08255580 (England and Wales)

BRITISH ANIMAL RESCUE AND TRAUMA CARE ASSOCIATION CIC A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

WEL TUESDAY

ARCPNCET

A25 20/08/2019
COMPANIES HOUSE

A8AUKZWZ 6 31/07/2019 #3 COMPANIES HOUSE

	Page
Statement of financial position	1
Statement of changes in equity	2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 7

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2018

		201	8	2017	•
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		2,497		2,938
Current assets					
Stocks		18,894		13,086	
Debtors	5	4,330		6,511	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,645		21,765	
		 25,869		41,362	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	1				
one year	6	(8,777)		(7,846)	
Net current assets		_	17,092		33,516
Total assets less current liabilities			19,589		36,454
					
Reserves					
Income and expenditure account			19,589		36,454

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the income and expenditure account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 October 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 5-7-2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Professor J Slater

Director

Company Registration No. 08255580

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

	Income and expenditure account £
Balance at 1 November 2016	33,415
Year ended 31 October 2017:	
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	3,039
Balance at 31 October 2017	36,454
Year ended 31 October 2018:	
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	(16,864)
Balance at 31 October 2018	19,590
	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

British Animal Rescue and Trauma Care Association CIC is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 82 Players Crescent, Rushington Manor, Totton, Hampshire, SO40 9BD

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below

1.2 Income and expenditure

Donations received for the general purpose of the company are recognised as income on receipt and are not subject to corporation tax

1.3 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Trademarks and website

33% straight line

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases

Fixtures, fittings & equipment

15% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to surplus or deficit.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current (liabilities.

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.9 Taxation

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 3 (2017 - 3).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

3	Intangible fixed assets	Other	r
		£	Ē
	Cost	4.046	•
	At 1 November 2017 and 31 October 2018	1,940)
	Amortisation and impairment		
	At 1 November 2017 and 31 October 2018	1,940)
	Carrying amount		-
	At 31 October 2018	-	-
	A4 24 O-tok az 2047		=
	At 31 October 2017		- =
4	Tangible fixed assets	Dignt and machiness ats	_
		Plant and machinery etc	
	Cost		
	At 1 November 2017 and 31 October 2018	4,616	3
	Depreciation and impairment		_
	At 1 November 2017	1,678	3
	Depreciation charged in the year	441	I
	At 31 October 2018	2,119	9
		<u>-</u> -	-
	Carrying amount	0.40	_
	At 31 October 2018	2,497 ====	
	At 31 October 2017	2,938	3
		===	=
5	Debtors		
		2018 2017	7
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	Ξ
	Service charges due	3,608 5,066	3
	Other debtors	722 1,445	
		4,330 6,511	- 1
		4,330 6,511	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Corporation tax	-	444
	Other taxation and social security	127	_
	Other creditors	8,650	7,402
		8,777	7,846
		====	

7 Members' liability

The company is limited by guarantee, not having a share capital and consequently the liability of members is limited, subject to an undertaking by each member to contribute to the net assets or liabilities of the company on winding up such amounts as may be required not exceeding £1.

006936/15

CIC 34

Community Interest Company Report

	For official use (Please leave blank)	
Please complete in typescript, or	Company Name in full	British Animal Rescue and Trauma Care Association CIC
in bold black capitals.	Company Number	8255580
·	Year Ending	31.10.2018

This template illustrates what the Regulator of Community Interest Companies considers to be best practice for completing a simplified community interest company report. All such reports must be delivered in accordance with section 34 of the Companies (Audit, Investigations and Community Enterprise) Act 2004 and contain the information required by Part 7 of the Community Interest Company Regulations 2005. For further guidance see chapter 8 of the Regulator's guidance notes and the alternate example provided for a more complex company with more detailed notes.

PART 1 - GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPANY'S ACTIVITIES AND IMPACT

In the space provided below, please insert a general account of the company's activities in the financial year to which the report relates, including a fair and accurate description of how they have benefited the community, or section of the community, which the company is intended to serve.

BARTA has delivered Veterinary Rescue First Responder courses in partnership with all UK large animal veterinary associations which is improving safety and welfare.

BARTA continues to be represented on the National Fire Chiefs Council national animal rescue practitioners forum and contributes with advice and expertise.

BARTA has continued to work with Nottingham Trent University to gather data to inform research into equine transportation incidents which will inform future research and educational needs.

BARTA have been working with Fire safety consultants to develop bespoke fire detection and suppression systems for animal housing

BARTA have been working with Her Majestys Coastguard Agency to develop their animal incident response methodology

BARTA have been working with the RSPCA to support their ongoing training needs

(If applicable, please just state "A social audit report covering these points is attached").

(Please continue on separate continuation sheet if necessary.)

PART 2 – CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS – Please indicate who the company's stakeholders are; how the stakeholders have been consulted and what action, if any, has the company taken in response to feedback from its consultations? If there has been no consultation, this should be made clear.
Key stakeholders range from the National Fire Chiefs Council (representing the UK Local Authority Fire Service Animal Rescue Community) British Veterinary Association (Representing veterinary responders) British Equine Veterinary Association and British Cattle Veterinary Association (Representing specialist species divisions of the veterinary community)
Royal Army Veterinary Corps (representing vets and rescue teams working with military horse and dog regiments) and RSPCA (Representing animal welfare) Face to face consultation generally takes place during the Chief Fire Officers Association National Animal Rescue Practitioners Forum whose other standing members are BEVA and
RSPCA.
(If applicable, please just state "A social audit report covering these points is attached").
PART 3 – DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION – if you have provided full details in your accounts you need not reproduce it here. Please clearly identify the information within the accounts and confirm that, "There were no other transactions or arrangements in connection with the remuneration of directors, or compensation for director's loss of office, which require to be disclosed" (See example with full notes). If no remuneration was received you must state that "no remuneration was received" below. "No remuneration was received"
PART 4 – TRANSFERS OF ASSETS OTHER THAN FOR FULL CONSIDERATION – Please insert full details of any transfers of assets other than for full consideration e.g. Donations to outside bodies. If this does not apply you must state that "no transfer of assets other than for full consideration has been made" below. "No transfer of assets other than for full consideration has been made"
No transfer of assets other than for full consideration has been made

(Please continue on separate continuation sheet if necessary.)

PART 5 - SIGNATORY

The original report must be signed by a Signed director or secretary	MANNER	Date 1/8/2019
of the company	Office held (tick as appl	ropriate)
You do not have to give any contact information in the box opposite but if you do, it will help the Registrar of Companies to contact you if there is a query on the form. The contact information that you give will be visible to searchers of the public	ZIM EVEN	Telephone 7797186
record.	DX Number	DX Exchange

When you have completed and signed the form, please send it to the Registrar of Companies at:

For companies registered in England and Wales: Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ DX 33050 Cardiff

For companies registered in Scotland. Companies House, 4th Floor, Edinburgh Quay 2, 139 Fountainbridge, Edinburgh, EH3 9FF DX 235 Edinburgh or LP – 4 Edinburgh 2

For companies registered in Northern Ireland. Companies House, 2nd Floor, The Linenhall, 32-38 Linenhall Street, Belfast, BT2 8BG