

CVS Ferrari Limited

Report and Financial Statements

30 September 2021



CVS Ferrari Limited

Registered number: 09591500

Directors P A Irving
 C J H Montgomery

Registered office Lakeside Industrial Estate
 Colnbrook by pass
 Colnbrook
 Berkshire
 SL3 0ED

Solicitors Carson McDowell LLP
 Murray House
 4 Murray Street
 Belfast
 BT1 6DN

Bankers Danske Bank Limited
 39 Mallusk Road
 Newtownabbey
 Co. Antrim
 BT36 4PP

Auditors Grant Thornton (NI) LLP
 12 - 15 Donegall Square West
 Belfast
 BT1 6JH

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of CVS Ferrari Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of CVS Ferrari Limited, which comprise the Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows, and Notes to the Financial Statements for the financial year ended 30 September 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, CVS Ferrari Limited Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice of the financial position of the Company as at 30 September 2021 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ('ISAs (UK)') and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, namely the FRC's Ethical Standard and the ethical pronouncements established by Chartered Accountants Ireland, applied as determined to be appropriate in the circumstances of the entity. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Departure from the going concern basis of accounting

In forming our opinion on the financial statements, which is not modified, we have considered the presentation of the financial statements on the break-up basis, the adjustments arising from this presentation, and the adequacy of the disclosures made in the Directors' Report and note 2 to the financial statements. The break-up basis has been adopted because the directors decided to cease trading during a previous reporting period and to wind up the company as they foresaw no viable future for the business. The break up basis involves reducing assets to their realisable values and to provide for liabilities arising from the decision.

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Other information

Other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditors' report thereon, including the Directors' report and the Strategic Report. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies in the financial statements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' report and the Strategic Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements, and
- the Directors' report and the Strategic Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment we have obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the .

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemptions from the requirement to prepare a strategic report or in preparing the directors' report.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements which give a true and fair view in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including FRS102 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements

The objectives of an auditor are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditors' report that includes their opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that material misstatement in the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with ISAs (UK).

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below:

Based on our understanding of the Company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to compliance with Data Privacy law, Employment Law, Environmental Regulations, and Health and Safety laws, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as Companies Act 2006 and UK tax legislation. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries to manipulate financial performance and management bias through judgements and assumptions in significant accounting estimates, in particular in relation to significant one-off or unusual transactions. We apply professional scepticism through the audit to consider potential deliberate omission or concealment of significant transactions, or incomplete/inaccurate disclosures in the financial statement.

In response to these principal risks, our audit procedures included but were not limited to:

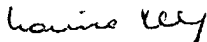
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- inquiries of management on the policies and procedures in place regarding compliance with laws and regulations, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- inspection of the company's regulatory and legal correspondence and review of minutes of the board of directors meetings during the year to corroborate inquiries made;
- gaining an understanding of the internal controls established to mitigate risk related to fraud;
- discussion amongst the engagement team in relation to the identified laws and regulations and regarding the risk of fraud, and remaining alert to any indications of non-compliance or opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of financial statements throughout the audit;
- identifying and testing journal entries to address the risk of inappropriate journals and management override of controls;
- designing audit procedures to incorporate unpredictability around the nature, timing or extent of our testing;
- challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates, including estimating useful lives of tangible fixed assets, carrying value of stock and useful lives of depreciable assets; and
- review of the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation and inquiries of management.

The primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of irregularities including fraud rests with those charged with governance and management. As with any audit, there remains a risk of non-detection or irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or override of internal controls.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



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Louise Kelly (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of
Grant Thornton (NI) LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
Belfast

16 March 2022

CVS Ferrari Limited

Balance Sheet As at 30 September 2021

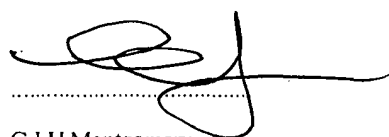
	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Current assets			
Debtors	5	1,504	1,504
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(172,479)</u>	<u>(165,864)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(170,975)</u>	<u>(164,360)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account	9	<u>(171,975)</u>	<u>(165,360)</u>
Equity shareholders' deficit		<u>(170,975)</u>	<u>(164,360)</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provision applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 16 March 2022 and signed on its behalf by:



C J H Montgomery
Director

The notes on pages 8 to 12 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CVS Ferrari Limited**Statement of Changes in Equity
At 30 September 2021**

	Share capital	Profit and loss	Equity
	£	account	shareholders'
		£	funds
			£
At 1 October 2019	1,000	(160,487)	(159,487)
Loss for the year	-	(4,873)	(4,873)
At 30 September 2020	<u>1,000</u>	<u>(165,360)</u>	<u>(164,360)</u>
At 1 October 2020	1,000	(165,360)	(164,360)
Loss for the year	-	(6,615)	(6,615)
At 30 September 2021	<u>1,000</u>	<u>(171,975)</u>	<u>(170,975)</u>

The notes on pages 8 to 12 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CVS Ferrari Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2021

1 General information

CVS Ferrari Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England.

The address of its registered office is:

Lakeside Industrial Estate

Colnbrook by pass

Colnbrook

Berkshire

SL3 0ED

United Kingdom

2 Accounting policies

Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 – 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' ('FRS 102'), and with the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£). All balances presented are rounded to the nearest £1.

The directors have ceased the trading operations of the Company and after settlement or transfer of the Company's assets and liabilities to fellow group undertakings, the directors intend to dissolve the Company. Hence the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern.

For the preparation the financial statements on a basis other than concern, all non-current assets and liabilities have been reclassified as current. All current assets and liabilities are expected to be settled, offset via intercompany settlements with other group companies or transferred to other group companies at their carrying values. All current assets are therefore realisable at their recognised amounts such that no impairments or write downs were required.

Any future liabilities arising from the voluntary dissolution of the Company will be settled by Ballyvesey Industries Limited, the company's ultimate parent undertaking, which has agreed to support the Company throughout this period to ensure that all external creditors are paid. The directors are satisfied that despite the impact of COVID-19 on the parent company and the wider Ballyvesey group, the parent company has sufficient cash and liquidity to provide this support should it be required. In particular, the Directors of the parent company have considered the impact of COVID-19 on the Group's and parent company's financial performance and cash flows, including modelling severe sensitivities that consider the risk of further reductions in revenues due to more adverse trading conditions, a longer period of lockdown and/or slower recovery from the impact of the pandemic. The Group's and parent company's financial forecasts and sensitivities show the Group and parent company are expected to continue to be cash generative taking account of the anticipated changes in trading performance as a result of COVID-19 and the effects of mitigating actions taken or available to the Group and parent company, and they will operate within their facilities and meet their obligations as they fall due.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2021

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment.

Creditors

Short term trade creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Taxation

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more, tax, with the following exceptions:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits;
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated allowances have been met.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

- the amount of revenue can be reliably measured;
- it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and;
- specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the course of preparing the company's financial statements, no judgements have been made in the process of applying the company's accounting policies, or in respect of those involving estimates which could have a significant effect on amounts recognized in the financial statements.

CVS Ferrari Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2021

4 Employees

The average number of persons, employed by the company during the year was Nil (2019 - Nil).

The directors remuneration for their services to the company during the year was £Nil (2019 - £Nil).

5 Debtors

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings	10	1,000	1,000
Other debtors		504	504
		<u>1,504</u>	<u>1,504</u>

6 Cash and cash equivalents

	2021 £	2020 £
Bank overdrafts	<u>(169,479)</u>	<u>(164,364)</u>

CVS Ferrari Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2021

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank overdrafts	169,479	164,364
Accruals	3,000	1,500
	<u>172,479</u>	<u>165,864</u>

As security for any bank overdraft which may arise, Danske Bank Limited holds a full mortgage debenture over the assets of the company. The company has also entered into an unlimited intercompany cross guarantee with other members of the Ballyvesey Industries Limited Group.

8 Share capital

Authorised

	2021	2020
	£	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	No.	2021	No.	2020
		£		£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

Each ordinary share holds one voting right.

9 Reserves

Called up share capital

This reserve represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Profit and loss account

This reserve includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

CVS Ferrari Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2021

10 Related party disclosures

CVS Ferrari Limited is a 100% subsidiary of Ballyvesey Industries Limited. The company has taken advantage of the exemption given in FRS 102 section 33. This exemption permits non-disclosure of related party transactions of a wholly owned subsidiary company within the Ballyvesey Industries Limited Group.

11 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is Ballyvesey Holdings Limited, incorporated in England.

The most senior parent entity producing publicly available financial statements is Ballyvesey Industries Limited. These financial statements are available upon request from Carr Hill, Doncaster, DN4 8DE

The ultimate controlling parties are the members of the Montgomery Family Trusts.