

THE CATTLE INFORMATION SERVICE LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

THE CATTLE INFORMATION SERVICE LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: SC144462

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	1,676,205	445,134
		<u>1,676,205</u>	<u>445,134</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	6	107,382	136,775
Debtors		926,046	2,675,854
Cash at bank and in hand	7	479,940	739,100
		<u>1,513,368</u>	<u>3,551,729</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(1,037,086)	(1,897,990)
Net current assets		<u>476,282</u>	<u>1,653,739</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>2,152,487</u>	<u>2,098,873</u>
Net assets		<u><u>2,152,487</u></u>	<u><u>2,098,873</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1,500	1,500
Share premium account		999,500	999,500
Profit and loss account		1,151,487	1,097,873
		<u><u>2,152,487</u></u>	<u><u>2,098,873</u></u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions 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 income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by

Mr S Hill

Director

Date: 10 May 2023

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1. General information

The Cattle Information Service Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The Company meets its day-to-day working capital requirements through its bank facility and support provided by the parent entity, Holstein UK. The current economic conditions continue to create uncertainty over (a) the level of demand for the Company's products; and (b) the availability of finance from the bank and parent for the foreseeable future. The Company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the Company should be able to operate within the level of its current facilities. After making enquiries, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Company therefore continues to adopt the going concern in preparing its financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of income and retained earnings within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

2.4 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 6 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

2.6 Pension costs

The Company contributes into personal retirement schemes of certain employees. The contributions payable by the Company and the staff are deposited in the respective pension schemes within 30 days following the deduction. Once the contributions have been paid, the Company, as employer, has no further obligations. The Company's contributions are charged to the profit and loss account in the period to which they relate.

2.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

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2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Motor vehicles	- varying rates - 3 to 4 years
Furniture and fittings	- varying rates - 5 to 10 years
Office, laboratory and recording equipment	- varying rates - 2 to 10 years
Computer equipment	- 2 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.9 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 method, less any impairment.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.11 Creditors

Short-term 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an 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.

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. In the opinion of the directors there are no estimates or assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 63 (2021 - 59).

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Motor vehicles £	Office, laboratory and recording equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2022	115,792	2,461,784	65,649	2,643,225
Additions	50,680	1,347,577	1,345	1,399,602
Disposals	-	(215,000)	-	(215,000)
At 31 December 2022	166,472	3,594,361	66,994	3,827,827
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2022	89,979	2,046,562	61,550	2,198,091
Charge for the year on owned assets	22,590	110,673	3,018	136,281
Disposals	-	(182,750)	-	(182,750)
At 31 December 2022	112,569	1,974,485	64,568	2,151,622
Net book value				
At 31 December 2022	53,903	1,619,876	2,426	1,676,205
At 31 December 2021	25,813	415,222	4,099	445,134

6. Stocks

	2022 £	2021 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	107,382	136,775
	<u>107,382</u>	<u>136,775</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 £	2021 £
Cash at bank and in hand	479,940	739,100
	<u>479,940</u>	<u>739,100</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	445,819	1,785,932
Amounts owed to group undertakings	269,996	-
Other taxation and social security	259,408	48,749
Other creditors	42,723	41,607
Accruals and deferred income	19,140	21,702
	<u>1,037,086</u>	<u>1,897,990</u>

9. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

The Company is party to a Group registration for VAT purposes. Holstein UK, a charitable entity and parent, is the representative member, the Company and parent are jointly and severally liable for any VAT liabilities of group companies that are part of the same VAT registration.

10. Controlling party

The ultimate parent undertaking and the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements is Holstein UK, a Charitable Company (03674328). Copies of the consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the Company secretary at the registered office at Scope House, Hortonwood 33, Telford, TF1 7EX.

The Company Directors are of the opinion that Holstein UK, as a charitable entity, has no ultimate controlling party. Control is established by virtue of sole membership and the right to appoint the directors.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

11. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 11 May 2023 by Andrew Malpass BA FCA (Senior statutory auditor) on behalf of WR Partners.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.