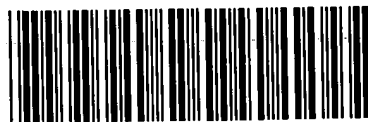


**PREPARED FOR THE REGISTRAR
THE LAMOND VETERINARY CLINIC LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020**

Hazlewoods LLP
Windsor House
Bayshill Road
Cheltenham
GL50 3AT

SATURDAY



AA604NQ2

A06 05/06/2021 #84
COMPANIES HOUSE

THE LAMOND VETERINARY CLINIC LIMITED

CONTENTS

Company Information	1
Balance Sheet	2
Notes to the Financial Statements	3 to 5

THE LAMOND VETERINARY CLINIC LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	M A Gillings D L Chapman
Registered office	Pinsent Masons LLP 13 Queen's Road Aberdeen AB15 4YL
Bankers	HSBC Bank PLC Second Floor HSBC Building Mitchell Way Southampton SO18 2XU
Accountants	Hazlewoods LLP Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham GL50 3AT

THE LAMOND VETERINARY CLINIC LIMITED

(REGISTRATION NUMBER: SC510841)
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

	Note	30 September 2020 £	30 September 2019 £
Current assets			
Debtors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	4	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	5	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Total equity		<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

For the financial year ending 30 September 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 480 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to dormant companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 17 December 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

Donna Chapman

.....
D L Chapman
Director

THE LAMOND VETERINARY CLINIC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in Scotland.

The address of its registered office is:

Pinsent Masons LLP
13 Queen's Road
Aberdeen
AB15 4YL

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except for, where disclosed in these accounting policies, certain items that are shown at fair value.

The presentational currency of the financial statements is Pounds Sterling, being the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest Pound.

Name of parent of group

These financial statements are consolidated in the financial statements of IVC Acquisition Midco Ltd.

The financial statements of IVC Acquisition Midco Ltd may be obtained from Companies House.

Going concern

After reviewing the company's forecasts and projections, 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 basis in preparing its financial statements.

Judgements and estimation uncertainty

These financial statements do not contain any significant judgements or estimation uncertainty.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of UK sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the company. The company recognises revenue when 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.

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

THE LAMOND VETERINARY CLINIC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Financial instruments

Classification

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability on the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expenses in the profit and loss account.

Recognition and measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Impairment

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

A non financial asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

The recoverable amount of goodwill is derived from measurement of the present value of the future cash flows of the cash-generating units ('CGUs') of which the goodwill is a part. Any impairment loss in respect of a CGU is allocated first to the goodwill attached to that CGU, and then to other assets within that CGU on a pro-rata basis.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised. Where a reversal of impairment occurs in respect of a CGU, the reversal is applied first to the assets (other than goodwill) of the CGU on a pro-rata basis and then to any goodwill allocated to that CGU.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

THE LAMOND VETERINARY CLINIC LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020****3 Staff numbers**

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was as follows:

	Year ended 30 September 2020 No.	25 October 2018 to 30 September 2019 No.
Average number of employees	<u>2</u>	<u>15</u>

4 Debtors

	30 September 2020 £	30 September 2019 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,000	1,000
Less non-current portion	<u>(1,000)</u>	<u>(1,000)</u>
Total current trade and other debtors	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Details of non-current trade and other debtors

£1,000 (2019 - £1,000) of amounts owed to group undertakings is classified as non-current.

5 Share capital**Allotted, called up and fully paid shares**

	30 September 2020		30 September 2019	
	No.	£	No.	£
A Ordinary Shares of £1 each	400	400	400	400
B Ordinary Shares of £1 each	240	240	240	240
C Ordinary Shares of £1 each	160	160	160	160
D Ordinary Shares of £1 each	200	200	200	200
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

Rights, preferences and restrictions

The different classes of share referred to above carry separate rights to dividends but, in all other significant respects, rank pari passu.

6 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The immediate parent company is Independent Vetcare Limited, incorporated in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent undertaking is IVC New TopHolding S.A., incorporated in Luxembourg.

7 Disclosure under Section 444(5B) CA 2006

As permitted by Section 444 CA 2006, these accounts do not contain a copy of the company's Profit and Loss account or a copy of the Directors' Report. These accounts are unaudited.