Registration number: 07492068

PREPARED FOR THE REGISTRAR

OAKMOUNT VETERINARY CENTRE LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

Hazlewoods LLP
Windsor House
Bayshill Road
Cheltenham
GL50 3AT

OAKMOUNT VETERINARY CENTRE LIMITED

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OAKMOUNT VETERINARY CENTRE LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	M A Gillings D R G Hillier
Registered office	The Chocolate Factory Keynsham Bristol BS31 2AU
Bankers	HSBC Bank PLC Second Floor HSBC Building Mitchell Way Southampton SO18 2XU
Accountants	Hazlewoods LLP Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham GL50 3AT

OAKMOUNT VETERINARY CENTRE LIMITED

(REGISTRATION NUMBER: 07492068)
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	Note	30 September 2019 £	30 September 2018 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	-	284,126
Tangible assets	5	-	45,280
		-	329,406
Current assets			
Stocks	6	-	24,686
Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year	7	-	92,550
Debtors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	7	100	191,795
Cash at bank and in hand		-	48,849
		100	357,880
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	8	-	(292,447)
Net current assets		100	65,433
Total assets less current liabilities		100	394,839
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	8	-	(3,034)
Deferred tax liabilities		-	(5,812)
Net assets		100	385,993
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	100	100
Profit and loss account		-	385,893
Total equity		100	385,993

For the financial year ending 30 September 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary 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 20 December 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

....

M A Gillings
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:
The Chocolate Factory
Keynsham
Bristol
BS31 2AU

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 Limited.

The financial statements of IVC Acquisition Midco Limited 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 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.

Foreign currency transactions and balances
Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the respective functional currency of the entity at the rates prevailing on the reporting period date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the initial transaction dates.

Non-monetary items measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Tax
The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the company. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Tangible assets
Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation
Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Fixtures and surgery equipment	Straight line over 5 years
Motor vehicles	Straight line over 4 years
Office equipment	Straight line over 3 years

Intangible assets
Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is held in the currency of the acquired entity and revalued to the closing rate at each reporting period date.

Amortisation
Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

Asset class	Amortisation method and rate
Goodwill	Straight line over 5 years

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors
Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. All trade debtors are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted cost of cash expected to be received. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the debtors.

Stocks
Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are 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.

Trade creditors
Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and all are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted amount of cash expected to be paid.

Borrowings
Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

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.

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Profit and Loss Account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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.

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.

3 Staff numbers

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

	Year ended 30 September 2019 No.	26 May 2018 to 30 September 2018 No.
Average number of employees	11	31

4 Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 October 2018	500,000
Transferred to group undertaking	(500,000)
At 30 September 2019	-
Amortisation	
At 1 October 2018	215,874
Amortisation charge	29,392
Transferred to group undertaking	(245,266)
At 30 September 2019	-
Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2019	-
At 30 September 2018	284,126

5 *Tangible assets*

	Fixtures and surgery equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 October 2018	129,323	1,457	19,454	150,234
Transferred to group undertaking	*(129,323)*	*(1,457)*	*(19,454)*	*(150,234)*
At 30 September 2019	-	-	-	-
Depreciation				
At 1 October 2018	87,025	1,012	16,919	104,956
Charge for the year	4,874	138	425	5,437
Transferred to group undertaking	(91,899)	(1,150)	(17,344)	(110,393)
At 30 September 2019	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount				
At 30 September 2019	-	-	-	-
At 30 September 2018	42,300	445	2,535	45,280

On 31 December 2018, all of the fixed assets were transferred to Independent Vetcare Limited as part of a hive up of the company's trade and net assets carried out.

6 Stocks

	30 September *2019* £	30 September *2018* £
Finished goods and consumables	-	24,686

7 Debtors

	30 September 2019 £	30 September 2018 £
Trade debtors	-	47,665
Other debtors	-	44,885
Amounts owed by group undertakings	100	191,795
	100	284,345
Less non-current portion	(100)	(191,795)
	-	92,550

Details of non-current trade and other debtors
£100 (2018 - £191,795) of amounts owed by group undertakings is classified as non-current.

8 Creditors

	Note	30 September 2019 £	30 September 2018 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	9	-	4,627
Trade creditors		-	112,477
Social security and other taxes		-	103,639
Other creditors		-	38,064
Corporation tax liability		-	33,640
		-	292,447
Due after one year			
Amounts owed to group undertakings		-	3,034

9 Loans and borrowings

	30 September 2019 £	30 September 2018 £
Current loans and borrowings		
Hire purchase and finance lease liabilities	-	4,627

10 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	30 September 2019 No.	£	30 September 2018 No.	£
Ordinary A shares of £1 each	50	50	50	50
Ordinary B shares of £1 each	50	50	50	50
	100	100	100	100

Rights, preferences and restrictions

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

11 Financial commitments

Amounts not provided for in the balance sheet

The total amount of financial commitments not included in the balance sheet is £Nil (2018 - £421,379).

12 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

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

Up to 12 February 2019, the ultimate parent undertaking was Browne Holding SARL, incorporated in Luxembourg.

Since 12 February 2019, the ultimate parent undertaking is IVC New TopHolding S.A., a company registered in Luxembourg.

13 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.