

Company Registration No. 09522208 (England and Wales)

FOUR LEGS ARE BETTER THAN TWO LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

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FOUR LEGS ARE BETTER THAN TWO LIMITED

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FOUR LEGS ARE BETTER THAN TWO LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2020

		2020		2019 as restated	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		330,523		222,609
Tangible assets	4		238,470		106,450
			<u>568,993</u>		<u>329,059</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		57,155		22,380	
Debtors	5	27,268		46,314	
Cash at bank and in hand		99,215		234,605	
		<u>183,638</u>		<u>303,299</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(228,256)		(147,466)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			<u>(44,618)</u>		<u>155,833</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			524,375		484,892
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(169,612)		-
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(36,276)</u>		<u>(20,225)</u>
Net assets			<u>318,487</u>		<u>464,667</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1,272		1,272
Share premium account			675,200		675,200
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(357,985)</u>		<u>(211,805)</u>
Total equity			<u>318,487</u>		<u>464,667</u>

FOUR LEGS ARE BETTER THAN TWO LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 APRIL 2020

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 April 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their 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 25 November 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr D Watkins
Director

Company Registration No. 09522208

FOUR LEGS ARE BETTER THAN TWO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Four Legs Are Better Than Two Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Manor Farm, Sandridge Common, Melksham, Wiltshire, SN12 7QT.

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 £.

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 Going concern

In light of the current coronavirus pandemic, the directors have reviewed likely future developments and remain of the opinion that there is no reason to believe that the company will have to cease trading as a result of inadequate financial resources, or any other foreseeable event, within a period of at least 12 months from the date of the approval of these accounts.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.4 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.

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:

Software	5 years straight line
Development costs	5 years straight line
Research and development	5 years straight line

1.5 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.

FOUR LEGS ARE BETTER THAN TWO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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:

Leasehold improvements	10 years straight line
Plant and equipment	5 - 10 years straight line
Fixtures and fittings	5 years straight line
Computers	5 years straight line

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 profit or loss.

1.6 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 profit or loss, 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 profit or loss, 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.

1.7 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.

FOUR LEGS ARE BETTER THAN TWO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.9 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 balance sheet 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.

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.

1.10 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.11 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

FOUR LEGS ARE BETTER THAN TWO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account 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.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.12 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.13 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.14 Leases

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

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

FOUR LEGS ARE BETTER THAN TWO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.15 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Employees

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

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	12	8

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Other £	Research and development £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 May 2019	45,572	243,298	288,870
Additions	-	191,207	191,207
At 30 April 2020	45,572	434,505	480,077
Amortisation and impairment			
At 1 May 2019	17,601	48,660	66,261
Amortisation charged for the year	9,114	74,179	83,293
At 30 April 2020	26,715	122,839	149,554
Carrying amount			
At 30 April 2020	18,857	311,666	330,523
At 30 April 2019	27,971	194,638	222,609

FOUR LEGS ARE BETTER THAN TWO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

4	Tangible fixed assets			
		Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 May 2019	-	156,643	156,643
	Additions	23,660	150,961	174,621
	Disposals	-	(6,590)	(6,590)
	At 30 April 2020	23,660	301,014	324,674
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 May 2019	-	50,193	50,193
	Depreciation charged in the year	602	37,237	37,839
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(1,828)	(1,828)
	At 30 April 2020	602	85,602	86,204
	Carrying amount			
	At 30 April 2020	23,058	215,412	238,470
	At 30 April 2019	-	106,450	106,450
5	Debtors			
			2020	2019
			£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year:			
	Trade debtors		140	3,215
	Corporation tax recoverable		-	23,721
	Other debtors		27,128	19,378
			27,268	46,314

FOUR LEGS ARE BETTER THAN TWO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans	-	20,927
Trade creditors	141,096	36,699
Taxation and social security	3,128	3,551
Other creditors	84,032	86,289
	<u>228,256</u>	<u>147,466</u>

Included in other creditors is a liability of £4,464 (2019:£nil) in relation to finance leases are secured on the assets to which they relate.

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	150,000	-
Other creditors	19,612	-
	<u>169,612</u>	<u>-</u>

Other creditors is a liability of £19,612 (2019:£nil) in relation to finance leases are secured on the assets to which they relate.

8 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2020	2019
£	£
109,188	28,736

9 Events after the reporting date

Since the year end, there has been the global Covid-19 outbreak and associated lockdown in the UK. At the time of approving the accounts, this has had a limited impact on the company as it has continued to perform and be paid for its services.

Therefore the directors are of the opinion that this does not affect their assessment of the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

FOUR LEGS ARE BETTER THAN TWO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

10 Prior year adjustment

The directors' have identified that share premium as at 30 April 2019 was misstated in the accounts for the year ended 30 April 2019.

The comparative figures as at 30 April 2019 have been amended accordingly as follows:

	As previously stated	Prior year adjustment	As restated
	£	£	£
Other creditors	206,289	(120,000)	86,289
Called up share capital	555,200	120,000	675,200
Total	761,489	-	761,489

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.