Registration number: 06638521

PREPARED FOR THE REGISTRAR

YORKVETS LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD FROM 25 MAY 2017 TO 30 JUNE 2018

Hazlewoods LLP
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YORKVETS LIMITED

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YORKVETS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	J C Malone
	M Stanworth
Company secretary	A Egan
Registered office	Leeman House Station Business Park Holgate Park Drive York YO26 4GB
Auditors	Hazlewoods LLP Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham GL50 3AT

YORKVETS LIMITED

(REGISTRATION NUMBER: 06638521)
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2018

	Note	30 June 2018 £	Unaudited 24 May 2017 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	-	129,710
Tangible assets	5	-	53,377
		-	183,087
Current assets			
Stocks	6	-	76,862
Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year	7	-	105,626
Debtors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	7	231,651	-
Cash at bank and in hand		-	191,787
		231,651	374,275
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	8	-	(347,936)
Net current assets		231,651	26,339
Total assets less current liabilities		231,651	209,426
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	8	-	(20,660)
Deferred tax liabilities		-	(8,677)
Net assets		231,651	180,089
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	400	400
Profit and loss account		231,251	179,689
Total equity		231,651	180,089

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 24/12/2018 and signed on its behalf by:

M Stanworth
Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 25 MAY 2017 TO 30 JUNE 2018

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:
Leeman House
Station Business Park
Holgate Park Drive
York
YO26 4GB

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 VetPartners UK Holdings Limited.

The financial statements of VetPartners UK Holdings 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.

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, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Leasehold property	3 to 7 years straight line
Surgery equipment	15% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings and computer equipment	25% reducing balance and 3 to 5 years straight line
Asset on finance lease	3 years straight line

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.

Negative goodwill arising on an acquisition is recognised on the face of the balance sheet on the acquisition date and subsequently the excess up to the fair value of non-monetary assets acquired is recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the non-monetary assets are recovered.

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 10 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.

Financial instruments (continued)

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 period, was as follows:

	25 May 2017 to 30 June 2018	1 February 2016 to 24 May 2017
	No.	No.
Average number of employees	35	37

4 Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 25 May 2017	541,650
Transferred to group undertaking	(541,650)
At 30 June 2018	-
Amortisation	
At 25 May 2017	434,519
Transferred to group undertaking	(434,519)
At 30 June 2018	-
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2018	-
At 24 May 2017	129,710

5 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Other property, plant and equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 25 May 2017	14,751	73,496	78,032	166,279
Additions	-	5,960	10,191	16,151
Transferred to group undertaking	(14,751)	(79,456)	(88,223)	(182,430)
At 30 June 2018	-	-	-	-
Depreciation				
At 25 May 2017	12,440	47,929	52,558	112,927
Charge for the period	2,311	10,129	25,122	37,562
Transferred to group undertaking	(14,751)	(58,058)	(77,680)	(150,489)
At 30 June 2018	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount				
At 30 June 2018	-	-	-	-
At 24 May 2017	2,311	51,066	-	53,377

On 30 June 2018, all of the fixed assets were transferred to VetPartners Practices Limited as part of a hive across of the company's trade and net assets carried out.

6 Stocks

	30 June 2018 £	24 May 2017 £
Raw materials and consumables	-	76,862

7 Debtors

	30 June 2018 £	Unaudited 24 May 2017 £
Trade debtors	-	44,730
Other debtors	-	(2,450)
Prepayments	-	63,346
Amounts owed by group undertakings	231,651	-
	231,651	105,626
Less non-current portion	(232,757)	-
Total current trade and other debtors	(1,106)	105,626

Details of non-current trade and other debtors
£232,757 (2017 - £Nil) of amounts owed by group undertakings is classified as non-current.

8 Creditors

	Note	30 June 2018 £	Unaudited 24 May 2017 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	9	-	41,530
Trade creditors		-	56,593
Social security and other taxes		-	76,599
Other creditors		-	10,747
Accrued expenses		-	52,802
Corporation tax liability		-	109,665
		-	347,936
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	9	-	20,660

9 Loans and borrowings

	2018 £	Unaudited 2017 £
Current loans and borrowings		
Bank borrowings	-	2,000
Finance lease liabilities	-	16,128
Other borrowings	-	23,402
	-	41,530

	2018 £	Unaudited 2017 £
Non-current loans and borrowings		
Bank borrowings	-	666
Finance lease liabilities	-	19,994
	-	20,660

10 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	30 June 2018 No.	£	Unaudited 24 May 2017 No.	£
A Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100
B Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100
C Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100
D Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100
	400	400	400	400

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.

11 Contingent liabilities

Amounts not provided for in the balance sheet

The total amount of financial commitments not included in the balance sheet is £Nil (2017 - £320,106).

The company is bound by an intra-group cross guarantee in respect of bank debt with other members of the group headed by its ultimate parent undertaking, VetPartners UK Holdings Limited. The amount guaranteed is £234,000,000 (2017 - £94,000,000).

12 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is VetPartners Limited, incorporated in England and Wales.

Up to 6 April 2018, the ultimate parent company was VetPartners UK Holdings Limited, incorporated in England and Wales. From 6 April 2018, the ultimate parent is Ares Management Limited, incorporated in England and Wales. The ultimate controlling party is Ares Management LP, a limited partnership registered in the United States of America, which is considered to have no single controlling party.

13 Disclosure under Section 444(5B) CA 2006 relating to the independent auditor's report

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. Accordingly, the Independent Auditors' Report has also been omitted.

The Independent Auditors' Report was unqualified. The auditor was Hazlewoods LLP and Martin Howard signed the auditor's report as senior statutory auditor.