

Company Registration No. 09371413 (England and Wales)

ANIMAL DYNAMICS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

ANIMAL DYNAMICS LIMITED

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ANIMAL DYNAMICS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

		2020		2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4	8,088,705		5,522,948	
Tangible assets	5	1,060,934		596,064	
Investments	6	369,999		369,999	
		<u>9,519,638</u>		<u>6,489,011</u>	
Current assets					
Debtors	7	1,195,450		345,544	
Cash at bank and in hand		6,926,136		759,437	
		<u>8,121,586</u>		<u>1,104,981</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(509,162)</u>		<u>(660,336)</u>	
Net current assets		<u>7,612,424</u>		<u>444,645</u>	
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>17,132,062</u>		<u>6,933,656</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	<u>(5,637,245)</u>		<u>(873,237)</u>	
Net assets		<u><u>11,494,817</u></u>		<u><u>6,060,419</u></u>	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10	3,077		2,372	
Share premium account		14,512,355		7,678,669	
Profit and loss reserves		<u>(3,020,615)</u>		<u>(1,620,622)</u>	
Total equity		<u><u>11,494,817</u></u>		<u><u>6,060,419</u></u>	

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 31 December 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.

ANIMAL DYNAMICS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 December 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr A O H Caccia
Director

Company Registration No. 09371413

ANIMAL DYNAMICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Animal Dynamics Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 4610/4620 Kingsgate, Cascade Way, Oxford Business Park South, Oxford, OX4 2SU.

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 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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets are internally generated intangible asset at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. All intangible assets shall be considered to have a finite useful life of 10 years.

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:

Internally generated asset

Based on finite useful life

ANIMAL DYNAMICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.4 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.

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:

Land and buildings Freehold	
Land and buildings Leasehold	20%
Plant and machinery	10%
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25%
Computer equipment	33.33%
Lab Equipment	25%
Motor Vehicles	20%

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.

1.5 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.

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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.6 Taxation

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

ANIMAL DYNAMICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 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.

1.7 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.

1.8 Leases

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.

1.9 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.10 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.

ANIMAL DYNAMICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 59 (2019 : 44)

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	59	44

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Internally generated asset £
Cost	
At 1 January 2020	5,897,215
Additions	3,163,895
At 31 December 2020	9,061,110
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2020	374,267
Amortisation charged for the year	598,138
At 31 December 2020	972,405
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2020	8,088,705
At 31 December 2019	5,522,948

ANIMAL DYNAMICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2020	263,808	532,406	796,214
Additions	354,914	210,811	565,725
Transfers	95,125	88,681	183,806
At 31 December 2020	713,847	831,898	1,545,745
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2020	14,422	185,728	200,150
Depreciation charged in the year	82,157	202,584	284,741
Transfers	(80)	-	(80)
At 31 December 2020	96,499	388,312	484,811
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2020	617,348	443,586	1,060,934
At 31 December 2019	249,386	346,678	596,064

6 Fixed asset investments

	2020 £	2019 £
Other investments other than loans	369,999	369,999

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings	Loans to group undertakings	Other investments other than loans	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2020 & 31 December 2020	-	-	369,999	369,999
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2020	-	-	369,999	369,999
At 31 December 2019	-	-	369,999	369,999

ANIMAL DYNAMICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

7 Debtors	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	-	173,644
Corporation tax recoverable	1,047,155	-
Other debtors	148,295	171,900
	<u>1,195,450</u>	<u>345,544</u>
	<u><u>1,195,450</u></u>	<u><u>345,544</u></u>
8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	236,275	381,107
Taxation and social security	211,028	211,725
Other creditors	61,859	67,504
	<u>509,162</u>	<u>660,336</u>
	<u><u>509,162</u></u>	<u><u>660,336</u></u>
9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2020	2019
	£	£
Other creditors	5,637,245	873,237
	<u>5,637,245</u>	<u>873,237</u>
	<u><u>5,637,245</u></u>	<u><u>873,237</u></u>
10 Called up share capital	2020	2019
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
14,178,362 of 0.0001 each	1,418	1,418
3,333,231 Seed 2 Shares of 0.0001 each	333	333
13,253,195 Seed Shares of 0.0001 each	1,325	621
	<u>3,077</u>	<u>2,372</u>
	<u><u>3,077</u></u>	<u><u>2,372</u></u>

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.