

Umega Limited

Registered number: SC330750

Filleted financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2019

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Note	2019 £	Restated 2018 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible fixed assets	4	149,622	168,058
Tangible fixed assets	5	187,484	103,746
		<u>337,106</u>	<u>271,804</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	134,516	97,888
Bank and cash balances		1,890	34,156
		<u>136,406</u>	<u>132,044</u>
Current liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(333,012)	(180,761)
		<u>(196,606)</u>	<u>(48,717)</u>
Net current liabilities			
		<u>140,500</u>	<u>223,087</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(126,414)	(89,348)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	10	(486)	(3,360)
		<u>13,600</u>	<u>130,379</u>
Net assets			
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	2	2
Profit and loss account	12	13,598	130,377
		<u>13,600</u>	<u>130,379</u>

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

The Directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

N A Mcinnes
Director

Date: 3 September 2019

The notes on pages 3 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

1. General information

Umega Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in Scotland, SC330750. The registered office is 10 Lister Square, Edinburgh, EH3 9GL.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies.

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 pound.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Rendering of services

Turnover from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 Operating leases: the company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of income and retained earnings on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.4 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of income and retained earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of income and retained earnings when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

2.6 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.7 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is being amortised over 10 years on a straight line basis to the Statement of income and retained earnings.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	-	33%	Straight line
Motor vehicles	-	25%	Reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	-	20%	Reducing balance
Office equipment	-	33%	Straight line
Leasehold improvements	-	20%	Straight line

2.9 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.11 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an 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.

2.13 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Employees

The average number of employees, including directors, during the year was 29 (2018 - 22).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

4. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 April 2018	220,143
Disposals	(6,396)
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At 31 March 2019	213,747
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Amortisation	
At 1 April 2018	52,085
Charge for the year	18,436
On disposals	(6,396)
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At 31 March 2019	64,125
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Net book value	
At 31 March 2019	<u>149,622</u>
At 31 March 2018	<u>168,058</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Leasehold improvements £	Total £
Cost						
At 1 April 2018	4,766	114,958	101,960	6,515	-	228,199
Additions	-	-	2,084	11,150	113,480	126,714
Disposals	(4,766)	(24,141)	(4,667)	-	-	(33,574)
At 31 March 2019	-	90,817	99,377	17,665	113,480	321,339
Depreciation						
At 1 April 2018	3,905	38,055	78,872	3,621	-	124,453
Charge for the year on owned assets	861	-	8,041	2,407	-	11,309
Charge for the year on financed assets	-	17,298	-	-	1,091	18,389
Disposals	(4,766)	(13,022)	(2,508)	-	-	(20,296)
At 31 March 2019	-	42,331	84,405	6,028	1,091	133,855
Net book value						
At 31 March 2019	-	48,486	14,972	11,637	112,389	187,484
At 31 March 2018	861	76,903	23,088	2,894	-	103,746

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Leasehold improvements	111,299	-
Motor vehicles	48,486	76,903
	<u>159,785</u>	<u>76,903</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

6. Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade debtors	124,256	68,611
Other debtors (note 15)	6,012	8,900
Prepayments	4,248	20,377
	<u>134,516</u>	<u>97,888</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019	Restated 2018
	£	£
Bank overdrafts	22,666	18,371
Trade creditors	80,111	25,079
Other creditors (note 8)	63,803	21,997
Accruals	8,600	6,518
Directors' loan account (note 14)	73	2,706
Hire purchase contracts (note 8)	42,161	18,104
Other taxation and social security	63,973	41,247
Corporation tax	51,625	46,739
	<u>333,012</u>	<u>180,761</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019	Restated 2018
	£	£
Hire purchase contracts	108,320	52,646
Other creditors	18,094	36,702
	<u>126,414</u>	<u>89,348</u>

Secured creditors

The loan included within other creditors is secured by a bond and floating charge over the company's assets.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

9. Hire purchase

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Within one year	42,161	18,104
Between 1-5 years	108,320	52,646
	<u>150,481</u>	<u>70,750</u>

Secured creditors

Hire purchase contracts are secured over the assets to which they relate.

10. Deferred taxation

	2019	2018
	£	£
At beginning of year	3,360	12,683
Charged to profit or loss	(2,874)	(9,323)
At end of year	<u>486</u>	<u>3,360</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>486</u>	<u>3,360</u>

11. Share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid		
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

12. Reserves

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss reserve contains all current and prior period retained profits, losses and equity distributions.

13. Prior year adjustment

The prior year adjustment is in respect of recognising a loan within creditors as at 31 March 2018 detailed as bank loan. This loan however was not advanced from a bank but instead a 3rd party lender. As such the prior year comparatives in these financial statements have been restated so as to include the loan within other creditors.

14. Transactions with directors

Included within creditors is an amount of £38 (2018 - £2,457) due to the director N A McInnes. This amount is unsecured, interest free and has no fixed terms of repayment.

Included within creditors is an amount of £35 (2018 - £249) due to the director A R Whitney. This amount is unsecured, interest free and has no fixed terms of repayment.

15. Related party transactions

Included within other debtors is an amount of £12 (2018 - £12) due from Umega Homes Ltd (previously known as Blue Whale Properties Ltd) a company under common control. This amount is unsecured, interest free and has no fixed terms of repayment.

16. Controlling party and parent undertaking

The company is a subsidiary undertaking of Umega Holding Ltd, a company incorporated and domiciled in the UK.

In the directors' opinion there is no one ultimate controlling party.

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