

REGISTERED NUMBER: 08263175 (England and Wales)

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

FOR

UNATERRA LTD

MCA Group  
4 - 6 The Wharf Centre  
Wharf Street  
Warwick  
Warwickshire  
CV34 5LB

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for the Year Ended 31 December 2018**

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**UNATERRA LTD**

**COMPANY INFORMATION**  
**for the Year Ended 31 December 2018**

**DIRECTOR:** Mr D M Hobbs-Wall

**REGISTERED OFFICE:** 4 - 6 The Wharf Centre  
Wharf Street  
Warwick  
Warwickshire  
CV34 5LB

**REGISTERED NUMBER:** 08263175 (England and Wales)

**ACCOUNTANTS:** MCA Group  
4 - 6 The Wharf Centre  
Wharf Street  
Warwick  
Warwickshire  
CV34 5LB

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**31 December 2018**

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Debtors	4	80,556	78,200
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>193</u>	<u>18,154</u>
		80,749	96,354
<b>CREDITORS</b>			
Amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>23,766</u>	<u>34,713</u>
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<u>56,983</u>	<u>61,641</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		56,983	61,641
<b>ACCRUALS AND DEFERRED INCOME</b>		<u>1,000</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<u><u>55,983</u></u>	<u><u>61,641</u></u>
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
Called up share capital		50	50
Retained earnings		<u>55,933</u>	<u>61,591</u>
		<u><u>55,983</u></u>	<u><u>61,641</u></u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 December 2018.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which
- (b) otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the director on 7 November 2019 and were signed by:

Mr D M Hobbs-Wall - Director

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
for the Year Ended 31 December 2018**

**1. STATUTORY INFORMATION**

UnaTerra Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**Basis of preparing the financial statements**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

**Going concern**

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

**Judgements and estimates**

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.

**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.

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 tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income 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.

**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. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. 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 receivables.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued  
for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

**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 subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**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.

**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 statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets are classified into specified categories. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of recognition.

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 trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs 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.

**Other Financial Assets**

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

**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, including trade and other payables, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt Instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued**  
**for the Year Ended 31 December 2018**

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Trade payables 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 payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**Impairment of Financial Assets**

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

**Derecognition of Financial Assets**

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

**Other Financial Liabilities**

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

**Derecognition of Financial Liabilities**

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

**3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

The average number of employees during the year was 1 (2017 - 1).

**4. DEBTORS**

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	-	19,202
Other debtors	79,156	58,998
	<u>79,156</u>	<u>78,200</u>
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Other debtors	1,400	-
	<u>1,400</u>	<u>-</u>
Aggregate amounts	<u>80,556</u>	<u>78,200</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued  
for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

5. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	14,002	24,507
Taxation and social security	9,764	17,289
Other creditors	-	(7,083)
	<u>23,766</u>	<u>34,713</u>

6. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The controlling party is Mr D M Hobbs-Wall.



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.