REGISTERED NUMBER: SC511773 (Scotland)

SGAIA FOODS LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

Milne Craig
Chartered Accountants
Abercorn House
79 Renfrew Road
Paisley
Renfrewshire
PA3 4DA

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

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SGAIA FOODS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

DIRECTORS:	Alberto Casotto Hilary Masin
REGISTERED OFFICE:	Flat 2/1 12 Forbes Place Paisley PA1 1UT
REGISTERED NUMBER:	SC511773 (Scotland)
ACCOUNTANTS:	Milne Craig Chartered Accountants Abercorn House 79 Renfrew Road Paisley Renfrewshire PA3 4DA
BANKERS:	Clydesdale Bank PLC Dunn Square 1 Causeyside Street Paisley Renfrewshire PA1 1BH

BALANCE SHEET
31 JULY 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible assets	4		28,056		-
Tangible assets	5		73,105		27,221
			101,161		27,221
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	6	5,484		4,850	
Debtors	7	17,947		19,149	
Cash at bank		11,242		24,493	
		34,673		48,492	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	8	46,697		27,906	
NET CURRENT (LIABILITIES)/ASSETS			(12,024)		20,586
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			89,137		47,807
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(33,034)		-
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	10		(10,628)		(5,172)
NET ASSETS			45,475		42,635
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			100		100
Retained earnings			45,375		42,535
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			45,475		42,635

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

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

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

(a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and

(b) 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 otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The notes form part of these financial statements

continued...

BALANCE SHEET - continued
31 JULY 2018

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 Statement of Income and Retained Earnings has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 5 April 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

Hilary Masin - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Sgaia FoodsLimited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The Company's registered number is SC511773 and registered office address is Unit 88f, Greenhill Road, Paisley, Scotland, PA31RD.

The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities for the year under review was that of food trading.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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 £.

Going concern
At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty
In preparing these financial statements, the directors have made the following judgements:

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

Assets are considered for indications of impairment. If required an impairment review will be carried out and a decision made on possible impairment. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset and where it is a component of a larger cash-generating unit, the viability and expected future performance of that unit.

Bad debts are provided for where objective evidence of the need for a provision exists.

Inventories are assessed for evidence of obsolescence and a provision is made against any inventory unlikely to be sold, or where stock is sold post year end at a loss.

Turnover
Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Consideration is given to the point at which the Company is entitled to receive the income, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Revenue from the provision of services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due;
- the costs incurred can be measured reliably.

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2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Tangible fixed assets
Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Plant and machinery	- 25% on reducing balance
Computer equipment	- 25% on reducing balance

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 transactions 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.

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.

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, 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.

Research and development
Expenditure on research activities is recognised in the income statement as an expense as incurred.

Expenditure on development activities is capitalised if the product or process is technically and commercially feasible and the Company intends to and has the technical ability and sufficient resources to complete development, future economic benefits are probable and if the Company can measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development. Development activities improve a plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved products or processes. The expenditure capitalised includes the cost of materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of overheads and capitalised borrowing costs. Other development expenditure is recognised in the income statement as an expense as incurred. Capitalised development expenditure is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and less accumulated impairment losses

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

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2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Impairment of assets
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.

Non-financial assets
An 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.

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.

Financial assets
For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of 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. **EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

The average number of employees during the year was 6 (2017 - 3) .

4. **INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Other intangible assets £
COST	
Additions	30,000
At 31 July 2018	30,000
AMORTISATION	
Charge for year	1,944
At 31 July 2018	1,944
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 July 2018	28,056

continued...

5. **TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Plant and machinery	Computer equipment	Totals
	£	£	£
COST			
At 1 August 2017	31,347	1,756	33,103
Additions	57,357	1,999	59,356
Disposals	(727)	-	(727)
At 31 July 2018	87,977	3,755	91,732
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 August 2017	5,655	227	5,882
Charge for year	12,479	462	12,941
Eliminated on disposal	(196)	-	(196)
At 31 July 2018	17,938	689	18,627
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 July 2018	70,039	3,066	73,105
At 31 July 2017	25,692	1,529	27,221

6. **STOCKS**

	2018	2017
	£	£
Finished goods	5,484	4,850

7. **DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade debtors	16,400	13,346
Value added tax	613	4,037
Prepayments and accrued income	934	1,766
	17,947	19,149

8. **CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	7,680	-
Corporation tax	(4,972)	2,028
Social security and other taxes	507	294
Other creditors	83	333
Loan	13,670	-
Directors' current accounts	27,037	23,241
Accrued expenses	2,692	2,010
	46,697	27,906

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9. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	2018	2017
	£	£
Loan	33,034	-
Amounts falling due in more than five years:		
Repayable by instalments		
Loan	33,034	-

10. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	2018	2017
	£	£
Deferred tax	10,628	5,172

	Deferred tax
	£
Balance at 1 August 2017	5,172
Utilised during year	5,456
Balance at 31 July 2018	10,628

11. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

During the year, the company benefited from a loan from its directors amounting to £27,037 (2017 - £23,241).

12. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The company was under the joint control of Mr A Casotto and Ms H Masin.

13. FIRST YEAR ADOPTION

The adoption of FRS 102 has had no impact on the opening financial position of the company.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF SGAIA FOODS LIMITED

The following reproduces the text of the report prepared for the directors in respect of the company's annual unaudited financial statements. In accordance with the Companies Act 2006, the company is only required to file a Balance Sheet. Readers are cautioned that the Income Statement and certain other primary statements and the Report of the Directors are not required to be filed with the Registrar of Companies.

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Sgaia Foods Limited for the year ended 31 July 2018 which comprise the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, Balance Sheet and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of ICAS, we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at http://www.icas.com/accountspreparationguidance.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Sgaia Foods Limited, as a body, in accordance with our terms of engagement. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Sgaia Foods Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Sgaia Foods Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with the requirements of ICAS as detailed at http://www.icas.com/accountspreparationguidance. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and its Board of Directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Sgaia Foods Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Sgaia Foods Limited. You consider that Sgaia Foods Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Sgaia Foods Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Milne Craig
Chartered Accountants
Abercorn House
79 Renfrew Road
Paisley
Renfrewshire
PA3 4DA

5 April 2019

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.