

Registration number: 05668189

PREPARED FOR THE REGISTRAR
BLUE OPAL LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

Hazlewoods LLP
Windsor House
Bayshill Road
Cheltenham
GL50 3AT



BLUE OPAL LIMITED

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BLUE OPAL LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	K E Betts K E Betts
Registered office	5 Deansway Worcester WR1 2JG
Solicitors	Harrison Clark Rickerbys 5 Deansway Worcester Worcestershire WR1 2JG
Bankers	Barclays Bank PLC Queens Square Wolverhampton WV1 1DS
Accountants	Hazlewoods LLP Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham GL50 3AT

BLUE OPAL LIMITED**(REGISTRATION NUMBER: 05668189)
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 APRIL 2019**

	Note	30 April 2019 £	30 April 2018 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	571,309	646,695
Tangible assets	5	<u>1,595,132</u>	<u>1,611,154</u>
		<u>2,166,441</u>	<u>2,257,849</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	6	175,651	136,833
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>87,852</u>	<u>59,153</u>
		263,503	195,986
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(1,942,669)</u>	<u>(1,873,474)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(1,679,166)</u>	<u>(1,677,488)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		487,275	580,361
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	7	(1,636,791)	(1,880,908)
Deferred tax liabilities		<u>(4,144)</u>	<u>(3,884)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(1,153,660)</u>	<u>(1,304,431)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	9	100	100
Profit and loss account		<u>(1,153,760)</u>	<u>(1,304,531)</u>
Total equity		<u>(1,153,660)</u>	<u>(1,304,431)</u>

For the financial year ending 30 April 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

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 28/01/2020 and signed on its behalf by:



K E Betts
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form an integral part of these financial statements.

BLUE OPAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

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:

5 Deansway
Worcester
WR1 2JG

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.

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 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.

BLUE OPAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

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, over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Freehold property	1% on cost
Fixtures and fittings	20% on cost
Motor vehicles	25% on cost
Freehold land	Nil

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 20 years

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for 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.

BLUE OPAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

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.

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.

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.

BLUE OPAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

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.

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.

BLUE OPAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was as follows:

	2018 No. 30	2017 No. 32
Average number of employees		

4 Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 May 2018 and at 30 April 2019	1,507,723
Amortisation	
At 1 May 2018	861,028
Amortisation charge	75,386
At 30 April 2019	936,414
Carrying amount	
At 30 April 2019	571,309
At 30 April 2018	646,695

5 Tangible assets

	Freehold land and buildings £	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 May 2018	1,788,990	127,405	19,088	1,935,483
Additions	-	11,634	-	11,634
At 30 April 2019	1,788,990	139,039	19,088	1,947,117
Depreciation				
At 1 May 2018	205,509	102,347	16,653	324,509
Charge for the year	14,246	12,106	1,124	27,476
At 30 April 2019	219,755	114,453	17,777	351,985
Carrying amount				
At 30 April 2019	1,569,235	24,586	1,311	1,595,132
At 30 April 2018	1,583,661	25,058	2,435	1,611,154

Freehold land of £310,000 (2018 - £310,000) is not subject to depreciation.

BLUE OPAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

6 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	14,134	25,329
Amounts owed by related parties	128,049	86,343
Other debtors	153	153
Prepayments	33,315	25,008
	<u>175,651</u>	<u>136,833</u>

7 Creditors

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	8	264,925	261,103
Trade creditors		146,729	55,960
Social security and other taxes		6,763	7,245
Outstanding defined contribution pension costs		1,382	806
Other creditors		1,449,331	1,486,908
Accrued expenses		37,083	25,932
Corporation tax liability		36,456	35,520
		<u>1,942,669</u>	<u>1,873,474</u>
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	8	<u>1,636,791</u>	<u>1,880,908</u>

8 Loans and borrowings

	2019 £	2018 £
Current loans and borrowings		
Bank borrowings	194,925	191,103
Other borrowings	70,000	70,000
	<u>264,925</u>	<u>261,103</u>
Non-current loans and borrowings		
Bank borrowings	686,791	930,908
Other borrowings	950,000	950,000
	<u>1,636,791</u>	<u>1,880,908</u>

BLUE OPAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

9 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	30 April 2019		30 April 2018	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary A shares of £1 each	75	75	75	75
Ordinary B shares of £1 each	25	25	25	25
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

Rights, preferences and restrictions

The share classes referred to above rank pari passu in all respects other than dividend rights.

10 Pension and other schemes

Defined contribution pension scheme

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the company to the scheme and amounted to £4,742 (2018 - £2,450).

Contributions totalling £1,382 (2018 - £806) were payable to the scheme at the end of the year and are included in creditors.

11 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company is controlled by St Piran's Health Care Limited, its ultimate and only parent company. St Piran's Health Care Limited is a company registered in England and Wales and is controlled by K Betts, director of both companies.

12 Disclosure under Section 444(5B) CA 2006

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. These accounts are unaudited.