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OCCMS Limited
Report and Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2020



OCCMS Limited

Company Information

Director	A Savage
Company secretary	D Munro
Registered number	SC219224
Registered office	Orion House Castle Heather Inverness IV2 6AA United Kingdom
Independent auditors	Saffery Champness LLP Kintail House Beechwood Park Inverness IV2 3BW

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OCCMS Limited

**Directors' Report
For the Year Ended 31 December 2020**

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

A Savage
D Murray (resigned 1 February 2020)

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

The auditors, Saffery Champness LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies note

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf on 30 September 2021.


A Savage
Director

**Directors' Responsibilities Statement
For the Year Ended 31 December 2020**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and the profit and loss of the company for that period. In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of OCCMS Limited for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position and the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report and in preparing the Directors' Report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The specific procedures for this engagement and the extent to which these are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud are detailed below.

Identifying and assessing risks related to irregularities:

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement and how fraud might occur, including through discussions with the directors, discussions within our audit team planning meeting, updating our record of internal controls and ensuring these controls operated as intended. We evaluated possible incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements. We identified laws and regulations that are of significance in the context of the company by discussions with directors and updating our understanding of the sector in which the company operates.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

Laws and regulations of direct significance in the context of the company include The Companies Act 2006, and UK Tax legislation.

Audit response to risks identified:

We considered the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our audit procedures on the related financial statement items including a review of financial statement disclosures. We reviewed the company's records of breaches of laws and regulations, minutes of meetings and correspondence with relevant authorities to identify potential material misstatements arising. We discussed the company's policies and procedures for compliance with laws and regulations with members of management responsible for compliance.

During the planning meeting with the audit team, the engagement partner drew attention to the key areas which might involve non-compliance with laws and regulations or fraud. We enquired of management whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations or knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud. We addressed the risk of fraud through management override of controls by testing the appropriateness of journal entries and identifying any significant transactions that were unusual or outside the normal course of business. We assessed whether judgements made in making accounting estimates gave rise to a possible indication of management bias. At the completion stage of the audit, the engagement partner's review included ensuring that the team had approached their work with appropriate professional scepticism and thus the capacity to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Saffery Champness LLP

Eunice McAdam (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Saffery Champness LLP

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors

Kintail House
Beechwood Park
Inverness
IV2 3BW

30 September 2021

OCCMS Limited

**Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the Year Ended 31 December 2020**

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover		2,414,193	1,069,447
Cost of sales		<u>(1,230,912)</u>	<u>(194,642)</u>
Gross profit		1,183,281	874,805
Administrative expenses		<u>(666,446)</u>	<u>(635,645)</u>
Operating profit	2	<u>516,835</u>	<u>239,160</u>
Profit before tax		516,835	239,160
Tax on profit		<u>9,388</u>	<u>(40,037)</u>
Profit for the financial year		<u><u>526,223</u></u>	<u><u>199,123</u></u>

There was no other comprehensive income for 2020 (2019: £NIL).

The notes on pages 9 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	18,219	17,246
Investments	5	<u>63</u>	<u>63</u>
		18,282	17,309
Current assets			
Debtors	6	556,713	130,370
Cash at bank		<u>2,329,221</u>	<u>1,820,932</u>
		2,885,934	1,951,302
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(1,167,027)</u>	<u>(757,645)</u>
Net current assets		<u>1,718,907</u>	<u>1,193,657</u>
Net assets		<u><u>1,737,189</u></u>	<u><u>1,210,966</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		<u>1,737,089</u>	<u>1,210,866</u>
		<u><u>1,737,189</u></u>	<u><u>1,210,966</u></u>

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the 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 on 30 September 2021.


A Savage
Director

The notes on pages 9 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

OCCMS Limited

**Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended 31 December 2020**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2020	100	1,210,866	1,210,966
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	526,223	526,223
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	526,223	526,223
At 31 December 2020	<u>100</u>	<u>1,737,089</u>	<u>1,737,189</u>

**Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2019	100	1,011,743	1,011,843
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	199,123	199,123
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	199,123	199,123
At 31 December 2019	<u>100</u>	<u>1,210,866</u>	<u>1,210,966</u>

The notes on pages 9 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

1. Accounting policies

Company Information

OCCMS Limited is a private company limited by shares, and incorporated in Scotland, United Kingdom. The Registered Office is Orion House, Castle Heather, Inverness, IV2 6AA.

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

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 unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Orion Engineering Services Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, Orion House, Castle Heather, Inverness, IV2 6AA.

1.2 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. Revenue 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 revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue 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 revenue 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.

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.3 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

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, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Office equipment	- 15%	Reducing balance
Computer equipment	- 30%	Reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

1.4 Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment. Where merger relief is applicable, the cost of the investment in a subsidiary undertaking is measured at the nominal value of the shares issued together with the fair value of any additional consideration paid.

1.5 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.8 Foreign currencies

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'other operating income'.

1.9 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 Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

1.10 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, 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 reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

OCCMS Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2020**

2. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2020 £	2019 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets: - owned by the company	4,648	3,963
Exchange differences	16,257	(2,784)
Pension costs	<u>14,867</u>	<u>12,231</u>

The fee for statutory audit services is paid by the parent company, Orion Engineering Services Limited.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2020 No.	2019 No.
Administration	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2020**

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Other fixed assets £
Cost	
At 1 January 2020	39,222
Additions	<u>5,621</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u><u>44,843</u></u>
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2020	21,976
Charge for the year on owned assets	<u>4,648</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u><u>26,624</u></u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2020	<u><u>18,219</u></u>
At 31 December 2019	<u><u>17,246</u></u>

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

5. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2020	63
At 31 December 2020	63
Net book value	
At 31 December 2020	63
At 31 December 2019	63

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Country of incorporation	Class of shares	Holding
OCCMS LLC	USA	Ordinary	100 %

The aggregate of the share capital and reserves as at 31 December 2020 and of the profit or loss for the year ended on that date for the subsidiary undertakings were as follows:

	Aggregate of share capital and reserves £	Profit/(loss) £
OCCMS LLC	(115,255)	(35)
	<u>(115,255)</u>	<u>(35)</u>

6. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	391,447	75,327
Prepayments and accrued income	145,458	51,913
Other debtors	19,808	3,130
	<u>556,713</u>	<u>130,370</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	558,806	407,186
Other taxation and social security	43,899	6,614
Other creditors	81,096	23,808
Accruals & deferred income	483,226	320,037
	<u>1,167,027</u>	<u>757,645</u>

8. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £14,867 (2019 - £12,231). Contributions totalling £3,837 (2019 - £3,167) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

9. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The ultimate parent company is Orion Engineering Services Limited, a company registered in Scotland. The largest and smallest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared which include OCCMS Limited is that of Orion Engineering Services Limited. Copies of the group accounts can be obtained from Orion Engineering Services Limited, Orion House, Castle Heather, Inverness IV2 6AA.

The ultimate controlling party of Orion Engineering Services Limited is Mr A Savage, director.