

**Registration No. 5028T – Trade Union  
And Labour Relations (Consolidation)  
Act 1992**

**AEGIS THE UNION**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

# AEGIS THE UNION

## COMPANY INFORMATION

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**Treasurer**

Mrs Fiona Steele

**General secretary**

Mr. Brian Linn

**Union address**

Aegon UK  
Lochside Crescent  
Edinburgh Park  
Edinburgh  
EH12 9SE

**Accountants**

Cunningham Grant  
Chartered Accountants  
G6 The Granary Business Centre  
Coal Road  
Cupar  
Fife  
KY15 5YQ

**Auditors**

Johnston Smillie Ltd  
Chartered Accountants  
6 Redheughs Rigg  
Edinburgh  
EH12 9DQ

**Bankers**

Unity Trust Bank  
Nine Brindley Place  
Birmingham  
B1 2HB

# AEGIS THE UNION

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## **AEGIS THE UNION**

### **STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023***

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The Committee of management are responsible for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

The Constitution of the Association requires the Committee of Management to prepare financial statements for each year. The Committee of management have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). The financial statements are required by law to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the association and of the surplus or deficit of the association for that period. In preparing those financial statements, the Committee of management are required to:

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

So far as the Committee of Management is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which association's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the Committee of management have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

Brian Linn



30 November 2023

**Mr. B. Linn**

**On behalf of the Committee of Management**

# AEGIS THE UNION

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AEGIS THE UNION

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### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Aegis the Union (the 'Union') for the year ended 30 June 2023 which comprise the income and expenditure account, the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 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 Union's affairs as at 30 June 2023 and of its deficit 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 Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992.

### 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 Committee of Management's 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 Union'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 Committee of Management with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

### Other information

The Committee of Management 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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

# **AEGIS THE UNION**

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AEGIS THE UNION**

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### **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 Committee of Management' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992 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 Committee of Management's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

### **Respective responsibilities of Committee of Management**

As explained more fully in the Committee of Management's responsibilities statement, the Committee of Management 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 Committee of Management 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 Committee of Management are responsible for assessing the Union'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 Committee of Management either intend to liquidate the Union 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 extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to the Union, focusing on provisions of those laws and regulations which could have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The key laws and regulations we considered in this context included the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992, FRS 102 and local tax legislation.

We assessed the susceptibility of the Union's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur, by considering our knowledge of the entity and the sector in which it operates and by discussion with staff and those charged with governance. We considered the procedures and controls that are in place to address risks identified, or that otherwise prevent, deter and detect fraud.

## **AEGIS THE UNION**

### **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AEGIS THE UNION**

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Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to detect circumstances in which irregularities could result in material misstatement and to identify irregularities which may have occurred. Our procedures included: journal entry testing; enquiries of staff and those charged with governance; review of specific transactions and documentation; analytical procedures; and review of the presentation and disclosures in the financial statements.

We communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

This report is made solely to the Union's members, as a body, in accordance with section 36 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Union'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 Union and the Union's members' as a body for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



**Lea Brash BA CA (Senior Statutory Auditor)**  
**for and on behalf of Johnston Smillie Ltd**

30 November 2023

**Chartered Accountants**  
**Statutory Auditor**

6 Redheughs Rigg  
Edinburgh  
EH12 9DQ

# AEGIS THE UNION

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Notes	£	2023 £	£	2022 £
<b>Turnover</b>					
Union Dues			276,670		291,634
Donations			169,500		169,500
Commissions Receivable			-		-
Union Learning			56,833		48,670
Settlement Agreements			12,850		18,250
Flat Rental Income	3		12,030		11,030
			<u>527,883</u>		<u>539,084</u>
<b>Administrative Expenses</b>					
Wages and salaries (excl. N.I.)		261,390		247,000	
Employer's N.I. contributions		30,430		28,746	
Employer's Pension contributions		26,372		25,635	
Employee Benefits		11,332		11,022	
Staff training		4,682		1,282	
Insurance		4,361		4,485	
Conference		2,077		2,401	
Printing, postage and stationery		776		575	
Telephone		2,895		3,760	
Computer running costs		21,137		21,369	
Advertising		14,209		1,687	
Motor vehicle leasing		19,207		19,080	
Motor running expenses		1,009		1,429	
Assistant General Secretary Travel		2,154		1,815	
General Secretary travel and subsistence		7,610		3,314	
General Committee travel and subsistence		11,040		7,751	
Deputy General Secretary travel and subsistence		1,405		614	
Legal and professional fees		4,421		2,228	
Audit fees		5,520		4,560	
Accountancy fees		4,244		4,076	
Bank charges		786		614	
Lottery		5,700		6,575	
Sundry expenses		2,484		3,698	
Flat rental expenses		12,439		3,487	
Affiliation fees		23,309		20,291	
ACAS TU levy		6,528		-	
Union Learning expenses		60,746		53,584	
Depreciation on tangible fixed assets	5	1,144		607	
			<u>(549,407)</u>		<u>(481,685)</u>
<b>Operating (loss)/profit before interest and tax c/f</b>			(21,524)		57,399



## AEGIS THE UNION

### INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

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	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
<b>Operating (loss)/profit before interest and tax b/f</b>		(21,524)	57,399
Other interest receivable and similar income	3	3,187	304
Interest payable and similar charges		-	-
Changes in the fair value of investment properties		-	14,600
<b>Operating (loss)/profit before tax</b>		(18,337)	72,303
Tax on deficit on ordinary activities	4	(606)	(4,265)
<b>Operating (loss)/profit</b>		(18,943)	68,038


# AEGIS THE UNION

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2023

	Notes	£	2023 £	£	2022 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	5		216,641		215,070
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		670		680	
Debtors	6	139,178		119,466	
Cash at bank and in hand		287,233		329,933	
		<u>427,081</u>		<u>450,079</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	(28,611)		(31,095)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			398,470		418,984
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>615,111</u>		<u>634,054</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			(5,671)		(5,671)
<b>Net Assets</b>			<u>609,440</u>		<u>628,383</u>
<b>Represented by:</b>					
Reserves	8		<u>609,440</u>		<u>628,383</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Committee of Management on 30 November 2023

DocuSigned by:  
  
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FIONA STEELE

Treasurer

# AEGIS THE UNION

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

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### 1. Accounting policies

#### 1.1 General Information & Basis of Accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A small entities, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland. The financial statements are prepared in sterling which is the functional currency of the Union and rounded to the nearest £1. The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

#### 1.2 Going concern

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

#### 1.3 Income

Income represents subscriptions received from members during the year, employer donations, income receivable from investments and monies on deposit.

Income is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Union and the income can be reliably measured. Income is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

#### 1.4 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost (or deemed cost) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended.

Depreciation has been provided on all tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a systematic basis over its expected useful life as follows:

Computer equipment	33 1/3% Straight Line
Motor vehicles	25% Reducing Balance

#### 1.5 Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

#### 1.6 Stock

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell (net realisable value). Costs, which comprise direct production costs, are based on the method most appropriate to the type of inventory class, but usually on a first-in first-out basis. Overheads are charged to profit or loss as incurred. Net realisable value is based on the estimated selling price less any estimated completion or selling costs.

#### 1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments which include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

# **AEGIS THE UNION**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

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### **1.8 Financial instruments**

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction 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.

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of operations from suppliers. Amounts 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 creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

### **1.9 Taxation**

Current tax represents the amount of tax payable or receivable in respect of the taxable profit (or loss) for the current or past reporting periods. It is measured at the amount expected to be paid or recovered using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax represents the future tax consequences of transactions and events recognised in the financial statements of current and previous periods. It is recognised in respect of all timing differences, with certain exceptions. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of income and expense in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of timing differences. Deferred tax on revalued, non-depreciable tangible fixed assets and investment properties is measured using the rates and allowances that apply to the sale of the asset.

### **1.10 Employee Benefits**

When employees have rendered service to the company, short-term employee benefits to which the employees are entitled are recognised at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

### **1.11 Pension Costs**

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions are charged to the profit and loss account as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

### **1.12 Leasing**

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged to profit and loss account on a straight-line basis.

# AEGIS THE UNION

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

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### 1.13 Critical Accounting Estimates & Judgements

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts 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, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

### 2. Operating profit

	2023 £	2022 £
Operating profit is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	1,144	607
Auditors' remuneration	5,760	4,560

### 3. Investment income

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank Interest	3,187	304
Rental Income	12,030	11,030
<b>Total investment income</b>	<b>15,217</b>	<b>11,334</b>

### 4. Taxation

	2023 £	2022 £
<b>Domestic current year tax</b>		
U.K. corporation tax	606	1,491
<b>Deferred taxation</b>		
Taxation on changes in fair value of investment properties	-	2,774
<b>Total tax charge</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>4,265</b>

# AEGIS THE UNION

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

### 5. Tangible fixed assets

	Investment Property £	Plant & Equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 July 2022	214,600	18,735	233,335
Revaluation	-	-	-
Additions	-	2,715	2,715
Disposals	-	-	-
At 30 June 2023	214,600	21,450	236,050
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 July 2022	-	18,265	18,265
On disposals	-	-	-
Charge for year	-	1,144	1,144
At 30 June 2023	-	19,409	19,409
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 30 June 2023	214,600	2,041	216,641
At 30 June 2022	214,600	470	215,070

The investment property was valued by the directors as at the balance sheet date with reference to the market value of similar properties in the area.

### 6. Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	2,500	5,930
Other debtors	136,678	113,536
	<u>139,178</u>	<u>119,466</u>

## AEGIS THE UNION

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

#### 7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	-	-
Taxation and social security	11,690	11,412
Other creditors and accruals	16,921	19,683
	<u>28,611</u>	<u>31,095</u>

#### 8. Statement of movements on reserves

	Reserves £
Balance at 1 July 2022	628,383
Loss for the year	(18,943)
Balance at 30 June 2023	<u>609,440</u>

#### 9. Financial commitments

At 30 June 2023 the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Not later than one year	15,649	10,780
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	22,826	18,007
Total	<u>38,475</u>	<u>28,787</u>

#### 10. Employees

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

2023 No	2022 No
8	7

#### 11. Union Learn Scotland Development Fund

During the year to 30 June 2023 the Union was in receipt of a Development Fund of £23,100 from the STUC (2022: £24,900). All funding has been spent for this project in the year and all payments to third party training providers were made directly by STUC.

**AEGIS THE UNION**

**MANAGEMENT INFORMATION**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**



## AEGIS THE UNION

### INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

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<b>Turnover</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Union Dues	276,670	291,634
Donations	169,500	169,500
Commissions receivable	-	-
Union Learning	56,833	48,670
Settlement agreements	12,850	18,250
Flat Rental income	12,030	11,030
	<u>527,883</u>	<u>539,084</u>
<b>Administrative expenses</b>	<u>(549,407)</u>	<u>(481,685)</u>
<b>Operating (loss)/profit</b>	(21,524)	57,399
<b>Other interest receivable and similar income</b>		
Bank interest received	3,187	304
<b>Interest payable</b>		
Bank interest paid	-	-
<b>Amounts written off investments</b>		
Changes in the fair value of investment properties	-	14,600
<b>(Loss)/profit before taxation</b>	<u>(18,337)</u>	<u>72,303</u>

## AEGIS THE UNION

### SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

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	2023 £	2022 £
<b>Administrative expenses</b>		
Wages and salaries (excl. N.I.)	261,390	247,000
Employer's N.I. contributions	30,430	28,746
Employer's Pension contributions	26,372	25,635
Employee Benefits	11,332	11,022
Staff training	4,682	1,282
Insurance	4,361	4,485
Conference	2,077	2,401
Printing, postage and stationery	776	575
Telephone	2,895	3,760
Computer running costs	21,137	21,369
Advertising	14,209	1,687
Motor Vehicle leasing	19,207	19,080
Motor running expenses	1,009	1,429
Assistant General Secretary Travel	2,154	1,815
General Secretary travel and subsistence	7,610	3,314
General Committee travel and subsistence	11,040	7,751
Deputy General Secretary travel and subsistence	1,405	614
Legal and professional fees	4,421	2,228
Audit fees	5,520	4,560
Accountancy fees	4,244	4,076
Bank charges	786	614
Lottery	5,700	6,575
Sundry expenses	2,484	3,698
Flat rental expenses	12,439	3,487
TUC affiliation fees	23,309	20,291
ACAS TU levy	6,528	-
Union Learning expenses	60,746	53,584
Depreciation on tangible fixed assets	1,144	607
	<u>549,407</u>	<u>481,685</u>