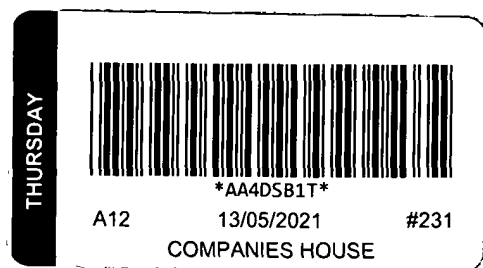


VDMS Acton Limited
(previously MX1 Limited)

Financial statements

For the period ended 30 September 2020

Registered number: 02220246



Statement of financial position

As at 30 September 2020

		30 September 2020 £	Restated 31 December 2019 £
	Note		
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	1,220,841	1,391,210
		<u>1,220,841</u>	<u>1,391,210</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	1,359,717	1,086,463
Cash at bank and in hand		749,810	680,891
		<u>2,109,527</u>	<u>1,767,354</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(737,572)	(431,468)
Net current assets		<u>1,371,955</u>	<u>1,335,886</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>2,592,796</u>	<u>2,727,096</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7	-	(82,875)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	8	(18,251)	(18,251)
Other provisions	9	(150,000)	(150,000)
		<u>(168,251)</u>	<u>(168,251)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>2,424,545</u></u>	<u><u>2,475,970</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		56,501	56,501
Share premium account		6,500	6,500
Other reserves		11,000	11,000
Profit and loss account		2,350,544	2,401,969
		<u>2,424,545</u>	<u>2,475,970</u>

Statement of financial position (continued)

As at 30 September 2020

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with 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 26/02/2021


SYMON ROUE

S Roue
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the period ended 30 September 2020

1. General information

Visual Acton Limited is a private company limited by shares and registered in England and Wales. The registered office and principal place of business of the company is 316-318 Latimer Road, London, W10 6QN. The registered number of the company is 02220246.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

Impact of COVID-19

The directors have considered the impact of the current COVID-19 pandemic on the company, with a particular focus on its effect on the company's clients, suppliers, directors and employees.

The directors do not consider this to be cause for material uncertainty in respect of the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The company has adapted well, successfully employing business continuity plans, and the directors consider that the company has sufficient financial resources to continue for the foreseeable future, despite the current crisis. Therefore the financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

2.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Turnover from end to end content management and digital media supply chain solutions is recognised on an accruals basis in line with relevant agreements.

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

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.

Notes to the financial statements

For the period ended 30 September 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Short-term leasehold property	- Over the life of the lease
Plant and machinery	- 3 - 10 years

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 profit or loss.

2.5 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.6 Operating leases: the company as lessor

Rental income from operating leases is credited to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.7 Operating leases: the company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.8 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.

2.9 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.

Notes to the financial statements

For the period ended 30 September 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Foreign currency translation

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.

2.11 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of financial position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of financial position.

2.12 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

2.13 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings in the same period as the related expenditure.

Notes to the financial statements

For the period ended 30 September 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.15 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.16 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 profit or loss 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.

2.17 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of financial position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the period was 31 (2019 - 44).

Notes to the financial statements

For the period ended 30 September 2020

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
Restated at 1 January 2020	1,852,028	3,487,913	5,339,941
Additions	-	3,769	3,769
At 30 September 2020	<u>1,852,028</u>	<u>3,491,682</u>	<u>5,343,710</u>
Depreciation			
Restated at 1 January 2020	684,984	3,263,747	3,948,731
Charge for the period	100,957	73,181	174,138
At 30 September 2020	<u>785,941</u>	<u>3,336,928</u>	<u>4,122,869</u>
Net book value			
At 30 September 2020	<u>1,066,087</u>	<u>154,754</u>	<u>1,220,841</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>1,167,044</u>	<u>224,166</u>	<u>1,391,210</u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the period ended 30 September 2020

5. Debtors

	30 September 2020 £	31 December 2019 £
Trade debtors	413,393	730,631
Amounts owed by group undertakings	722,455	-
Other debtors	-	15,900
Prepayments and accrued income	223,869	238,457
Tax recoverable	-	101,475
	<u>1,359,717</u>	<u>1,086,463</u>

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	30 September 2020 £	31 December 2019 £
Trade creditors	140,930	38,186
Corporation tax	38,533	27,354
Other taxation and social security	83,375	154,441
Other creditors	258,628	99,642
Accruals and deferred income	216,106	111,845
	<u>737,572</u>	<u>431,468</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	30 September 2020 £	31 December 2019 £
Other creditors	-	82,875
	<u>-</u>	<u>82,875</u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the period ended 30 September 2020

8. Deferred taxation

	2020 £
At beginning of year	(18,251)
At end of year	<u>(18,251)</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	30 September 2020 £	31 December 2019 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(18,251)	(18,251)
	<u>(18,251)</u>	<u>(18,251)</u>

9. Provisions

	Dilapidation provision £
At 1 January 2020	150,000
At 30 September 2020	<u>150,000</u>

10. Prior year adjustment

The tangible fixed assets cost and accumulated depreciation were overstated in the previous year by £303,700 and £302,028 respectively. An adjustment has been made to the cost and accumulated depreciation as at 1 January 2020, the impact of the profit for the period was to reduce the profit by £1,672.

11. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions by the company amounted to £29,088 (2019: £56,023) during the year. Outstanding pension commitments at the year end amounted to £nil (2019: £14,751).

Notes to the financial statements

For the period ended 30 September 2020

12. Commitments under operating leases

At 30 September 2020 the company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	30 September 2020 £	Restated 31 December 2019 £
Not later than 1 year	117,000	117,000
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	319,907	407,416
	<u>436,907</u>	<u>524,416</u>

13. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

During the year, directors paid expenses totalling £31,819 (2019 - £nil) on behalf of the company. At the period end, £16,412 (2019 - £nil) was due to the directors in relation to these expenses. This balance is included within trade creditors.

14. Controlling party

The immediate parent company is Visual Data Media Services Limited.

The ultimate parent company at the period end was Visual Data Media Services LLC, a company incorporated in the USA. The ultimate controlling party at the period end was Endeavour Capital Fund VII, LP.

The smallest group of undertakings preparing consolidated financial statements including the company is headed by Visual Data Media Services Inc. Consolidated financial statements can be obtained from 610 N. Hollywood Way, Burbank, CA 91505, USA.

15. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the period ended 30 September 2020 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 26 February 2021 by Simon Wax (Senior statutory auditor) on behalf of Buzzacott LLP.