

Company registration number 03607580 (England and Wales)

VIGO LIMITED

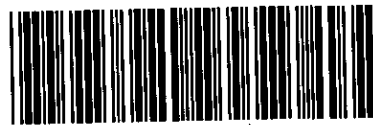
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 MAY 2023

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VIGO LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Company information	1
Statement of comprehensive income	
Balance sheet	2 - 3
Statement of changes in equity	4
Notes to the financial statements	5 - 12

VIGO LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr A C Pegman Mr S A Pitts Mr T D Wood
Company number	03607580
Registered office	Dunkeswell Honiton Devon EX14 4LF
Accountants	TC Group St Matthew's House Quays Office Park Conference Avenue Portishead Bristol BS20 7LZ

VIGO LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MAY 2023

	Notes	2023 £	£	2022 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		-		106,790
Current assets					
Stocks	6	-		1,261,118	
Debtors	7	1,525,450		1,309,984	
Cash at bank and in hand		-		220,852	
		<u>1,525,450</u>		<u>2,791,954</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	-		(1,373,294)	
Net current assets			<u>1,525,450</u>		<u>1,418,660</u>
Net assets			<u><u>1,525,450</u></u>		<u><u>1,525,450</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9	10,175		10,175	
Share premium account		61,620		61,620	
Profit and loss reserves		<u>1,453,655</u>		<u>1,453,655</u>	
Total equity			<u><u>1,525,450</u></u>		<u><u>1,525,450</u></u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 May 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

VIGO LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MAY 2023

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 February 2024 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr S A Pitts
Director

Company Registration No. 03607580

VIGO LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

	Share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss reserves	Total
Notes	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2022	10,175	61,620	1,526,693	1,598,488
Year ended 31 May 2022:				
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(69,038)	(69,038)
Dividends	-	-	(4,000)	(4,000)
Balance at 31 May 2022	10,175	61,620	1,453,655	1,525,450
Year ended 31 May 2023:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 May 2023	10,175	61,620	1,453,655	1,525,450

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Vigo Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Dunkeswell, Honiton, Devon, EX14 4LF.

On the 1 June 2022 as part of a group reorganisation the trade of Vigo Limited was transferred to Rawlings & Son (Bristol) Limited a fellow subsidiary and the company became non trading.

1.1 Accounting convention

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.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 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.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts and settlement discounts.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

1 Accounting policies**(Continued)**

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold land and buildings	25% straight line
Plant and equipment	25% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	15% - 20% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and 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.

1.8 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 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.

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 and loans from fellow group companies that are classified as debt, 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.

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 business 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

1 Accounting policies**(Continued)****1.13 Leases**

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.14 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

In the opinion of the directors there are no significant judgements or areas of estimation uncertainty.

3 Employees

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

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Management	-	5
Admin	-	5
Warehouse	-	3
Engineering	-	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	-	20
	<hr/>	<hr/>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

4 Directors' remuneration

	2023	2022
	£	£
Remuneration for qualifying services	-	79,653
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	-	5,273
	<u>-</u>	<u>84,926</u>

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold land and buildings	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 June 2022	540	43,161	33,614	39,143	116,458
Disposals	(540)	(43,161)	(33,614)	(39,143)	(116,458)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 May 2023	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 June 2022	93	3,450	3,137	2,988	9,668
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(93)	(3,450)	(3,137)	(2,988)	(9,668)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 May 2023	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount					
At 31 May 2023	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 May 2022	447	39,711	30,477	36,155	106,790
	<u>447</u>	<u>39,711</u>	<u>30,477</u>	<u>36,155</u>	<u>106,790</u>

On the 1 June 2022 the above assets were transferred to Rawlings & Son (Bristol) Limited as part of a group reorganisation.

6 Stocks

	2023	2022
	£	£
Finished goods and goods for resale	-	1,261,118
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,261,118</u>

VIGO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

7 Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	-	105,135
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,344,042	910,826
Other debtors	181,408	249,359
Prepayments and accrued income	-	44,664
	<u>1,525,450</u>	<u>1,309,984</u>

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2023	2022
		£	£
Other borrowings		-	92,312
Trade creditors		-	97,365
Corporation tax		-	95,695
Other taxation and social security		-	129,528
Other creditors		-	935,871
Accruals and deferred income		-	22,523
		<u>-</u>	<u>1,373,294</u>

9 Share capital

	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>10,175</u>	<u>10,175</u>	<u>10,175</u>	<u>10,175</u>

10 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Within one year	<u>-</u>	<u>13,500</u>

11 Ultimate controlling party

The immediate parent company is Vigo Holdings Limited a company registered in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent company is Rawlings & Son (Bristol) Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. Copies of the consolidated accounts can be obtained from Unit 3 Crown Road, Warmley, Bristol BS30 8JJ.