Company registration number: 07356057

Vistech Services Limited

Unaudited filleted financial statements

30 September 2019

Vistech Services Limited

Contents

Vistech Services Limited

Balance sheet

30 September 2019

	Note	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	6	908		2,740	
Tangible assets	7	149,021		233,770	
			149,929		236,510
Current assets					
Stocks		56,247		183,860	
Debtors	8	926,937		879,917	
Cash at bank and in hand		48,010		130,273	
		1,031,194		1,194,050	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(958,947)		(1,031,330)	
Net current assets			72,247		162,720
Total assets less current liabilities			222,176		399,230
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10		(53,903)		(134,554)
Provisions for liabilities			(8,658)		(15,753)
Net assets			159,615		248,923
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			10		10
Profit and loss account			159,605		248,913
Shareholders funds			159,615		248,923

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

Director's responsibilities:

- 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;

- The director acknowledges their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Profit and loss account has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 13 May 2020 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr C J M Taylor

Director

Company registration number: 07356057

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Boho Six Offices, 5 Linthorpe Road, Middlesbrough, TS1 1RE.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at a revalued amount, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are recorded at the fair value at the acquisition date.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Patents, trademarks and licences	-	20 % straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery	-	33 % straight line
Fittings fixtures and equipment	-	15 % straight line
Computer equipment	-	15 % straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition. In respect of work in progress, cost includes a relevant proportion of overheads according to the stage of completion.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the Balance sheet and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets or either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 109 (2018: 95).

5. Profit before taxation

Profit before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amortisation of intangible assets	1,832	1,859
Depreciation of tangible assets	110,202	64,643

6. Intangible assets

	Other intangible assets	**Total**
	£	**£**
Cost		
At 1 October 2018 and 30 September 2019	9,294	9,294
Amortisation		
At 1 October 2018	6,554	6,554
Charge for the year	1,832	1,832
At 30 September 2019	8,386	8,386
Carrying amount		
At 30 September 2019	908	908
At 30 September 2018	2,740	2,740

7. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Computer equipment	**Total**
	£	£	£	**£**
Cost				
At 1 October 2018	301,489	8,743	11,578	321,810
Additions	36,292	642	-	36,934
Disposals	(12,212)	-	-	(12,212)
At 30 September 2019	325,569	9,385	11,578	346,532
Depreciation				
At 1 October 2018	74,199	2,671	11,170	88,040
Charge for the year	108,320	1,475	408	110,203
Disposals	(732)	-	-	(732)
At 30 September 2019	181,787	4,146	11,578	197,511
Carrying amount				
At 30 September 2019	143,782	5,239	-	149,021
At 30 September 2018	227,290	6,072	408	233,770

8. Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade debtors	743,030	670,913
Other debtors	183,907	209,004
	926,937	879,917

Included within trade debtors are factored debts of £662,873 (2018: £529,530).

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	31,995	31,995
Trade creditors	100,267	122,334
Corporation tax	43,058	20,324
Social security and other taxes	257,946	178,672
Other creditors	525,681	678,005
	958,947	1,031,330

10. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Other creditors	53,903	134,554

11. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the director entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

2019

	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the director	Amounts repaid	Balance o/standing
	£	**£**	**£**	**£**
Mr C J M Taylor	189,929	-	(37,683)	152,246

2018

	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the director	Amounts repaid	Balance o/standing
	£	£	£	£
Mr C J M Taylor	103,518	86,411	-	189,929