Registered number: 03597321

MILLENNIUM VIDEOGRAPHICS LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

MILLENNIUM VIDEOGRAPHICS LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 03597321

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 JULY 2022

	Note		2022 £		*2021* *£*
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		**2,891**		*3,451*
			2,891		*3,451*
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	**184,879**		*61,788*	
Cash at bank and in hand		**30,844**		*114,754*	
		215,723		*176,542*	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	**(173,795)**		*(157,336)*	
Net current assets			**41,928**		*19,206*
Total assets less current liabilities			**44,819**		*22,657*
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	7	**(433)**		*(514)*	
			(433)		*(514)*
Net assets			**44,386**		*22,143*

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 JULY 2022

	Note	2022 £	*2021 £*
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		**100**	*100*
Profit and loss account		**44,286**	*22,043*
		44,386	*22,143*

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 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 comprehensive income 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 28 April 2023.

N S Marsh
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

1. General information

Millennium Videographics Limited is a private limited liability company with share capital incorporated in England & Wales under company number 03597321. The company's registered office and administation address is Basepoint Business Centre, 110 Butterfield, Great Marlings, Luton, Bedfordshire LU2 8DL.

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 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP and the amounts in the financial statements are ruounded to the nearest £..

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 resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

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 profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Revenue recognition

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.

2.4 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.

2.5 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

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

2.6 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.7 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 Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year 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 balance sheet 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 balance sheet 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 balance sheet date.

2.9 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.

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:

Fixtures and fittings	- 4 years
Office equipment	- 4 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. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 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.

2.11 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.

2.12 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.

2.13 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 balance sheet 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 Balance sheet.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 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.

2.15 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 11 *(2021 - 11)*.

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Office Equipment
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 August 2021	**12,506**
Additions	**899**
At 31 July 2022	**13,405**
Depreciation	
At 1 August 2021	**9,054**
Charge for the year on owned assets	**1,460**
At 31 July 2022	**10,514**
Net book value	
At 31 July 2022	**2,891**
At 31 July 2021	*3,451*

5. Debtors

	2022	*2021*
	£	*£*
Trade debtors	**139,243**	*61,788*
Other debtors	**45,636**	*-*
	184,879	*61,788*

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022	*2021*
	£	*£*
Bank overdrafts	**1**	*85*
Trade creditors	**17,240**	*20,477*
Other taxation and social security	**72,525**	*45,552*
Other creditors	**22,321**	*34,926*
Accruals and deferred income	**61,708**	*56,296*
	173,795	*157,336*

7. Deferred taxation

	2022 £
At beginning of year	**(514)**
Charged to profit or loss	**81**
At end of year	**(433)**

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2022 £	*2021* *£*
Accelerated capital allowances	**(433)**	*(514)*
	(433)	*(514)*

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 £14,745 (2021 - £15,290). Contributions totalling £1,517 (2021 - £1,518) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date

9. Related party transactions

During the finanical year the company declared and paid dividends of £82,000 (2021: £77,000) to NS&M Limited, its parent undertaking.

10. Controlling party

The company's immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is NS&M Limited, a private company incorporated in England & Wales under company number 09188160, with its registered office at Baseoint Business Centre, 110 Butterfield, Great Marlings, Luton, Bedfordshire LU2 8DL.

There is no one ultimate controlling party.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.