

Company Registration No. SC202170 (Scotland)

**DUTTON
MOORE**

Chartered Accountants
& Business Advisers

JOURNEYCALL LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

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JOURNEYCALL LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	T. F. Dunn L. Stewart T. F. Slevin
Company number	SC202170
Registered office	3 James Chalmers Road Arbroath Enterprise Park Arbroath Angus Scotland DD11 3RQ
Auditor	Dutton Moore Aldgate House 1-4 Market Place Hull HU1 1RS

JOURNEYCALL LIMITED

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JOURNEYCALL LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

The directors present the strategic report and financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2018.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the company continued to be those of the provision of mass transit focussed contact centre, information services to the public, claims management, discounted travel tokens and transit ticket retailing.

Business

Journeycall Limited, is a company incorporated and based in Scotland that continues to grow quickly as a result of the excellence and value of their highly focussed, non-scripted, knowledge-based contact centre services delivered by a large team of highly trained agents. Since Journeycall moved to their impressive new offices at Arbroath in November 2014 the business has flourished in an environment that promotes service excellence whilst providing scope for business expansion. Investment in research and development is highly important to support Journeycall's future growth strategy and 2017 saw the market launch of Delay-Check, one of the most technically advanced delay-repay software solutions on the market. Significant investment in Cloud based telephony systems provides rapid scalability, resilience and virtual options for multi-language support.

The main area of business revolves around non-scripted contact centre support services primarily for smartcard and mobile app based schemes in the mass transit sector; information services to the public; PCI Level 1 accredited payment processing; discounted travel tokens; claims management and ticket retailing. Therefore the company is affected by changes in the trends in public transport choices. However, the Directors ensure that the business stays informed and in most areas ahead of the changes in public transport consumer trends utilising the wealth of knowledge in their sister company Viaqqio, and has created an environment where Journeycall can respond and deliver into what is now a multi-modal, multi-channel requirement across all demographics.

Review

The company has had another record breaking successful year with the results set out on page 6. The directors have paid an interim dividend of £210,402 (2017: £489,939) and they do not recommend payment of a final dividend (2017: nil). Continued emphasis is being put on cost savings through investment in efficiency and technology whilst continuing to drive forward sales at an increasing pace and managing growth effectively. At the year-end date the company had sufficient working capital in place.

Key performance indicators

	2018 £	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover	85,276,181	73,699,751	70,391,397
Profit before tax	3,044,425	1,980,300	396,010

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company is operating in a market that has become more competitive over the years with some businesses following a trend to move this function overseas. Journeycall Limited remains committed to delivering high quality U.K. based services which is emphasised by the number of awards and recognition the company has received for customer experience excellence. The directors believe quality of service and expert knowledge of their client's products and customers' needs is a key area in which the company has a competitive advantage.

JOURNEYCALL LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

Financial instruments

The company's principal financial instruments comprise bank balances, trade debtors, trade creditors and loans. The main purpose of these instruments is to raise funds for the company's operations and to finance the company's working capital.

Due to the nature of the financial instruments used by the company there is minimal exposure to price risk. The company's approach to managing other risks applicable to the financial instruments concerned is shown below.

In respect of bank balances the liquidity risk is managed by maintaining a credit balance. Overdraft facilities are seldom used and instead bank balances are maintained to mitigate interest rate risk.

Trade debtors are managed in respect of credit and cash flow risk by policies to manage the credit offered to customers and the regular monitoring of amounts outstanding for both time and credit limits.

Trade creditors liquidity risk is managed by ensuring sufficient funds are available to meet amounts due.

Disabled persons

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the aptitudes of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure that their employment within the company continues and that the appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the company that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical to that of other employees.

Employee involvement

The company's culture and policy is to consult and discuss with employees, through staff councils and at Employee Engagement meetings, matters likely to affect employees' interests.

Information about matters of concern to employees is given through information bulletins and reports and monthly workshops with the senior management team which seek to achieve a common awareness on the part of all employees of the financial and economic factors affecting the company's performance.

Future outlook

The move to new offices has provided scope for expansion which will help to meet continuing growth forecasts.

The board believes that the company's strategy together with its experienced management will be a solid foundation for future successful performance.

On behalf of the board



T. F. Dunn

Director

21 December 2018

JOURNEYCALL LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2018.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

T. F. Dunn
L. Stewart
T. F. Slevin

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board



T. F. Dunn
Director

21 December 2018

JOURNEYCALL LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF JOURNEYCALL LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Journeycall Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 July 2018 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows 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 company's affairs as at 31 July 2018 and of its profit 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 Companies Act 2006.

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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

JOURNEYCALL LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF JOURNEYCALL LIMITED

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 strategic report and the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 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 directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors 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 directors 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 directors are responsible for assessing the company'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 directors either intend to liquidate the company 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.

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.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company'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 company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Douglas Baker FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Dutton Moore

21 December 2018

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Aldgate House
1-4 Market Place
Hull
HU1 1RS

JOURNEYCALL LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover	3	85,276,181	73,699,751
Cost of sales		(75,086,712)	(65,435,931)
Gross profit		10,189,469	8,263,820
Administrative expenses		(7,201,314)	(6,434,695)
Other operating income		55,429	151,175
Operating profit	4	3,043,584	1,980,300
Interest receivable and similar income	9	841	-
Profit before taxation		3,044,425	1,980,300
Taxation	11	(546,327)	(392,953)
Profit for the financial year		2,498,098	1,587,347
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		2,498,098	1,587,347

The Profit And Loss Account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

JOURNEYCALL LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JULY 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	12		755,272		877,631
Current assets					
Stocks	14	35,042		18,183	
Debtors	15	2,415,342		2,228,384	
Cash at bank and in hand		5,788,155		3,112,732	
		<u>8,238,539</u>		<u>5,359,299</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	<u>(4,017,240)</u>		<u>(3,526,272)</u>	
Net current assets			4,221,299		1,833,027
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>4,976,571</u>		<u>2,710,658</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	17		(116,032)		(134,115)
Provisions for liabilities	18		(54,881)		(58,581)
Net assets			<u>4,805,658</u>		<u>2,517,962</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	20		93		93
Share premium account			29,980		29,980
Capital redemption reserve			130		130
Profit and loss reserves			4,775,455		2,487,759
Total equity			<u>4,805,658</u>		<u>2,517,962</u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 December 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:



T. F. Dunn
Director

Company Registration No. SC202170

JOURNEYCALL LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

	Notes	Share capital £	Share premium account £	Capital redemption reserve £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 August 2016		93	29,980	130	1,390,351	1,420,554
Year ended 31 July 2017:						
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	1,587,347	1,587,347
Dividends	10	-	-	-	(489,939)	(489,939)
Balance at 31 July 2017		93	29,980	130	2,487,759	2,517,962
Year ended 31 July 2018:						
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	2,498,098	2,498,098
Dividends	10	-	-	-	(210,402)	(210,402)
Balance at 31 July 2018		93	29,980	130	4,775,455	4,805,658

JOURNEYCALL LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	25	2,943,175		446,174	
Income taxes refunded/(paid)		26,829		(457,111)	
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities		2,970,004		(10,937)	
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(85,020)		(67,708)	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets		-		7,900	
Interest received		841		-	
Net cash used in investing activities		(84,179)		(59,808)	
Financing activities					
Dividends paid		(210,402)		(489,939)	
Net cash used in financing activities		(210,402)		(489,939)	
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		2,675,423		(560,684)	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		3,112,732		3,673,416	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		5,788,155		3,112,732	

JOURNEYCALL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Journeycall Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 3 James Chalmers Road, Arbroath Enterprise Park, Arbroath, Angus, Scotland, DD11 3RQ.

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.

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.

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 property	Over 10 years
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% per annum on cost to 33 1/3% per annum on cost

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).

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset 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.

JOURNEYCALL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand 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

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.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

JOURNEYCALL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 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 at transaction price.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

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.

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.

JOURNEYCALL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.12 Retirement benefits

The company makes payments to money purchase pension schemes. Contributions are charged to the Profit and Loss Account as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the schemes.

1.13 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income 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 lease asset are consumed.

1.14 Government grants

Grants towards capital expenditure are credited to deferred income and released to the Profit and Loss Account over the expected useful life of the asset.

Grants towards revenue expenditure are released to the Profit and Loss Account as the related expenditure is incurred.

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.

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover		
Sales	85,276,181	73,699,751
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	2018 £	2017 £
Other significant revenue		
Interest income	841	-
Government grants released	18,083	18,083
Government grants received	-	38,092
Other grants received	37,346	95,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
United Kingdom	85,276,181	73,699,751
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

JOURNEYCALL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

4 Operating profit

	2018 £	2017 £
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Government grants	(55,429)	(151,175)
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	207,379	236,672
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	(7,900)
Operating lease charges	145,024	129,317

5 Auditor's remuneration

	2018 £	2017 £
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:		
For audit services		
Audit of the company's financial statements	12,000	14,000
For other services		
All other non-audit services	7,000	10,000

6 Employees

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

	2018 Number	2017 Number
Administration	18	15
Call centre	329	327
	347	342

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2018 £	2017 £
Wages and salaries	4,752,484	4,579,982
Social security costs	274,457	246,503
Pension costs	132,089	108,450
	5,159,030	4,934,935

JOURNEYCALL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

7 Directors' remuneration

	2018 £	2017 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	36,546	38,051
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	56,238	38,130
	<u>92,784</u>	<u>76,181</u>

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 2 (2017 - 2).

8 Retirement benefit schemes

	2018 £	2017 £
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to Profit and Loss Account	<u>132,089</u>	<u>108,450</u>

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

9 Interest receivable and similar income

	2018 £	2017 £
Other interest	<u>841</u>	<u>-</u>

10 Dividends

	2018 £	2017 £
Interim paid	<u>210,402</u>	<u>489,939</u>

JOURNEYCALL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

11 Taxation

	2018 £	2017 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	446,256	-
Group tax relief	103,771	406,511
Total current tax	<u>550,027</u>	<u>406,511</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	<u>(3,700)</u>	<u>(13,558)</u>
Total tax charge	<u>546,327</u>	<u>392,953</u>

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Profit before taxation	<u>3,044,425</u>	<u>1,980,300</u>
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017: 19.67%)	578,441	389,441
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	6,689	285
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	10,833	16,785
Research and development tax credit	(45,936)	-
Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	<u>(3,700)</u>	<u>(13,558)</u>
Taxation charge for the year	<u>546,327</u>	<u>392,953</u>

JOURNEYCALL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

12 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold property	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 August 2017	967,417	702,940	1,670,357
Additions	-	85,020	85,020
Disposals	-	(280,674)	(280,674)
At 31 July 2018	967,417	507,286	1,474,703
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 August 2017	249,488	543,238	792,726
Depreciation charged in the year	96,741	110,638	207,379
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(280,674)	(280,674)
At 31 July 2018	346,229	373,202	719,431
Carrying amount			
At 31 July 2018	621,188	134,084	755,272
At 31 July 2017	717,929	159,702	877,631

13 Financial instruments

	2018 £	2017 £
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	2,313,915	1,785,610
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	3,308,656	3,360,531

14 Stocks

	2018 £	2017 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	35,042	18,183

JOURNEYCALL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

15 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	2,310,343	1,782,038
Corporation tax recoverable	-	130,600
Other debtors	3,572	3,572
Prepayments and accrued income	101,427	312,174
	<u>2,415,342</u>	<u>2,228,384</u>

16 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	2,636,960	2,073,653
Amounts owed to group undertakings	145,840	947,642
Corporation tax	446,256	-
Other taxation and social security	262,328	165,741
Accruals and deferred income	525,856	339,236
	<u>4,017,240</u>	<u>3,526,272</u>

17 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Government grants	<u>116,032</u>	<u>134,115</u>

18 Provisions for liabilities

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Deferred tax liabilities	19	<u>54,881</u>	<u>58,581</u>

19 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities 2018 £	Liabilities 2017 £
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>54,881</u>	<u>58,581</u>

JOURNEYCALL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

19 Deferred taxation (Continued)

	2018 £
Movements in the year:	
Liability at 1 August 2017	58,581
Credit to profit or loss	(3,700)
Liability at 31 July 2018	<u>54,881</u>

20 Share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
93 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>93</u>	<u>93</u>

21 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company has unlimited guarantees in respect of bank borrowings with ESP Systex Holdings Limited and ESP Systex Limited. At the balance sheet date group bank borrowings were £740,246 (2017: £725,983). In the opinion of the directors the likelihood of the guarantees being called upon is remote.

The bank has given guarantees of £2,175,000 (2017: £2,175,000) to third parties on behalf of the company.

22 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:

	2018 £	2017 £
Within one year	1,465	73,574
Between two and five years	70,261	80,569
In over five years	593,750	688,750
	<u>665,476</u>	<u>842,893</u>

JOURNEYCALL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

23 Related party transactions

- a) During the year the company paid dividends to the directors of £210,402 (2017: £239,939).
- b) In a previous year a director received an advance totalling £3,572. At the balance sheet date this amount remained outstanding.
- c) During the year the following transactions took place with a group company, ESP Systex Limited:
- sales of £838,083 (2017: £475,134); and
- purchases of £396,867 (2017: £404,157);
At the balance sheet date ESP Systex Limited were owed £103,771 (2017: £143,436).
- d) During the year the following transactions took place with the company's holding company, ESP Systex Holdings Limited:
- management charges paid of £495,000 (2017: nil); and
- dividends paid of nil (2017: £250,000).
At the balance sheet date ESP Systex Holdings Limited was owed £42,069 (2017: £804,206).

24 Controlling party

The company is a subsidiary of ESP Systex Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England whose registered address is 68-74 Holderness Road, Hull, East Yorkshire, HU9 1ED. The company is controlled by Mr. T. F. Dunn via his shareholding in the company's parent undertaking. ESP Systex Holdings Limited is the parent company of both the smallest and largest group into which the company's financial statements are consolidated.

25 Cash generated from operations

	2018 £	2017 £
Profit for the year after tax	2,498,098	1,587,347
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	546,327	392,953
Investment income	(841)	-
Gain on disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	(7,900)
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	207,379	236,672
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase)/decrease in stocks	(16,859)	9,131
(Increase) in debtors	(317,558)	(300,854)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	44,712	(1,453,092)
(Decrease) in deferred income	(18,083)	(18,083)
Cash generated from operations	2,943,175	446,174