

Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31st December 2017
for
AJ PRODUCTS (UK) LIMITED

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for the year ended 31st December 2017**

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AJ PRODUCTS (UK) LIMITED

Company Information
for the year ended 31st December 2017

DIRECTORS:

B A Johansson
M E A Johansson

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Units 19 & 20 Nimbus
Hercules Way
Farnborough
GU14 6UU

REGISTERED NUMBER:

03762591 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS:

Bakers, Statutory Auditor
(The practising name of
Baker (Midlands) Limited)
Arbor House
Broadway North
Walsall
WS1 2AN

AJ PRODUCTS (UK) LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 03762591)

**Balance Sheet
31st December 2017**

		2017	2016
	Notes	£	£
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	4	8,982	6,456
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks		26,588	26,774
Debtors	5	555,974	394,460
Cash at bank and in hand		175,884	284,128
		<u>758,446</u>	<u>705,362</u>
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>289,747</u>	<u>269,975</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>468,699</u>	<u>435,387</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>477,681</u>	<u>441,843</u>
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES		<u>1,600</u>	<u>1,000</u>
NET ASSETS		<u><u>476,081</u></u>	<u><u>440,843</u></u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	7	3	3
Share premium		199,999	199,999
Retained earnings		<u>276,079</u>	<u>240,841</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u><u>476,081</u></u>	<u><u>440,843</u></u>

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 20 March 2018 and were signed on its behalf by:


M E A Johansson - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31st December 2017**

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

AJ Products (UK) Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest £1.

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

Significant judgements and estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer, the amount of turnover can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably. This is usually on dispatch of the goods.

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 any 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 provided at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a systematic basis over its expected useful life or, if held under a finance lease, over the term of the lease, whichever is shorter.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery etc -25% on cost and 10% on cost

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31st December 2017**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Stocks are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related turnover is recognised.

Cost is determined on the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. Cost includes the purchase price, including taxes and duties and transport and handling directly attributable to bringing the stock to its present location and condition. The cost of finished goods and work in progress includes raw materials, direct labour and other direct costs and related production overheads (based on normal operating capacity).

At the end of each reporting period stocks are assessed for impairment. If an item of stock is impaired, the identified stock is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell and an impairment charge is recognised in the profit and loss account. Where a reversal of the impairment is recognised the impairment charge is reversed, up to the original impairment loss, and is recognised as a credit in the profit and loss account.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31st December 2017**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Short-term debtors and creditors

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit and loss account in other administrative expenses.

Employee benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including annual bonus arrangements and defined contribution pension plans.

i. Short term benefits

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

ii. Defined contribution pension plans

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 when they are due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprise cash in hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term, 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 an insignificant risk of change in value.

Loans & borrowings

Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the transaction price including transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment. If an arrangement constitutes a finance transaction it is measured at present value.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has an obligation at the balance sheet date as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required in settlement and the amount can be reliably estimated.

Impairment

Assets not measured at fair value are reviewed for any indication that the asset may be impaired at each balance sheet date. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, or the asset's cash generating unit, is estimated and compared to the carrying amount. Where the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount where the impairment loss is a revaluation decrease.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 12 (2016 - 11).

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31st December 2017

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Plant and machinery etc £
COST	
At 1st January 2017	37,968
Additions	9,083
	<u>47,051</u>
At 31st December 2017	
DEPRECIATION	
At 1st January 2017	31,512
Charge for year	6,557
	<u>38,069</u>
At 31st December 2017	
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31st December 2017	<u>8,982</u>
At 31st December 2016	<u>6,456</u>

5. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	248,832	328,321
Amounts owed by group undertakings	287,169	25,352
Other debtors	19,973	40,787
	<u>555,974</u>	<u>394,460</u>

Included in other debtors are prepayments of £19,973 (2016 £34,327)

6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	108,030	108,036
Amounts owed to group undertakings	9,111	440
Taxation and social security	143,804	133,107
Other creditors	28,802	28,392
	<u>289,747</u>	<u>269,975</u>

Included in other creditors are accruals of £15,832 (2016 £8,573)

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31st December 2017**

7. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2017 £	2016 £
3	Ordinary	£1	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>

8. DISCLOSURE UNDER SECTION 444(5B) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

The Report of the Auditors was unqualified.

John Davis (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Bakers, Statutory Auditor

9. FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

Total financial commitments under non-cancellable operating leases which are not included in the balance sheet amount to £57,376 (2016 : £75,009).