

AUDIO PRECISION UK LTD
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2016



AUDIO PRECISION UK LTD

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AUDIO PRECISION UK LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	D Schmoldt R Williams
Company secretary	Taylor Wessing Secretaries Limited
Registered number	07309951
Registered office	5 New Street Square London United Kingdom EC4A 3TW
Independent auditor	Blick Rothenberg Audit LLP 16 Great Queen Street Covent Garden London WC2B 5AH

AUDIO PRECISION UK LTD

REGISTERED NUMBER:07309951

**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016**

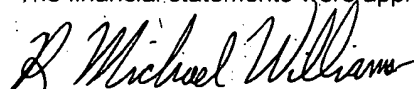
	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	4	3,799	22,414
Cash at bank and in hand		132,214	25,662
		<u>136,013</u>	<u>48,076</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(98,826)	(18,304)
Net current assets		<u>37,187</u>	<u>29,772</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>37,187</u>	<u>29,772</u>
Net assets		<u><u>37,187</u></u>	<u><u>29,772</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		37,087	29,672
Total equity		<u><u>37,187</u></u>	<u><u>29,772</u></u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

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 profit and loss account 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 by:



R Williams
Director

Date: 27/9/17

AUDIO PRECISION UK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1. General information

Audio Precision UK Limited is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in England. The address of its registered office is 5 New Street Square, London, EC4A 3TW and the address of its principal place of business is South Fens Business Centre, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, PE16 6TT.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£).

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland ('FRS 102') and the Companies Act 2006.

This is the first year that the financial statements have been prepared under FRS 102. The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least twelve months from the date these financial statements were approved. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

2.3 Revenue

- Revenue from contracts to provide marketing and support services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided. Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding value added tax.

2.4 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.

2.5 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

The company's policies for its major classes of financial assets and financial liabilities are set out below.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances, intercompany working capital balances, and intercompany financing are initially recognised at transaction price, 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss, where they are publicly traded, or fair value can be measured reliably, for example by using a valuation technique. Where fair value cannot be measured reliably, the financial asset is measured at cost less impairment.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors and loans from fellow Group companies 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If the financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

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.

AUDIO PRECISION UK LTD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an 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.

2.6 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

2.7 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is Sterling (£).

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 the profit and loss account.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the profit and loss account within 'interest receivable and similar income or interest payable and similar expenses'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the profit and loss account within 'administrative expenses'.

2.8 Operating leases

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

AUDIO PRECISION UK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 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 the profit and loss account 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.

2.10 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of taxable profit for the year or prior years.

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 arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

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. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

3. Employees

The average number of employees, including directors, during the year was 3 (2015 - 3).

During the year, the directors received no emoluments (2015 - £Nil).

AUDIO PRECISION UK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

4. Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	14,968
Other debtors	2,037	6,245
Prepayments and accrued income	1,762	1,201
	<u>3,799</u>	<u>22,414</u>

5. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade creditors	3,902	3,400
Amounts owed to group undertakings	82,366	-
Corporation tax	1,924	1,664
Accruals and deferred income	10,634	13,240
	<u>98,826</u>	<u>18,304</u>

6. Share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
Shares classified as equity		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

7. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption contained within FRS 102 section 33 "Related Party Disclosures" from disclosing transactions with entities which are a wholly owned part of the group.

8. Parent Company

The immediate and ultimate parent company is Audio Precision, Inc., a company incorporated in the USA. Group financial statements are not prepared.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

9. Auditor's information

The auditor's report on the company's full financial statements was unqualified. Those financial statements were audited by Blick Rothenberg Audit LLP and the auditor's report thereon was signed by Simon Wagman (senior statutory auditor).