Registration number: 07408854

A J Media Ltd

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements
for the Period from 1 December 2016 to 5 April 2018

mca Business Ltd
Greenway House
Sugarswell Business Park
Banbury
Oxfordshire
OX15 6HW

A J Media Ltd

Contents

A J Media Ltd

Company Information

Director	Alison Mitchell
Registration number	07408854
Registered office	Greenway House Sugarswell Business Park Shenington Banbury Oxon OX15 6HW
Accountants	mca Business Ltd Greenway House Sugarswell Business Park Banbury Oxfordshire OX15 6HW

A J Media Ltd

(Registration number: 07408854)
Balance Sheet as at 5 April 2018

	Note	2018 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	-	1,229
Current assets			
Debtors	5	-	479
Cash at bank and in hand		58,036	56,407
		58,036	56,886
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	6	(21,944)	(18,888)
Net current assets		36,092	37,998
Net assets		36,092	39,227
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		2	2
Profit and loss account		36,090	39,225
Total equity		36,092	39,227

For the financial period ending 5 April 2018 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 accounts for the period in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the director on 29 August 2018

Alison Mitchell

Director

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form an integral part of these financial statements.

A J Media Ltd

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Period from 1 December 2016 to 5 April 2018

	Share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 December 2015	2	42,031	42,033
Profit for the period	-	57,559	57,559
Total comprehensive income	-	57,559	57,559
Dividends	-	(60,365)	(60,365)
At 30 November 2016	2	39,225	39,227

	Share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 December 2016	2	39,225	39,227
Profit for the period	-	84,190	84,190
Total comprehensive income	-	84,190	84,190
Dividends	-	(87,325)	(87,325)
At 5 April 2018	2	36,090	36,092

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form an integral part of these financial statements.

A J Media Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 December 2016 to 5 April 2018

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in United Kingdom.

The address of its registered office is:
Greenway House
Sugarswell Business Park
Shenington
Banbury
Oxon
OX15 6HW

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

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

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

These financial statements are prepared in Sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. All monetary amounts are rounded to the nearest £.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 December 2016 to 5 April 2018

Judgements and estimates

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.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.
The company recognises revenue when:
The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;
it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;
and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.
The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	**Depreciation method and rate**
Office equipment	25% reducing balance

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 December 2016 to 5 April 2018

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.
Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.
Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Financial Instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets are classified into specified categories. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of recognition.

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 trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs 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.

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.

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, including trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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 asserts 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.

Other Financial Liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

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

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including the director) during the period, was 1 (2016 - 1).

4 Tangible assets

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 December 2016	3,171	3,171
Disposals	(3,171)	(3,171)
At 5 April 2018	-	-
Depreciation		
At 1 December 2016	1,942	1,942
Eliminated on disposal	(1,942)	(1,942)
At 5 April 2018	-	-
Carrying amount		
At 5 April 2018	-	-
At 30 November 2016	1,229	1,229

5 Debtors

	2018 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	-	479
	-	479

6 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2016 £
Due within one year		
Taxation and social security	775	2,135
Accruals and deferred income	1,103	1,103
Other creditors	20,066	15,650
	21,944	18,888

7 Dividends

Interim dividends paid

	2018	2016
	£	£
Interim dividend of £43,662.50 (2016 - £30,182.50) per each Ordinary	87,325	60,365

8 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2018		2016	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary of £1 each	2	2	2	2

9 Transition to FRS 102

This is the first year that the company has presented its financial statements under Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102), the financial reporting standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.
The date of transition was 01/12/2015, and there were minimal changes required to the company's accounting policies.
There is no difference between the financial position or financial performance as a result of the transition.