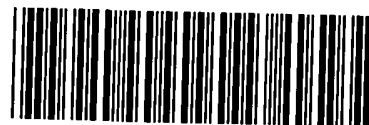


JAMES JOHNSON & COMPANY LIMITED

Registered number: 02675148

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017



JAMES JOHNSON & COMPANY LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	P M Ridley M Craven I Silk
Registered number	02675148
Registered office	Unit C Sterling Works Sterling Industrial Estate Rainham Road South Dagenham Essex RM10 8HR
Independent auditors	Haines Watts Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors Advantage 87 Castle Street Reading Berkshire RG1 7SN

JAMES JOHNSON & COMPANY LIMITED

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Notes to the financial statements	9 - 19
<p>The following pages do not form part of the statutory financial statements:</p>	
Detailed profit and loss account and summaries	20 - 23

JAMES JOHNSON & COMPANY LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company during the year was that of refurbishment, particularly in relation to the manufacture and installation of specialist joinery.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

P M Ridley
M Craven
I Silk

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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 to 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.

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

JAMES JOHNSON & COMPANY LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

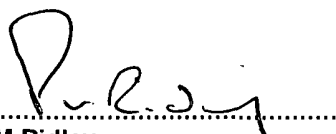
Auditors

Under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, Haines Watts will be deemed to have been reappointed as auditors 28 days after these financial statements were sent to members or 28 days after the latest date prescribed for filing the accounts with the registrar, whichever is earlier.

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.



P M Ridley
Director

Date: 3 November 2017

JAMES JOHNSON & COMPANY LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF JAMES JOHNSON & COMPANY LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of James Johnson & Company Limited for the year ended 30 June 2017, set out on pages 6 to 19. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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 Auditors' 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.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30 June 2017 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 Auditors' 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 United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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 Auditors' report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated

JAMES JOHNSON & COMPANY LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF JAMES JOHNSON & COMPANY LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

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 Directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement on page 1, 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.

JAMES JOHNSON & COMPANY LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF JAMES JOHNSON & COMPANY LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Auditors' 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 Auditors' 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: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. The description forms part of our Auditors' report.



Adrian Williams ACA FCCA (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of

Haines Watts

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors

Advantage
87 Castle Street
Reading
Berkshire
RG1 7SN

Date: 3 November 2017

JAMES JOHNSON & COMPANY LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover		8,859,831	8,359,821
Cost of sales		(6,433,251)	(6,219,226)
Gross profit		2,426,580	2,140,595
Administrative expenses		(1,508,763)	(1,592,721)
Other operating income		-	13,238
Operating profit		917,817	561,112
Interest receivable and similar income		401	1,798
Interest payable and expenses		(36,467)	(48,052)
Profit before tax		881,751	514,858
Tax on profit	4	(174,793)	(106,182)
Profit for the financial year		706,958	408,676

There was no other comprehensive income for 2017 (2016:£NIL).

The notes on pages 9 to 19 form part of these financial statements.


JAMES JOHNSON & COMPANY LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:02675148

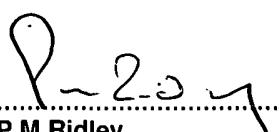
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	623,405	519,789
		<u>623,405</u>	<u>519,789</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	6	1,921,006	1,898,093
Cash at bank and in hand	7	800,235	591,971
		<u>2,721,241</u>	<u>2,490,064</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(1,305,513)	(1,178,690)
Net current assets		<u>1,415,728</u>	<u>1,311,374</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>2,039,133</u>	<u>1,831,163</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(142,405)	(246,906)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	11	(77,556)	(80,043)
		<u>(77,556)</u>	<u>(80,043)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>1,819,172</u></u>	<u><u>1,504,214</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	15,000	15,000
Profit and loss account	13	1,804,172	1,489,214
		<u><u>1,819,172</u></u>	<u><u>1,504,214</u></u>

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 were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:


.....
M Craven
Director


.....
P M Ridley
Director

Date: 3 November 2017
The notes on pages 9 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

JAMES JOHNSON & COMPANY LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 July 2016	15,000	1,489,214	1,504,214
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	706,958	706,958
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(392,000)	(392,000)
At 30 June 2017	15,000	1,804,172	1,819,172

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 July 2015	15,000	1,417,938	1,432,938
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	408,676	408,676
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(337,400)	(337,400)
At 30 June 2016	15,000	1,489,214	1,504,214

The notes on pages 9 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

JAMES JOHNSON & COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1. General information

James Johnson & Company Limited is a company limited by share capital, incorporated in England. Its primary trading activity, being the provision of specialist joinery services, derive from its address in Dagenham, Essex.

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 preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

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:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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.

JAMES JOHNSON & COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 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.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

S/term leasehold property	- over the term of the lease
Plant & machinery	- 10 years
Motor vehicles	- 4 years
Fixtures & fittings	- 10 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 the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.4 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.

2.5 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.

2.6 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments 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 non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future

JAMES JOHNSON & COMPANY LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Financial instruments (continued)

cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

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.

2.7 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.

2.8 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.9 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. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

2.10 Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

The Company has taken advantage of the optional exemption available on transition to FRS 102 which allows lease incentives on leases entered into before the date of transition to the standard 01 July 2015 to continue to be charged over the period to the first market rent review rather than the term of the lease.

JAMES JOHNSON & COMPANY LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 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 Statement of comprehensive income 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.

2.12 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income 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 the Statement of comprehensive income 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.

JAMES JOHNSON & COMPANY LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, 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.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 37 (2016 - 35).

4. Taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	177,280	86,881
Total current tax	<u>177,280</u>	<u>86,881</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(2,487)	19,301
Total deferred tax	<u>(2,487)</u>	<u>19,301</u>
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	<u>174,793</u>	<u>106,182</u>

JAMES JOHNSON & COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

4. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2016 - *higher than*) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.75% (2016 - 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>881,751</u>	<u>514,858</u>
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.75% (2016 - 20%)	174,146	102,972
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	3,052	1,533
Fixed asset differences	1,657	1,677
Effect of change in tax rate on deferred tax	(4,062)	-
Total tax charge for the year	<u>174,793</u>	<u>106,182</u>

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

JAMES JOHNSON & COMPANY LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

5. Tangible fixed assets

	S/term leasehold property £	Plant & machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures & equipment £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 July 2016	169,877	507,439	96,216	55,063	828,595
Additions	27,021	61,653	95,280	9,903	193,857
Disposals	-	(4,658)	(24,567)	-	(29,225)
At 30 June 2017	196,898	564,434	166,929	64,966	993,227
Depreciation					
At 1 July 2016	62,392	141,500	62,273	42,641	308,806
Charge for the year on owned assets	19,261	42,571	19,618	8,557	90,007
Disposals	-	(4,424)	(24,567)	-	(28,991)
At 30 June 2017	81,653	179,647	57,324	51,198	369,822
Net book value					
At 30 June 2017	115,245	384,787	109,605	13,768	623,405
At 30 June 2016	107,485	365,939	33,943	12,422	519,789

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Short leasehold	115,245	107,486
	<u>115,245</u>	<u>107,486</u>

JAMES JOHNSON & COMPANY LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

6. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	617,129	402,633
Amounts owed by group undertakings	201,622	201,651
Other debtors	423	9,030
Prepayments and accrued income	1,101,832	1,284,779
	<u>1,921,006</u>	<u>1,898,093</u>

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2017 £	2016 £
Cash at bank and in hand	800,235	591,971
	<u>800,235</u>	<u>591,971</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	491,159	634,306
Corporation tax	177,280	86,882
Other taxation and social security	203,921	127,421
Other creditors	124,236	113,158
Accruals and deferred income	308,917	216,923
	<u>1,305,513</u>	<u>1,178,690</u>

JAMES JOHNSON & COMPANY LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Other creditors	142,405	246,906
	<u>142,405</u>	<u>246,906</u>

Secured loans

Other creditors represents a loan from the Company's pension scheme, which is secured against the Company's domain name.

10. Financial instruments

	2017	2016
	£	£
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	800,235	591,971
	<u>800,235</u>	<u>591,971</u>

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash and cash equivalents.

JAMES JOHNSON & COMPANY LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

11. Deferred taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
At beginning of year	(80,043)	(60,742)
Charged to profit or loss	2,487	(19,301)
At end of year	(77,556)	(80,043)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(77,556)	(80,043)
	(77,556)	(80,043)

12. Share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Shares classified as equity		
Authorised		
50,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
15,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	15,000	15,000

13. Reserves

Profit & loss account

The Profit and loss account represents cumulative profits and losses net of dividends and other adjustments.

14. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge of £98,304 (2016 - £177,753) represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund during the year. The amount owing to the fund at the balance sheet date was £931 (2016 - £268).

JAMES JOHNSON & COMPANY LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

15. Commitments under operating leases

At 30 June 2017 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Not later than 1 year	10,882	6,496
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	18,013	4,267
	<u>28,895</u>	<u>10,763</u>

16. Transactions with directors

During the year, the Company occupied premises owned by P M Ridley and M Craven, directors, on which rent of £161,479 (2016 - £159,679) was paid.

17. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 33.1A of FRS 102 not to disclose transactions with other wholly owned group members.

At the balance sheet date, an amount of £246,905 (2016 - £349,931) was owed to the Company's pension scheme, under a formal five year loan subject to a fixed rate of interest.

The loan is secured against the domain name of the Company.

18. First time adoption of 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.