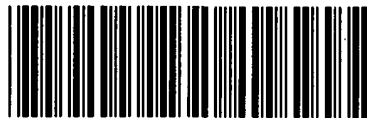


COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 1808921

JENX LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016



JENX LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr C C Jenkins Mrs C M Jenkins
Secretary	Mrs C M Jenkins
Company number	1808921
Registered office	3 Wardsend Road Sheffield South Yorkshire S6 1RQ
Auditors	UHY Hacker Young 6 Broadfield Court Broadfield Way Sheffield S8 0XF
Bankers	Royal Bank of Scotland plc 5 Church Street Sheffield S1 1HF

JENX LIMITED

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JENX LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016

The directors present the strategic report and financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2016.

Fair review of the business

The year 2015 – 2016 saw steady growth and further consolidation of Jiraffe in the UK market. Sales of imported products increased markedly with the launch of new models.

Exports sales were also robust mainly through the efforts of new distributors in Australasia and continued market development in the USA.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal uncertainty facing the business is that associated with the economic climate and the development of our export markets.

Development and performance

The company's position at the year-end continues to be strong with net assets over £2m. There are no amounts included in the financial statements of the company which, in the directors' opinion, require any further explanation.

Key performance indicators

The key financial highlights are as follows:

- 1) Turnover £5.968m (2015 £5.477m)
- 2) Gross profit £3.352m (2015 £3.173m)
- 3) Gross profit margin 56.16% (2015 57.94%)
- 4) Loss before tax £97k (2015 £314k profit)

By order of the board



Mrs C M Jenkins

Secretary

21 February 2017

JENX LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2016.

Principal activities

The company's principal activity is the manufacture and distribution of medical equipment.

Directors

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

Mr C C Jenkins

Mrs C M Jenkins

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £99,000. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Financial instruments

Liquidity risk

The company manages its cash and borrowing requirements in order to minimise interest expense, whilst ensuring the company has sufficient liquid resources to meet the operating needs of the business. The bank loan repayments on Herries Road are being met out of funds generated from the company's existing trading.

Research and development

During the year, work continued on developing new products. The Standz abduction standing frame and the Ly-on horizontal positioning system were launched at the end of 2016, both of these products offer innovative solutions for positioning children with special needs and incorporate a number of new design elements. Future development projects are underway to ensure Jenx continues to offer a world class portfolio of products for UK and export markets.

Future developments

In order to improve our service to customers the company will continue to develop Jiraffe through improved distribution of Jenx and imported products and high service levels. We will be bringing new Rifton products to the market in 2016-2017 as well as new products from other suppliers. As far as Jenx is concerned, the division of UK from export sales continues to give a more focussed approach to export markets and product offerings.

JENX LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, 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 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;
- 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 auditors

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 auditors are 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 auditors are aware of that information.

By order of the board



Mrs C M Jenkins

Secretary

21 February 2017

6 Broadfield Court
Broadfield Way
Sheffield
S8 0XF

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF JENX LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Jenx Limited for the year ended 31 July 2016 set out on pages 6 to 27. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF JENX LIMITED CONTINUED

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 July 2016 and of its loss 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.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion 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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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.

Roland Givans (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of UHY Hacker Young

21 February 2017

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

JENX LIMITED**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016**

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover	3	5,967,694	5,476,867
Cost of sales		(2,616,075)	(2,303,733)
Gross profit		3,351,619	3,173,134
Administrative expenses		(3,409,647)	(2,810,940)
Other operating income		6,000	-
Operating (loss)/profit	4	(52,028)	362,194
Interest receivable and similar income	8	300	33
Interest payable and similar charges	9	(45,080)	(48,523)
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(96,808)	313,704
Taxation	10	13,000	(26,000)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(83,808)	287,704
Total comprehensive income for the year		(83,808)	287,704

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

JENX LIMITED**BALANCE SHEET****AS AT 31 JULY 2016**

		2016		2015	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	13		1,834,129		2,133,379
Current assets					
Stocks	15	1,240,928		1,093,274	
Debtors	16	895,753		907,612	
Cash at bank and in hand		230,849		433,852	
		<u>2,367,530</u>		<u>2,434,738</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	<u>(1,062,102)</u>		<u>(1,261,303)</u>	
Net current assets			1,305,428		1,173,435
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>3,139,557</u>		<u>3,306,814</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	18		(1,025,418)		(996,867)
Provisions for liabilities	21		<u>(63,000)</u>		<u>(76,000)</u>
Net assets			<u>2,051,139</u>		<u>2,233,947</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	24		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>2,051,039</u>		<u>2,233,847</u>
Total equity			<u>2,051,139</u>		<u>2,233,947</u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 February 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr C C Jenkins
Director



Company Registration No. 1808921

JENX LIMITED**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016**

	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 August 2014		100	2,072,143	2,072,243
Period ended 31 July 2015:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	287,704	287,704
Dividends	11	-	(126,000)	(126,000)
Balance at 31 July 2015		100	2,233,847	2,233,947
Period ended 31 July 2016:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	(83,808)	(83,808)
Dividends	11	-	(99,000)	(99,000)
Balance at 31 July 2016		100	2,051,039	2,051,139

JENX LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016

		2016	2015
	Notes	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	30	137,219	315,985
Interest paid		(45,080)	(48,523)
Income taxes refunded/(paid)		33,999	-
Net cash inflow from operating activities		126,138	267,462
Investing activities			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(244,097)	(171,433)
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets		135,721	25,975
Interest received		300	33
Net cash used in investing activities		(108,076)	(145,425)
Financing activities			
Repayment of borrowings		(34,549)	11,859
Repayment of bank loans		(47,611)	(45,876)
Payment of finance leases obligations		(39,905)	59,177
Dividends paid		(99,000)	(126,000)
Net cash used in financing activities		(221,065)	(100,840)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(203,003)	21,197
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		433,852	412,655
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		230,849	433,852

JENX LIMITED

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

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Jenx Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 3 Wardsend Road, Sheffield, South Yorkshire, S6 1RQ.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

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 £.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2016 are the first financial statements of Jenx Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 August 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

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 represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts. Turnover is recognised when the goods are physically delivered to the customer.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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:

Freehold buildings	2% straight line
Leasehold buildings	2% straight line
Plant and machinery	10% and 20% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% reducing balance / 20% and 33% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% straight line

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.

JENX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) 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.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried in at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

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, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

JENX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 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 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 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.

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 publically 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.

JENX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016

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, 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.

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.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue 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.

JENX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.13 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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.

JENX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.14 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

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:

	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover		
Sale of goods	5,967,694	5,476,867
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Other significant revenue		
Interest income	300	33
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Turnover analysed by geographical market

	2016 £	2015 £
United Kingdom	5,065,545	4,743,858
Europe	395,732	345,254
USA and Canada	175,564	213,485
Rest of the world	330,853	174,270
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	5,967,694	5,476,867
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

JENX LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016****4 Operating (loss)/profit**

	2016	2015
	£	£
Operating (loss)/profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange losses/(gains)	(19,238)	33,558
Research and development costs	162,032	169,010
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	175,767	190,790
Impairment of owned tangible fixed assets	228,831	-
Loss/(profit) on disposal of tangible fixed assets	3,028	(11,283)
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	2,010,637	1,796,731
Operating lease charges	74,106	71,206
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

5 Auditors' remuneration

	2016	2015
	£	£
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates:		
For audit services		
Audit of the company's financial statements	2,700	2,700
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
For other services		
All other non-audit services	7,800	8,100
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

6 Employees

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

	2016	2015
	Number	Number
Production and sales	49	47
Office and administration	30	29
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	79	76
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

JENX LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016****6 Employees****(Continued)**

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Wages and salaries	2,038,865	1,857,417
Social security costs	195,403	175,664
Pension costs	332,999	11,935
	<u>2,567,267</u>	<u>2,045,016</u>

7 Directors' remuneration

	2016	2015
	£	£
Remuneration for qualifying services	17,902	17,894
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	320,000	-
	<u>337,902</u>	<u>17,894</u>

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 2 (2015 - 2).

8 Interest receivable and similar income

	2016	2015
	£	£
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	34	33
Other interest income	266	-
	<u>300</u>	<u>33</u>

Investment income includes the following:

Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>34</u>	<u>33</u>
--	-----------	-----------

JENX LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016**9 Interest payable and similar charges**

	2016	2015
	£	£
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	37,094	38,167
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	7,986	10,356
	<u>45,080</u>	<u>48,523</u>

10 Taxation

	2016	2015
	£	£
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	16,000	26,000
Tax losses carried forward	(29,000)	-
	<u>(13,000)</u>	<u>26,000</u>

The charge for the year can be reconciled to the (loss)/profit per the profit and loss account as follows:

	2016	2015
	£	£
(Loss)/profit before taxation	<u>(96,808)</u>	<u>313,704</u>
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.00%)	(19,362)	62,741
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	994	963
Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised	-	(10,311)
Unutilised tax losses carried forward	29,716	-
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(15,702)	(8,457)
Other tax adjustments	716	(2,683)
Deferred tax charge	(13,000)	26,000
Research and development additional deduction	(42,128)	(42,253)
Impairment losses	45,766	-
	<u>(13,000)</u>	<u>26,000</u>

JENX LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016**11 Dividends**

	2016	2015	2016	2015
	per share	per share	£	£
Amounts recognised as distributions to equity holders:				
Ordinary shares				
Interim paid	990.00	126.00	99,000	126,000

12 Impairments

Impairment tests have been carried out where appropriate and the following impairment losses have been recognised in profit or loss:

	2016	2015
	£	£
In respect of:		
Property, plant and equipment	228,831	-
Recognised in:		
Administrative expenses	228,831	-

Leasehold buildings at a net book value of £1,493,831 at the year end have been sold after the year end for an amount of £1,265,000. This has resulted in an impairment loss of £228,831.

JENX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016

13 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold buildings £	Leasehold buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost						
At 1 August 2015	63,127	1,797,421	1,277,286	417,896	368,738	3,924,468
Additions	13,122	17,605	124,778	76,575	12,017	244,097
Disposals	-	(175,262)	(12,762)	(81,305)	(37,328)	(306,657)
At 31 July 2016	76,249	1,639,764	1,389,302	413,166	343,427	3,861,908
Depreciation and impairment						
At 1 August 2015	13,382	184,130	999,601	335,748	258,228	1,791,089
Depreciation charged in the year	1,412	32,605	80,310	26,793	34,647	175,767
Impairment losses	-	228,831	-	-	-	228,831
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(70,800)	(6,269)	(62,103)	(28,736)	(167,908)
At 31 July 2016	14,794	374,766	1,073,642	300,438	264,139	2,027,779
Carrying amount						
At 31 July 2016	61,455	1,264,998	315,660	112,728	79,288	1,834,129
At 31 July 2015	49,745	1,613,291	277,685	82,148	110,510	2,133,379

JENX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016

13 Tangible fixed assets

(Continued)

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts. The depreciation charge in respect of such assets amounted to £40,261 (2015 - £35,330) for the year.

	2016 £	2015 £
Plant and machinery	50,694	58,394
Motor vehicles	79,288	107,988
	<u>129,982</u>	<u>166,382</u>

More information on the impairment arising in the year is given in note 12.

14 Financial instruments

	2016 £	2015 £
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	<u>934,508</u>	<u>1,207,522</u>
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	<u>2,003,526</u>	<u>2,097,814</u>

15 Stocks

	2016 £	2015 £
Raw materials and consumables	<u>1,240,928</u>	<u>1,093,274</u>

16 Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	681,951	773,670
Corporation tax recoverable	-	33,999
Other debtors	21,708	-
Prepayments and accrued income	<u>192,094</u>	<u>99,943</u>
	<u>895,753</u>	<u>907,612</u>

JENX LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016**17 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
Loans and overdrafts	19	232,454	377,841
Obligations under finance leases	20	49,339	54,568
Trade creditors		372,229	377,426
Other taxation and social security		83,994	160,356
Other creditors		2,034	3,932
Accruals and deferred income		322,052	287,180
		<u>1,062,102</u>	<u>1,261,303</u>

The directors consider that the carrying amount of trade creditors approximates to their fair value.

18 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
Loans and overdrafts	19	982,056	918,829
Obligations under finance leases	20	43,362	78,038
		<u>1,025,418</u>	<u>996,867</u>

Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follows:

Payable by instalments	<u>672,658</u>	<u>704,758</u>
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19 Loans and overdrafts

	2016 £	2015 £
Bank loans	918,718	966,329
Directors' loans	128,453	296,505
Other loans	167,339	33,836
	<u>1,214,510</u>	<u>1,296,670</u>
Payable within one year	232,454	377,841
Payable after one year	<u>982,056</u>	<u>918,829</u>

JENX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016

19 Loans and overdrafts

(Continued)

Bank borrowings are secured by a first legal mortgage over the company's property and a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company including a fixed charge over book debts.

The bank loan for £930,000 was taken out in 2014 and is repayable over 22 years. The interest rate applicable is 3% above base rate.

20 Finance lease obligations

	2016 £	2015 £
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:		
Within one year	52,753	61,320
In two to five years	44,704	79,514
	<u>97,457</u>	<u>140,834</u>
Less: future finance charges	(4,756)	(8,228)
	<u>92,701</u>	<u>132,606</u>

21 Provisions for liabilities

	2016 £	2015 £
Deferred tax liabilities	63,000	76,000
	<u>63,000</u>	<u>76,000</u>

22 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 2016 £	Liabilities 2015 £
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	92,000	76,000
Tax losses	(29,000)	-
	<u>63,000</u>	<u>76,000</u>

JENX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016

22 Deferred taxation

(Continued)

	2016 £
Movements in the year:	
Liability at 1 August 2015	76,000
Credit to profit and loss	(13,000)
Liability at 31 July 2016	<u>63,000</u>

The expected net reversal of deferred tax liabilities for the year beginning 1 August 2016 is £nil (2015 - £15,000) as a result of the unwinding of accelerated capital allowances and utilisation of losses carried forward.

23 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes

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.

The charge to profit and loss in respect of defined contribution schemes was £332,999 (2015 - £11,935).

24 Share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

The company has one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income. These shares carry voting rights of one vote per share.

JENX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016

25 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for one of its properties and for certain plant and machinery.

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:

	2016 £	2015 £
Within one year	68,385	71,206
Between two and five years	120,499	176,871
	<u>188,884</u>	<u>248,077</u>

26 Capital commitments

	2016 £	2015 £
At 31 July 2016 the company had capital commitments as follows:		
Contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	<u>60,366</u>	<u>-</u>

27 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel, who are also directors, is as follows.

	2016 £	2015 £
Aggregate compensation	<u>17,902</u>	<u>17,894</u>

JENX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016

27 Related party transactions

(Continued)

Transactions with related parties

Rental under lease for part of the premises (lease expires July 2019)

	2016	2015
	£	£
Key management personnel pension scheme	48,000	48,000
	<u>48,000</u>	<u>48,000</u>

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

Amounts owed to related parties

	2016	2015
	£	£
Key management personnel	128,453	296,505
	<u>128,453</u>	<u>296,505</u>

No guarantees have been given or received.

28 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £99,000 (2015 - £126,000) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

29 Controlling party

The company is controlled by the directors who jointly own the whole of the company's issued share capital

JENX LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016**30 Cash generated from operations**

	2016	2015
	£	£
(Loss)/profit for the year after tax	(83,808)	287,704
Adjustments for:		
Taxation (credited)/charged	(13,000)	26,000
Finance costs	45,080	48,523
Investment income	(300)	(33)
Loss/(gain) on disposal of tangible fixed assets	3,028	(11,283)
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	404,598	190,790
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase) in stocks	(147,654)	(243,353)
(Increase) in debtors	(22,140)	(122,592)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(48,585)	140,229
Cash generated from operations	137,219	315,985