

Registration number: 09985514

Apollo Access Holdings Limited

Annual Report and Consolidated Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

Voice & Co Accountancy Services Limited
Chartered Accountant
14 Jessops Riverside
800 Brightside Lane
Sheffield
SOUTH YORKSHIRE
S9 2RX



Apollo Access Holdings Limited

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Apollo Access Holdings Limited

Company Information

Director	Mr Kevan Herbert
Registered office	14 Jessops Riverside 800 Brightside Lane Sheffield South Yorkshire S9 2RX
Auditors	Voice & Co Accountancy Services Limited Chartered Accountant 14 Jessops Riverside 800 Brightside Lane Sheffield SOUTH YORKSHIRE S9 2RX

Apollo Access Holdings Limited

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

The director presents his strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2019.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is is of a holding company. The subsidiary companies principal activities are the provision of access equipment, cradles, mast climber and specialised platforms together with the manufacture of scaffolding and platform equipment.

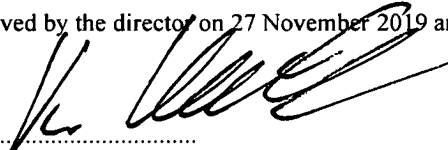
Fair review of the business

The director is pleased with the progress being made in all trading subsidiaries. the Group was formed in March 2016 to pull together the activities, to enable the funding of new equipment to be made easier and to build an access brand.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risk is the economy and the state of the construction industry. The other risk is one of Health & Safety and the group has strong control procedures and has invested heavily in training, both of employees and of third party users to mitigate this risk.

Approved by the director on 27 November 2019 and signed on its behalf by:



.....
Mr Kevan Herbert
Director

Apollo Access Holdings Limited

Director's Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

The director presents his report and the for the year ended 31 March 2019.

Director of the group

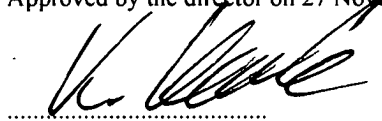
The director who held office during the year was as follows:

Mr Kevan Herbert

Disclosure of information to the auditor

The director has taken steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information. The director confirms that there is no relevant information that he knows of and of which he knows the auditor is unaware.

Approved by the director on 27 November 2019 and signed on its behalf by:



.....
Mr Kevan Herbert
Director

Apollo Access Holdings Limited

Statement of Director's Responsibilities

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has 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 director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is 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 him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is 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.

Apollo Access Holdings Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Apollo Access Holdings Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Apollo Access Holdings Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 March 2019, which comprise the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account, Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, Consolidated Balance Sheet, Balance Sheet, Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. 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).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and the parent company's affairs as at 31 March 2019 and of the group's 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 Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC'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 group's or the parent 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 director is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated 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.

Apollo Access Holdings Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Apollo Access Holdings Limited

Opinion on other matter 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 Strategic Report and Director's Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and Director's Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Director's Report.

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 by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company 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.

Responsibilities of the director

As explained more fully in the Statement of Director's Responsibilities [set out on page 4], the director is 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 director determines 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 director is responsible for assessing the group's and the parent 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 director either intends to liquidate the group or the parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the group's internal control.

Apollo Access Holdings Limited

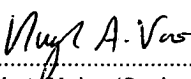
Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Apollo Access Holdings Limited

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the director.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the group's or the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the group or the parent company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Use of our report

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.


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Hugh A Voice (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Voice & Co Accountancy Services Limited, Statutory Auditor

14 Jessops Riverside
800 Brightside Lane
Sheffield
SOUTH YORKSHIRE
S9 2RX

27 November 2019

Apollo Access Holdings Limited

Consolidated Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover	3	9,086,224	9,293,108
Cost of sales		<u>(5,126,804)</u>	<u>(5,062,909)</u>
Gross profit		3,959,420	4,230,199
Administrative expenses		(3,013,606)	(3,145,768)
Other operating income	4	<u>11,546</u>	<u>6,000</u>
Operating profit	6	<u>957,360</u>	<u>1,090,431</u>
Other interest receivable and similar income	7	249	855
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	<u>(34,739)</u>	<u>(42,081)</u>
		<u>(34,490)</u>	<u>(41,226)</u>
Profit before tax		922,870	1,049,205
Taxation	12	<u>(179,314)</u>	<u>(232,912)</u>
Profit for the financial year		<u>743,556</u>	<u>816,293</u>
Profit/(loss) attributable to:			
Owners of the company		<u>743,556</u>	<u>816,293</u>

The group has no recognised gains or losses for the year other than the results above.

Apollo Access Holdings Limited

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit for the year	<u>743,556</u>	<u>816,293</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u><u>743,556</u></u>	<u><u>816,293</u></u>
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Owners of the company	<u><u>743,556</u></u>	<u><u>816,293</u></u>

The notes on pages 14 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Apollo Access Holdings Limited

(Registration number: 09985514)

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	13	-	100,500
Tangible assets	14	3,690,819	3,574,206
		<u>3,690,819</u>	<u>3,674,706</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	16	297,876	230,712
Debtors	17	2,268,288	3,023,792
Cash at bank and in hand		2,399,556	1,523,307
		<u>4,965,720</u>	<u>4,777,811</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	20	<u>(1,611,003)</u>	<u>(2,012,372)</u>
Net current assets		<u>3,354,717</u>	<u>2,765,439</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		7,045,536	6,440,145
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	20	(825,987)	(908,693)
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(138,293)</u>	<u>(133,752)</u>
Net assets		<u>6,081,256</u>	<u>5,397,700</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	22	400	400
Other reserves	23	3,742,148	3,742,148
Profit and loss account	23	2,338,708	1,655,152
Equity attributable to owners of the company		<u>6,081,256</u>	<u>5,397,700</u>
Total equity		<u>6,081,256</u>	<u>5,397,700</u>

Approved and authorised by the director on 27 November 2019



Mr Kevan Herbert
Director

The notes on pages 14 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

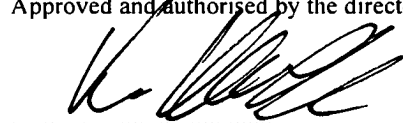
Apollo Access Holdings Limited

(Registration number: 09985514)
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Current assets			
Debtors	17	-	400,000
Investments		400	400
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>1,398,468</u>	<u>600,000</u>
		1,398,868	1,000,400
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	20	<u>(410,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net assets		<u>988,868</u>	<u>1,000,400</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	22	400	400
Profit and loss account		<u>988,468</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>
Total equity		<u>988,868</u>	<u>1,000,400</u>

The Company was dormant throughout the period and hence made neither a profit nor a loss.

Approved and authorised by the director on 27 November 2019



Mr Kevan Herbert
Director

Apollo Access Holdings Limited

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 March 2019
Equity attributable to the parent company

	Share capital £	Capital reserve arising on Consolidation £	Profit and loss account £	Total £	Total equity £
At 1 April 2018	400	3,742,148	1,655,152	5,397,700	5,397,700
Profit for the year	-	-	743,556	743,556	743,556
Total comprehensive income	-	-	743,556	743,556	743,556
Dividends	-	-	(60,000)	(60,000)	(60,000)
At 31 March 2019	400	3,742,148	2,338,708	6,081,256	6,081,256
	Share capital £	Merger reserve £	Profit and loss account £	Total £	Total equity £
At 1 April 2017	400	3,742,148	838,859	4,581,407	4,581,407
Profit for the year	-	-	816,293	816,293	816,293
Total comprehensive income	-	-	816,293	816,293	816,293
At 31 March 2018	400	3,742,148	1,655,152	5,397,700	5,397,700

The notes on pages 14 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.
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Apollo Access Holdings Limited

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year		743,556	816,293
Adjustments to cash flows from non-cash items			
Depreciation and amortisation	6	711,543	788,209
(Profit)/loss on disposal of tangible assets	5	(37,691)	13,931
Finance income	7	(249)	(855)
Finance costs	8	33,764	42,081
Income tax expense	12	179,314	232,912
		<u>1,630,237</u>	<u>1,892,571</u>
Working capital adjustments			
Increase in stocks	16	(67,164)	(21,728)
Decrease/(increase) in trade debtors	17	755,504	(705,226)
Decrease in trade creditors	20	(373,601)	(116,423)
Cash generated from operations		1,944,976	1,049,194
Income taxes paid	12	(261,220)	(257,440)
Net cash flow from operating activities		<u>1,683,756</u>	<u>791,754</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received		249	855
Acquisitions of tangible assets		(761,858)	(584,737)
Proceeds from sale of tangible assets		<u>71,893</u>	<u>34,277</u>
Net cash flows from investing activities		<u>(689,716)</u>	<u>(549,605)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest paid	8	(33,764)	(42,081)
Repayment of bank borrowing		(24,027)	(147,681)
Dividends paid		<u>(60,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash flows from financing activities		<u>(117,791)</u>	<u>(189,762)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		876,249	52,387
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April		<u>1,523,307</u>	<u>1,470,920</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March		<u><u>2,399,556</u></u>	<u><u>1,523,307</u></u>

The notes on pages 14 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Apollo Access Holdings Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England & Wales.

The address of its registered office is:

14 Jessops Riverside
800 Brightside Lane
Sheffield
South Yorkshire
S9 2RX

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the director on 27 November 2019.

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 were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

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.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements consolidate the financial statements of the company and its subsidiary undertakings drawn up to 31 March 2019. Any reserves arising from the period before 31st March 2016, the date the investments were acquired, have been transferred to Capital Reserve Arising on Consolidation.

Apollo Access Holdings Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is achieved where the company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the Profit and Loss Account from the effective date of acquisition or up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by the group.

The purchase method of accounting is used to account for business combinations that result in the acquisition of subsidiaries by the group. The cost of a business combination is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. Any excess of the cost of the business combination over the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities recognised is recorded as goodwill.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between the company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties, are eliminated in full.

Intra-group losses are also eliminated but may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements.

Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group. Non-controlling interests in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries are identified separately from the group's equity therein. Non-controlling interests consist of the amount of those interests at the date of the original business combination and the non-controlling shareholder's share of changes in equity since the date of the combination.

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 group's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the company.

The group 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 group's activities.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred 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 group operates and generates taxable income.

Apollo Access Holdings Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the consolidated financial statements.

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

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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
Plant & equipment	15% on cost
Office equipment	33.3% on cost
Motor vehicles	15% on cost
Property improvements	4% on cost

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the group's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is held in the currency of the acquired entity and revalued to the closing rate at each reporting period date. Goodwill is amortised over its useful life, which shall not exceed ten years if a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made.

Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

Asset class	Amortisation method and rate
Goodwill	20% on cost

Investments

Investments in equity shares which are publicly traded or where the fair value can be measured reliably are initially measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Investments in equity shares which are not publicly traded and where fair value cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Interest income on debt securities, where applicable, is recognised in income using the effective interest method. Dividends on equity securities are recognised in income when receivable.

Apollo Access Holdings Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

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.

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 group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Inventories

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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 group 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.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Apollo Access Holdings Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

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

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Profit and Loss Account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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 group 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.

Defined benefit pension obligation

Typically defined benefit plans define an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

The liability recognised in the Balance Sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date minus the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is measured using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future payments by reference to market yields at the reporting date on high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability.

Actuarial gains and losses are charged or credited to other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

Apollo Access Holdings Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

3 Revenue

The analysis of the group's revenue for the year from continuing operations is as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Sale of goods	<u>9,086,224</u>	<u>9,293,108</u>

4 Other operating income

The analysis of the group's other operating income for the year is as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Government grants	3,000	3,000
Miscellaneous other operating income	<u>8,546</u>	<u>3,000</u>
	<u>11,546</u>	<u>6,000</u>

Apollo Access Holdings Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

5 Other gains and losses

The analysis of the group's other gains and losses for the year is as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Gain (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	<u>37,691</u>	<u>(13,931)</u>

6 Operating profit

Arrived at after charging/(crediting)

	2019 £	2018 £
Depreciation expense	611,043	654,209
Amortisation expense	100,500	134,000
Operating lease expense - plant and machinery	21,872	16,153
(Profit)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	<u>(37,691)</u>	<u>13,931</u>

7 Other interest receivable and similar income

	2019 £	2018 £
Interest income on bank deposits	185	855
Other finance income	<u>64</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>249</u>	<u>855</u>

8 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2019 £	2018 £
Interest on bank overdrafts and borrowings	21,923	23,031
Interest on obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	9,010	14,999
Interest expense on other finance liabilities	2,831	4,051
Foreign exchange (gains) / losses	<u>975</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>34,739</u>	<u>42,081</u>

Apollo Access Holdings Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

9 Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs (including director's remuneration) were as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Wages and salaries	2,530,870	2,422,844
Social security costs	223,383	211,044
Pension costs, defined contribution scheme	31,117	18,022
Pension costs, defined benefit scheme	50,180	20,000
Other employee expense	43,049	33,397
	<u>2,878,599</u>	<u>2,705,307</u>

The average number of persons employed by the group (including the director) during the year, analysed by category was as follows:

	2019	2018
	No.	No.
Production	80	81
Administration and support	17	17
	<u>97</u>	<u>98</u>

10 Director's remuneration

The director's remuneration for the year was as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Remuneration	<u>148,534</u>	<u>144,064</u>

11 Auditors' remuneration

	2019	2018
	£	£
Audit of these financial statements	<u>21,250</u>	<u>15,000</u>

Apollo Access Holdings Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

12 Taxation

Tax charged/(credited) in the income statement

	2019 £	2018 £
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	193,048	261,573
UK corporation tax adjustment to prior periods	<u>(18,275)</u>	<u>-</u>
	174,773	261,573
Deferred taxation		
Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences	<u>4,541</u>	<u>(28,661)</u>
Tax expense in the income statement	<u><u>179,314</u></u>	<u><u>232,912</u></u>

The tax on profit before tax for the year is the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2018 - the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19% (2018 - 19%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit before tax	<u>922,870</u>	<u>1,049,205</u>
Corporation tax at standard rate	175,345	199,349
Effect of expense not deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss)	211	3,799
Effect of tax losses	(2,564)	-
Decrease from effect of tax incentives	(18,275)	(30,032)
Tax increase from effect of capital allowances and depreciation	<u>24,597</u>	<u>59,796</u>
Total tax charge	<u><u>179,314</u></u>	<u><u>232,912</u></u>
Deferred tax		

Apollo Access Holdings Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

13 Intangible assets

Group

	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 April 2018	<u>1,134,800</u>	<u>1,134,800</u>
At 31 March 2019	<u>1,134,800</u>	<u>1,134,800</u>
Amortisation		
At 1 April 2018	1,034,300	1,034,300
Amortisation charge	<u>100,500</u>	<u>100,500</u>
At 31 March 2019	<u>1,134,800</u>	<u>1,134,800</u>
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2019	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 March 2018	<u>100,500</u>	<u>100,500</u>

Apollo Access Holdings Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

14 Tangible assets

Group

	Land and buildings £	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Improvements to property £	Other tangible assets £	Total £
Cost or valuation						
At 1 April 2018	988,800	140,926	1,032,299	489,520	4,269,706	6,921,251
Additions	-	5,320	290,687	2,518	463,333	761,858
Disposals	-	-	(162,805)	-	(142,000)	(304,805)
At 31 March 2019	<u>988,800</u>	<u>146,246</u>	<u>1,160,181</u>	<u>492,038</u>	<u>4,591,039</u>	<u>7,378,304</u>
Depreciation						
At 1 April 2018	-	89,071	404,455	204,070	2,649,449	3,347,045
Charge for the year	-	14,342	172,967	19,640	404,094	611,043
Eliminated on disposal	-	-	(128,603)	-	(142,000)	(270,603)
At 31 March 2019	<u>-</u>	<u>103,413</u>	<u>448,819</u>	<u>223,710</u>	<u>2,911,543</u>	<u>3,687,485</u>
Carrying amount						
At 31 March 2019	<u>988,800</u>	<u>42,833</u>	<u>711,362</u>	<u>268,328</u>	<u>1,679,496</u>	<u>3,690,819</u>
At 31 March 2018	<u>988,800</u>	<u>51,855</u>	<u>627,844</u>	<u>285,450</u>	<u>1,620,257</u>	<u>3,574,206</u>

Included within the net book value of land and buildings above is £988,800 (2018 - £988,800) in respect of freehold land and buildings.

Apollo Access Holdings Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

15 Investments

Group

Details of undertakings

Details of the investments (including principal place of business of unincorporated entities) in which the group holds 20% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital are as follows:

Undertaking	Registered office	Holding	Proportion of voting rights and shares held			
			2019	2018		
Subsidiary undertakings						
Apollo Cradles Limited*	428 Carlton Road, Barnsley, S Yorkshire, S71 3HX England & Wales	Ordinary shares	100%	100%		
Apollo Scaffold Services Limited*	428 Carlton Road, Barnsley, S Yorkshire, S71 3HX England & Wales	Ordinary shares	100%	100%		
Apollo Hire Limited*	428 Carlton Road, Barnsley, S Yorkshire, S71 3HX England & Wales	Ordinary shares	100%	100%		

* indicates direct investment of the company

Subsidiary undertakings

Apollo Cradles Limited

The principal activity of Apollo Cradles Limited is Provision of access equipment including Mast Climbers, Cradles and Platforms

Apollo Scaffold Services Limited

The principal activity of Apollo Scaffold Services Limited is Manufacture of scaffolding and platforms

Apollo Hire Limited

The principal activity of Apollo Hire Limited is the ownership of equipment and hire to fellow subsidiaries

16 Stocks

	Group		Company	
	2019 £	2018 £	2019 £	2018 £
Work in progress	19,117	30,085	-	-
Other inventories	278,759	200,627	-	-
	<u>297,876</u>	<u>230,712</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Apollo Access Holdings Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

Group

17 Debtors

Note	Group		Company	
	2019 £	2018 £	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	2,243,469	2,547,814	-	-
Amounts owed by related parties	-	218,660	-	200,000
Other debtors	11,045	234,140	-	200,000
Prepayments	13,774	23,178	-	-
	<u>2,268,288</u>	<u>3,023,792</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>400,000</u>

18 Current asset investments

	Group		Company	
	2019 £	2018 £	2019 £	2018 £
Shares in group undertakings	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>400</u>

19 Cash and cash equivalents

	Group		Company	
	2019 £	2018 £	2019 £	2018 £
Cash on hand	1,247	200	-	-
Cash at bank	<u>2,398,309</u>	<u>1,523,107</u>	<u>1,398,468</u>	<u>600,000</u>
	<u>2,399,556</u>	<u>1,523,307</u>	<u>1,398,468</u>	<u>600,000</u>

Apollo Access Holdings Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

20 Creditors

	Note	Group		Company	
		2019 £	2018 £	2019 £	2018 £
Due within one year					
Loans and borrowings	24	444,990	386,311	-	-
Trade creditors		390,839	742,257	-	-
Amounts due to related parties		152	-	410,000	-
Social security and other taxes		279,383	301,112	-	-
Outstanding defined contribution pension costs		5,629	2,678	-	-
Other payables		114,894	106,381	-	-
Accrued expenses		200,343	212,413	-	-
Corporation tax	12	174,773	261,220	-	-
		<u>1,611,003</u>	<u>2,012,372</u>	<u>410,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Due after one year					
Loans and borrowings	24	<u>825,987</u>	<u>908,693</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

21 Pension and other schemes

Defined contribution pension scheme

The group operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the group to the scheme and amounted to £31,117 (2018 - £18,022).

Contributions totalling £5,629 (2018 - £2,678) were payable to the scheme at the end of the year and are included in creditors.

22 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2019		2018	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>400</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>400</u>

Apollo Access Holdings Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

23 Reserves

Group

Capital arising on consolidation

On the merger of the group a capital reserve has arisen of £3,870,339 which represents Retained Reserves prior to the subsidiaries being acquired by the Holding Company.

The changes to each component of equity resulting from items of other comprehensive income for the current year were as follows:

24 Loans and borrowings

	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£	£	£	£
Non-current loans and borrowings				
Bank borrowings	501,064	589,329	-	-
HP and finance lease liability 1 (1-2 yrs)	324,923	319,364	-	-
	<u>825,987</u>	<u>908,693</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£	£	£	£
Current loans and borrowings				
Bank borrowings	88,032	86,040	-	-
Other borrowings	-	4,341	-	-
HP and finance lease liability 1 (under 1yr)	356,958	287,539	-	-
HP and finance lease liability 2 (under 1yr)	-	8,391	-	-
	<u>444,990</u>	<u>386,311</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

25 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The ultimate controlling party is Mr K Herbert.