Company Registration No. SC015256 (Scotland)

Aberdeen Journals Limited

Annual report and financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2016

Aberdeen Journals Limited

Company information

Directors	AF Thomson CHW Thomson DHE Thomson E Watson
Secretary	WDC & F Thomson Ltd
Company number	SC015256
Registered office	Lang Stracht Mastrick Aberdeen AB15 6DF
Auditor	Henderson Loggie The Vision Building 20 Greenmarket Dundee DD1 4QB
Bankers	Bank of Scotland 2 West Marketgait Dundee DD1 1QN
Solicitors	James & George Collie 1 East Craibstone Street Aberdeen AB11 6YQ

Contents

Strategic report

for the year ended 31 March 2016

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2016.

Fair review of the business
The downturn in the local oil industry continued with a resultant fall in advertising revenues of 17.8%.

Circulation revenues were slightly ahead of last year as face price increases more than compensated for volume declines.

Continued cost efficiencies however compensated for revenue falls and the profit before execptional items and tax was down only 7.8% at £8.3m.

Principal risks and uncertainties
The outlook for future trading remains challenging. Uncertainty, both globally and nationally continues to have an impact on our performance. Our industry is responding to lower advertising and circulation and is undergoing a significant amount of change. The company remains committed to investing in our digital platforms with new websites launched during and since the year end.

The company continues to devote appropriate resources to manage risks arising but also to exploit opportunities. The main commodity price risk the company faces is that of paper. The company enters into various arrangements as appropriate for their particular industry to manage effectively the cost of paper.

There is competition in the market in which the company operates. The challenges facing the company and competitors alike is to respond to the change in the industry. The company continues to seek innovative ways of attracting new revenues whilst at the same time ensuring control is exercised over the cost base. The internet offers the company, its competitors and the business segments it operates in a range of opportunities and threats.

The company continues to place considerable emphasis on environmental compliance and not only seeks to ensure on-going compliance with relevant legislation but also strives to ensure that environmental best practice is incorporated into its key processes. Wherever possible we will seek to eliminate use of hazardous chemicals. The company devotes management time to and reports on key environmental matters including specific energy consumption and packaging waste. No chemicals are discharged through the public waste system. Any effluent is removed by environmental recovery specialists.

The company monitors forthcoming legislation regularly and continues to manage proactively the operational and reporting requirements arising from legislation and an increasingly regulatory regime throughout its operations.

Key performance indicators

The company's staff resources are vital to its operational success and performance indicators are closely monitored including the number of accidents and time lost from injury, illness and otherwise. The company takes the safety of its staff very seriously and these indicators along with regular safety training and similar initiatives help ensure standards are maintained. During the year there were no reportable accidents in the company (2015 - nil).

On behalf of the board

....

CHW Thomson

Director

25/10/16

Directors' report

for the year ended 31 March 2016

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

Principal activities

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of DC Thomson & Company Limited. The company's principal activities are the printing and publishing of newspapers in Aberdeen and the North of Scotland.

Directors

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

AF Thomson
CHW Thomson
DHE Thomson
E Watson

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 8.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Disabled persons

It is the company's policy to give full and fair consideration to suitable applications from disabled persons for employment. Where employees become disabled in the course of their employment, they will continue to be employed, wherever practicable, in the same job. If this is not practicable, every effort will be made to find suitable alternative employment and to provide appropriate training.

Employee involvement

It is the responsibility of management to encourage the involvement and participation of the employees in the company. Management make every effort to ensure regular contact and exchange of information with staff.

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Henderson Loggie be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

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 auditor is 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 auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

....

CHW Thomson

Director

25/10/16

Directors' responsibilities statement

for the year ended 31 March 2016

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

Independent auditor's report

to the members of Aberdeen Journals Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Aberdeen Journals Limited for the year ended 31 March 2016 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes. 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 auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, 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.

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 March 2016 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.

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.

Independent auditor's report (continued)

to the members of Aberdeen Journals Limited

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.

G Black

Gavin Black (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Henderson Loggie

25 October 2016

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

The Vision Building
20 Greenmarket
Dundee
DD1 4QB

Aberdeen Journals Limited

Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 March 2016

	Notes	2016 £000	2015 £000
Turnover	3	27,031	29,478
Cost of sales		(3,840)	(4,384)
Gross profit		23,191	25,094
Administrative expenses		(14,978)	(16,157)
Exceptional items	4	284	-
Operating profit	5	8,497	8,937
Interest receivable and similar income	8	51	35
Profit before taxation		8,548	8,972
Taxation	9	(1,715)	(1,896)
Profit for the financial year	17	6,833	7,076
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		6,833	7,076

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

Aberdeen Journals Limited

Balance sheet

as at 31 March 2016

	Notes	2016 £000	2016 £000	2015 £000	2015 £000
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10		1,986		2,306
Current assets					
Stocks	11	2		3	
Debtors	12	18,254		12,478	
Cash at bank and in hand		7,677		5,399	
		25,933		17,880	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(3,791)		(2,891)	
Net current assets			22,142		14,989
Total assets less current liabilities			24,128		17,295
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	16		10		10
Profit and loss reserves	17		24,118		17,285
Total equity			24,128		17,295

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on ...25/10/16.... and are signed on its behalf by:

....
CHW Thomson
Director

Company Registration No. SC015256

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 March 2016

	Notes	Share capital £000	Profit and loss reserves £000	Total £000
Balance at 1 April 2014		10	10,209	10,219
Period ended 31 March 2015:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	7,076	7,076
Balance at 31 March 2015		10	17,285	17,295
Period ended 31 March 2016:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	**6,833**	**6,833**
Balance at 31 March 2016		**10**	**24,118**	**24,128**

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Aberdeen Journals Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Lang Stracht, Mastrick, Aberdeen, AB15 6DF.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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 £000.

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

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016 are the first financial statements of Aberdeen Journals 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 April 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

The financial statements of Aberdeen Journals Limited have adopted the following disclosure exemptions:
- the requirement to present a statement of cash flows and related notes; and
- related party transaction disclosures for transactions entered into between one or two members of the group on the basis that all parties are wholly owned within the group.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

Aberdeen Journals Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of D.C. Thomson & Company Limited and the results of Aberdeen Journals Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of D.C. Thomson & Company Limited.

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 is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of sales related taxes and discounts. Advertising revenue is recognised on the date of publication and sales revenue is recognised at point of sale less provisions for levels of expected returns.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Revenue from interest is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method.

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:

Land and buildings leasehold	25 years straight line
Plant & Machinery	20 to 25 years straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	3 to 10 years straight line
Computer equipment	3 to 10 years straight line
Motor Vehicles	4 years 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.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period 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) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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.

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 debtors 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

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.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

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

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, 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. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

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

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value though profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

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.

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

The pension scheme of which the company is a member is a defined benefit scheme operated by its parent company DC Thomson & Company Limited. As the parent company is legally responsible for the plan, it is accounted for as a defined contribution scheme by the company in accordance with section 28 of FRS 102. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the scheme during the year.

1.13 Leases

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.

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.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Bad debt provisions

The bad debt provision is estimated using two methods. In line with company policy a 2% provision is applied to all trade debtors up to 2 months old, 15% for amounts between 2 and 3 months old and 50% on amounts greater that 3 months old. The year end debtors are then assessed to identify any specific customers or balances with particular recoverability issues.

Accruals and deferred income

Management estimate requirements for accruals and deferred income using post year end information and information available from detailed budgets. This identifies costs and income that are expected to be incurred or received for goods services provided by and to other parties. Accruals are only released when there is a reasonable expectation that these costs will not be invoiced in the future.

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Turnover		
Newspapers	**14,854**	14,782
Advertising	**11,104**	13,349
Other income	**1,073**	1,347
	27,031	29,478

Other significant revenue		
Interest income	**51**	35

3 Turnover and other revenue (continued)

Turnover analysed by geographical market

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
United Kingdom	**27,031**	29,478

4 Exceptional costs/(income)

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Waiver of group balances	**(284)**	-

5 Operating profit

	2016	2015
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	£000	£000
Exchange losses	**2**	1
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	**15**	16
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	**320**	354
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	**(7)**	(177)
Operating lease charges	**193**	210

6 Employees

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

	2016	2015
	Number	Number
Administration and publishing	**268**	301

6 Employees (continued)

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Wages and salaries	**7,504**	7,901
Social security costs	**692**	630
	8,196	8,531
Redundancy payments made or committed	**389**	273

7 Directors' remuneration

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Remuneration for qualifying services	**-**	62

8 Interest receivable and similar income

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	**51**	33
Other interest income	**-**	2
Total income	**51**	35

9 Taxation

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	**1,645**	1,828
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	**-**	(2)
Total current tax	**1,645**	1,826
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	**48**	68
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	**22**	2
Total deferred tax	**70**	70
Total tax charge	**1,715**	1,896

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

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Profit before taxation	**8,548**	8,972
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 21.00%)	**1,710**	1,884
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	**39**	12
Adjustments in respect of prior years	**-**	(2)
Under/(over) provided in the year	**22**	2
Margin	**1**	-
Waiver of group balances	**(57)**	-
Tax expense for the year	**1,715**	1,896

10 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings leasehold	Plant & Machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Computer equipment	Motor Vehicles	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost						
At 1 April 2015	3,252	284	1,152	523	160	5,371
Disposals	-	-	(80)	-	-	(80)
At 31 March 2016	3,252	284	1,072	523	160	5,291
Depreciation and impairment						
At 1 April 2015	1,446	257	848	363	151	3,065
Depreciation charged in the year	141	13	52	106	8	320
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	(80)	-	-	(80)
At 31 March 2016	1,587	270	820	469	159	3,305
Carrying amount						
At 31 March 2016	1,665	14	252	54	1	1,986
At 31 March 2015	1,806	27	304	160	9	2,306

11 Stocks

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Raw materials and consumables	**2**	3

12 Debtors

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	**2,912**	2,870
Amount due from parent undertaking	**14,167**	8,779
Amounts due from fellow group undertakings	**568**	-
Other debtors	**3**	4
Prepayments and accrued income	**222**	372
	17,872	12,025
Amounts falling due after one year:		
Deferred tax asset (note 14)	**382**	453
Total debtors	**18,254**	12,478

13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Trade creditors	**176**	125
Amounts due to group undertakings	**178**	670
Corporation tax	**2,336**	927
Other taxation and social security	**331**	331
Other creditors	**35**	173
Accruals and deferred income	**735**	665
	3,791	2,891

14 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:

Balances:	**Assets 2016 £000**	Assets 2015 £000
Accelerated capital allowances	**382**	453

Movements in the year:	**2016 £000**
Liability/(Asset) at 1 April 2015	**(453)**
Charge to profit or loss	**71**
Liability/(Asset) at 31 March 2016	**(382)**

15 Retirement benefit schemes

Aberdeen Journals Limited is a participating employer in its parent company scheme. D.C. Thomson & Company Limited is legally responsible for the scheme and there is no contractual agreement or stated policy for charging of costs associated with the scheme to Aberdeen Journals Limited. In accordance with section 28 of FRS 102, the scheme is therefore accounted for as a defined contribution scheme in these financial statements.

Contributions to the scheme are based on triennial valuations undertaken by a qualified actuary. Due to the surplus on the scheme there are currently no contributions required.

Aberdeen Journals Limited has taken advantage of the exemptions in section 28 of FRS 102 not to disclose details of the schemes assets and liabilities on the basis that these disclosures are included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent company, D.C. Thomson & Company Limited, a copy of which can be obtained from its registered office.

16 Share capital

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
10,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	**10**	10

Each ordinary share carries one vote and is entitled to participate pari passu with other ordinary shares in any dividend or capital distribution.

17 Profit and loss reserves

Profit and loss reserves include all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

18 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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
	£000	£000
Within one year	**9**	9
Between two and five years	**379**	489
In over five years	**4,501**	4,605
	4,889	5,103

19 Controlling party

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of D.C. Thomson & Company Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in Scotland.

There is no individual controlling party of D.C. Thomson & Company Limited.