

Registered number: SC357717

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SURVIVEX LIMITED

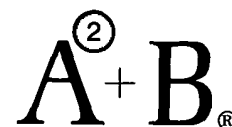
DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017



SURVIVEX LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION



Directors

G Green
M Green
A Green
C McLennan (resigned 1 September 2016)
C Hardie
L Flint

Company secretary

C Hardie

Registered number

SC357717

Registered office

Kirkhill Commercial Park
Dyce Avenue
Dyce
Aberdeen
AB21 0LQ

Independent auditor

Anderson Anderson & Brown LLP
Kingshill View
Prime Four Business Park
Kingswells
Aberdeen
AB15 8PU

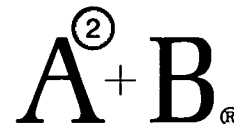
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SURVIVEX LIMITED

**STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**



Business review

The principal activity of the company is to provide a range of training services to the oil and gas industry which includes survival, industrial skills, fire-fighting and offshore training.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties relate to offshore activity in the North Sea and other oil producing basins around the world. This is directly related to the price of crude oil. The company trains personnel to operate safely in offshore locations so the lower this activity the lesser demand there is for the company's services.

The fall in the price of crude oil in has resulted in a downturn in the oil and gas industry in the North Sea and beyond. The company aim to alleviate the risks and uncertainty in the industry at present by maintaining our high level of customer service and to build upon strong supplier relationships.

Financial key performance indicators

The key performance indicators used by the company to determine financial performance are turnover and Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation ('EBITDA'). For the year under review, turnover was £6.3m (2016: £6.4m) and EBITDA was £1.0m (2016: £0.4m).

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

A Green
Director

Date: 2nd November 2017

SURVIVEX LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**



The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £264,149 (2016 - loss £232,039).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

G Green
M Green
A Green
C McLennan (resigned 1 September 2016)
C Hardie
L Flint

Future developments

The aim for the next 12 months is to consolidate the company's position in the market in response to the fall in the price of crude oil. This will be achieved by continuing to look for new business opportunities to complement the existing training services on offer to current and potential new customers.

Disclosure of information to auditor

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

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

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

SURVIVEX LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017



Auditor

The auditor, Anderson Anderson & Brown LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'A Green', written over a dotted line.

A Green
Director

Date: 2nd November 2017

**DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF SURVIVEX LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Survivex Limited for the year ended 31 March 2017, set out on pages 7 to 27. The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law

and the United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

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 on page 4, 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 Financial Reporting Council'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 Strategic report and the Directors' 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 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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 the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with those financial statements and such reports have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic report and the Directors' report.

SURVIVEX LIMITED

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF
SURVIVEX 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.

Anderson Anderson & Brown LLP

John Black (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of

Anderson Anderson & Brown LLP

Chartered Accountants

Kingshill View
Prime Four Business Park
Kingswells
Aberdeen
AB15 8PU

Date: *2 NOVEMBER 2017*

SURVIVEX LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

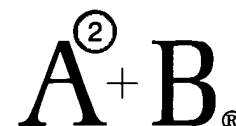


	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover	4	6,280,765	6,357,003
Cost of sales		(2,261,566)	(2,805,279)
Gross profit		<u>4,019,199</u>	<u>3,551,724</u>
Administrative expenses		(3,470,503)	(3,680,618)
Operating profit/(loss)	5	<u>548,696</u>	<u>(128,894)</u>
Interest receivable and similar income	9	118	411
Interest payable and expenses	10	(168,258)	(185,276)
Profit/(loss) before tax		<u>380,556</u>	<u>(313,759)</u>
Tax on profit/(loss)	11	(116,407)	81,720
Profit/(loss) for the year		<u><u>264,149</u></u>	<u><u>(232,039)</u></u>

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

The notes on pages 10 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

SURVIVEX LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:SC357717



BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Intangible assets	12	247,529	260,665
Tangible assets	13	4,186,659	4,498,136
		<u>4,434,188</u>	<u>4,758,801</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	14	4,386	4,387
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	15	1,275,670	1,109,234
Cash at bank and in hand	16	204,576	557,250
		<u>1,484,632</u>	<u>1,670,871</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	(2,807,180)	(2,776,179)
Net current liabilities		<u>(1,322,548)</u>	<u>(1,105,308)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>3,111,640</u>	<u>3,653,493</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	18	(135,827)	(1,007,210)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred taxation		(245,591)	(180,210)
		<u>(245,591)</u>	<u>(180,210)</u>
Net assets		<u>2,730,222</u>	<u>2,466,073</u>
Called up share capital	23	760,367	760,367
Capital redemption reserve		267,750	267,750
Profit and loss account		1,702,105	1,437,956
		<u>2,730,222</u>	<u>2,466,073</u>

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


.....
A Green

Director

Date:

2nd November 2017

The notes on pages 10 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

SURVIVEX LIMITED



**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

	Called up share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 April 2016	760,367	267,750	1,437,956	2,466,073
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	264,149	264,149
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	264,149	264,149
At 31 March 2017	<u>760,367</u>	<u>267,750</u>	<u>1,702,105</u>	<u>2,730,222</u>

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016**

	Called up share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 April 2015	760,367	267,750	1,669,995	2,698,112
Comprehensive income for the year				
Loss for the year	-	-	(232,039)	(232,039)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(232,039)	(232,039)
At 31 March 2016	<u>760,367</u>	<u>267,750</u>	<u>1,437,956</u>	<u>2,466,073</u>

The notes on pages 10 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

Survivex Limited is a limited liability company incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Kirkhill Commercial Park, Dyce Avenue, Dyce, Aberdeen, AB21 0LQ.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The directors, having made due and careful enquiry and preparing forecasts, are of the opinion that the company has adequate working capital to execute its operations over the next 12 months. The directors, therefore, have made an informed judgement, at the time of approving the financial statements, that there is a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. As a result, the directors have continued to adopt the going concern bases of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.4 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Leasehold improvements	- 3 - 25 years
Plant & machinery	- 3 - 20 years
Motor vehicles	- 3 years
Fixtures & fittings	- 3 years
Computer equipment	- 3 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.6 Impairment of fixed assets

Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are assessed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication that the assets are impaired. Where there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the carrying value of the asset is tested for impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows. Non-financial assets that have been previously impaired are reviewed at each balance sheet date to assess whether there is any indication that the impairment losses recognised in prior periods may no longer exist or may have decreased.

2.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

2.8 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

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

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.11 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.12 Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS102

The company, being a subsidiary undertaking within a group whose consolidated financial statements are publicly available, is exempt from the requirement to draw up a cash flow statement in accordance with FRS 102 Section 1.12(b).

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

2.14 Finance costs

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

2.15 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

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

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

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

2.16 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

2.18 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they are incurred.

2.19 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of comprehensive income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

2.20 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

3. JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of financial statements, requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date and the amounts reported during the year for revenue and costs. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The following judgements and estimates have had the most significant impact on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Taxation

The Company establishes provisions based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective countries in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience with previous tax authorities and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the Company and the tax authority/ies.

Management estimation is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with an assessment of the effect of future tax planning strategies.

Operating lease commitments

The Company has entered into commercial property leases and as a lessee it obtains use of property, plant and equipment. The classification of such leases as operating or finance lease requires the Company to determine, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, whether it retains or acquires the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these assets and accordingly whether the lease requires an asset and liability to be recognised in the Balance Sheet.

Useful economic lives of tangible assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. Useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually. They are assessed where necessary to reflect current estimates based on economic utilisation and physical condition.

4. Turnover

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2017 £	2016 £
United Kingdom	5,585,901	5,583,691
Rest of Europe	107,945	219,322
Rest of the world	586,919	553,990
	<u>6,280,765</u>	<u>6,357,003</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**



5. Operating profit/(loss)

The operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging:

	2017 £	2016 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	400,896	497,955
Amortisation of intangible assets	63,208	48,710
Exchange differences	(1,198)	9,981
Operating lease rentals		
- plant and machinery	11,150	22,448
- land and buildings	977,858	864,437
	<u>977,858</u>	<u>864,437</u>

6. Auditor's remuneration

	2017 £	2016 £
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual accounts	8,500	8,500
	<u>8,500</u>	<u>8,500</u>

7. Employees

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Wages and salaries	2,468,228	2,731,563
Social security costs	186,172	245,825
Cost of defined contribution scheme	53,539	58,863
	<u>2,707,939</u>	<u>3,036,251</u>

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2017 No.	2016 No.
Instructors	35	40
Administration	30	25
Directors	5	6
	<u>70</u>	<u>71</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**8. Directors' remuneration**

	2017 £	2016 £
Directors' emoluments	376,956	400,866
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	9,684	9,546
	<u>386,640</u>	<u>410,412</u>

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 4 directors (2016 - 4) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of £92,147 (2016 - £87,980).

The value of the company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £4,583 (2016 - £3,667).

9. Interest receivable

	2017 £	2016 £
Other interest receivable	118	411
	<u>118</u>	<u>411</u>

10. Interest payable and similar charges

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank interest payable	70,666	114,798
Other loan interest payable	39,985	16,759
Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	44,803	39,429
Other interest payable	12,804	14,290
	<u>168,258</u>	<u>185,276</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

11. Taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	35,922	(45,782)
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	-	(7,246)
	<u>35,922</u>	<u>(53,028)</u>
Foreign tax		
Foreign tax on income for the year	15,104	55,599
Total current tax	<u>51,026</u>	<u>2,571</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	29,826	(84,291)
Changes to tax rates	35,555	-
Total deferred tax	<u>65,381</u>	<u>(84,291)</u>
Taxation on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	<u>116,407</u>	<u>(81,720)</u>

11. Taxation (continued)**Factors affecting tax charge for the year**

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

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	380,556	(313,759)
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2016 - 20%)	76,111	(62,752)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	10,983	7,324
Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	32,256	32,252
Foreign tax	122	55,599
Adjustment in research and development tax credit leading to a decrease in the tax charge	-	(40,607)
Utilisation of tax losses	-	(2,180)
Income not taxable for tax purposes	(5,272)	(32,504)
Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior periods	41,116	(7,710)
Adjust closing deferred tax to average rate of 20%	(17,042)	(20,023)
Other permanent differences	-	(11,119)
Adjustment in research and development tax credit leading to an increase (decrease) in the tax charge	(15,675)	-
Group relief	(6,192)	-
Total tax charge for the year	116,407	(81,720)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

12. Intangible assets

	Trademarks, licences & databases £
Cost	
At 1 April 2016	483,449
Additions	50,072
At 31 March 2017	<u>533,521</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2016	222,784
Charge for the year	63,208
At 31 March 2017	<u>285,992</u>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2017	<u><u>247,529</u></u>
At 31 March 2016	<u><u>260,665</u></u>

13. Tangible fixed assets

	L/Term Leasehold Property £	Plant & machinery £	Computers, fixtures & fittings £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2016	3,117,215	3,562,523	474,908	7,154,646
Additions	32,258	45,832	11,673	89,763
Disposals	-	(8,002)	(6,960)	(14,962)
At 31 March 2017	<u>3,149,473</u>	<u>3,600,353</u>	<u>479,621</u>	<u>7,229,447</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2016	714,709	1,493,366	448,435	2,656,510
Charge for the year on owned assets	128,430	257,452	15,014	400,896
Disposals	-	(7,658)	(6,960)	(14,618)
At 31 March 2017	<u>843,139</u>	<u>1,743,160</u>	<u>456,489</u>	<u>3,042,788</u>
Net book value				
At 31 March 2017	<u>2,306,334</u>	<u>1,857,193</u>	<u>23,132</u>	<u>4,186,659</u>
At 31 March 2016	<u>2,402,506</u>	<u>2,069,157</u>	<u>26,473</u>	<u>4,498,136</u>

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Plant and machinery	<u>789,831</u>	<u>1,043,563</u>

SURVIVEX LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**



14. Stocks

	2017 £	2016 £
Raw materials and consumables	4,386	4,387
	<u>4,386</u>	<u>4,387</u>

15. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	839,282	840,355
Amounts owed by group undertakings	196,840	65,684
Prepayments and accrued income	239,548	203,195
	<u>1,275,670</u>	<u>1,109,234</u>

16. Cash and cash equivalents

	2017 £	2016 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>204,576</u>	<u>557,250</u>

17. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans	797,943	799,908
Other loans	818,016	791,759
Trade creditors	289,167	217,889
Corporation tax	35,922	81,456
Taxation and social security	262,238	230,004
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	82,767	92,727
Invoice discounting	392,328	476,084
Other creditors	25,878	17,280
Accruals and deferred income	102,921	69,072
	<u>2,807,180</u>	<u>2,776,179</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**18. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year**

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans	60,237	847,936
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	75,590	159,274
	<u>135,827</u>	<u>1,007,210</u>

Secured loans

The bank loans are repayable monthly. These commenced in November 2012 and April 2013 and bear interest at an effective rate of 8% and 5% respectively. The final instalments are due in October 2017 and March 2018.

There is a bond and floating charge over the whole assets on the company and a cross corporate guarantee.

19. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	797,943	799,908
Other loans	818,016	791,759
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	60,237	787,699
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	-	60,237
	<u>-</u>	<u>60,237</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**



20. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Within one year	82,767	92,727
Between 1-2 years	75,590	83,684
Between 2-5 years	-	75,590
	<u>158,357</u>	<u>252,001</u>

21. Financial instruments

	2017 £	2016 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	204,576	557,250
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	1,062,762	912,052
	<u>1,267,338</u>	<u>1,469,302</u>
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(2,582,186)	(3,424,137)
	<u>(2,582,186)</u>	<u>(3,424,137)</u>

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash at bank and cash in hand.

Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other debtors, amounts owed by group companies and accrued income.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditors, bank loans, other loans, other creditors, obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts, invoice discounting and accruals.

22. Deferred taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
At beginning of year	(180,210)	(264,501)
Charged to the profit or loss	(65,381)	84,291
At end of year	(245,591)	(180,210)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(248,789)	(209,651)
Tax losses carried forward	26,932	29,441
Other	(23,734)	-
	(245,591)	(180,210)

23. Share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Shares classified as equity		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
760,367 Ordinary shares of £1 each	760,367	760,367

24. Pension commitments

The company contributes to a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the group to the funds and amounted to £51,920 (2016 : £58,863). There was £25,179 (2016 : £15,747) contributions payables the fund at the year end.

25. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2017 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Land and Buildings		
Not later than 1 year	995,514	984,521
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	4,142,002	3,982,056
Later than 5 years	20,530,544	21,686,004
Total	<u>25,668,060</u>	<u>26,652,581</u>
	2017 £	2016 £
Other		
Not later than 1 year	702	11,189
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	702
Total	<u>702</u>	<u>11,891</u>

26. Related party transactions**Control**

Throughout the year the company was controlled by the directors.

Transactions

During the year the company was a wholly owned subsidiary of Survivex Group Limited. The results of the company are included within the consolidated financial statements of Survivex Group Limited. The company has taken exemption from disclosure of related party transactions entered into between two or more members of the group, provided that any subsidiary undertaking which is party to the transaction is wholly owned by a member of that group.

Related party	Transaction	£	Balance at 31 March 2017 £
A Green, a director	Loan interest	(3,583)	
	Capital repayment	30,000	(50,586)
G Green, a director	Loan interest	(36,402)	
	Capital repayment	25,000	(726,158)

27. Controlling party

The company's ultimate and immediate parent company is Survivex Group Limited, a company registered in Scotland. The controlling parties of Survivex Limited are G Green and M Green.