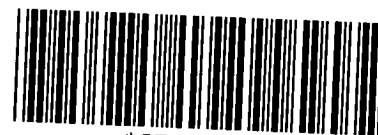


**SURVIVEX LIMITED**

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

TUESDAY



SCT \*S7EQXYKH\*  
18/09/2018 #49  
COMPANIES HOUSE

**SURVIVEX LIMITED**

**COMPANY INFORMATION**



**Directors**

G Green  
M Green  
A Green  
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 Audit LLP  
Kingshill View  
Prime Four Business Park  
Kingswells  
Aberdeen  
AB15 8PU

CONTENTS

	Page
Strategic report	1
Directors' report	2 - 3
Directors' responsibilities statement	4
Independent auditor's report	5 - 7
Statement of comprehensive income	8
Balance sheet	9
Statement of changes in equity	10
Notes to the financial statements	11 - 28

SURVIVEX LIMITED

**STRATEGIC REPORT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**



**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 onboard 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.

**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 £6.9m (2017: £6.3m) and EBITDA was £1.2m (2017: £1.0m).

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

  
.....

**A Green**  
Director

Date: 17/7/2018

**SURVIVEX LIMITED**

**DIRECTORS' REPORT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**



The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018.

**Results and dividends**

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £662,457 (2017 - £264,149).

**Directors**

The directors who served during the year were:

G Green  
M Green  
A Green  
C Hardie  
L Flint

**Future developments**

The aim for the next 12 months is to consolidate the company's position in the market. 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 2018**



**Auditor**

The auditor, Anderson Anderson & Brown Audit 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 Green**  
Director

Date: 17/7/2018

**DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

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.

## Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Survivex Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 March 2018, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Balance sheet, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes, 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 Company's affairs as at 31 March 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

## Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

## Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

## Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our 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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF  
SURVIVEX LIMITED (CONTINUED)**

We have nothing to report in this regard.

**Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

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

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

**Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

**Responsibilities of directors**

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, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

**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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our Auditor's report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF  
SURVIVEX LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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.

*Anderson Anderson & Brown Audit LLP*

John Black (Senior statutory auditor)  
for and on behalf of  
**Anderson Anderson & Brown Audit LLP**

Chartered Accountants  
Kingshill View  
Prime Four Business Park  
Kingswells  
Aberdeen  
AB15 8PU  
Date: 17/7/18

**SURVIVEX LIMITED**



**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover	4	6,905,345	6,280,765
Cost of sales		(2,615,032)	(2,261,566)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>4,290,313</b>	<b>4,019,199</b>
Administrative expenses		(3,491,455)	(3,470,503)
Other income	5	120,000	-
<b>Operating profit</b>	6	<b>918,858</b>	<b>548,696</b>
Interest receivable and similar income		-	118
Interest payable and expenses	10	(108,052)	(168,258)
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>810,806</b>	<b>380,556</b>
Tax on profit	11	(148,349)	(116,407)
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>662,457</b>	<b>264,149</b>


There was no other comprehensive income for 2018 (2017:£NIL).

The notes on pages 11 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

**BALANCE SHEET  
AS AT 31 MARCH 2018**

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	12	199,845	247,529
Tangible assets	13	3,892,768	4,186,659
		<u>4,092,613</u>	<u>4,434,188</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	14	1,380	4,386
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	15	1,539,958	1,275,670
Cash at bank and in hand	16	280,420	204,576
		<u>1,821,758</u>	<u>1,484,632</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	(2,227,891)	(2,807,180)
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<u>(406,133)</u>	<u>(1,322,548)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>3,686,480</u>	<u>3,111,640</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	18	-	(135,827)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax	22	(293,801)	(245,591)
		<u>(293,801)</u>	<u>(245,591)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>3,392,679</u></u>	<u><u>2,730,222</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	23	760,367	760,367
Capital redemption reserve		267,750	267,750
Profit and loss account		2,364,562	1,702,105
		<u><u>3,392,679</u></u>	<u><u>2,730,222</u></u>

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



**A Green**  
Director

Date: 17/7/2018

The notes on pages 11 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

	Called up share capital £	Capital redemption reserve £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 April 2017	760,367	267,750	1,702,105	2,730,222
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>				
Profit for the year	-	-	662,457	662,457
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	-	662,457	662,457
<b>At 31 March 2018</b>	<b>760,367</b>	<b>267,750</b>	<b>2,364,562</b>	<b>3,392,679</b>

**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
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>				
Profit for the year	-	-	264,149	264,149
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	-	264,149	264,149
<b>At 31 March 2017</b>	<b>760,367</b>	<b>267,750</b>	<b>1,702,105</b>	<b>2,730,222</b>

The notes on pages 11 to 28 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 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 Cash flow**

The company, being a subsidiary 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).

**2.4 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018****2. Accounting policies (continued)****2.5 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.

**2.6 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 2016 to continue to be charged over the period to the first market rent review rather than the term of the lease.

**2.7 Interest income**

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

**2.8 Finance costs**

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

**2.9 Borrowing costs**

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.10 Pensions

##### Defined contribution pension plan

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

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

#### 2.11 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.

#### 2.12 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.

#### 2.13 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.13 Tangible fixed assets (continued)**

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.

**2.14 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.

**2.15 Stocks**

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

**2.16 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.

**2.17 Cash and cash equivalents**

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

**2.18 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018****2. Accounting policies (continued)****2.19 Financial instruments**

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument 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 the case of an outright 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.

**2.20 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).

### 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

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the rendering of services.

No analysis of turnover by geographical region or revenue stream is provided, as the directors believe such an analysis would be prejudicial to the company's best interest.

### 5. Other operating income

	2018 £	2017 £
Rental income	120,000	-
	<u>120,000</u>	<u>-</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**
**6. Operating profit**

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2018 £	2017 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	365,072	400,896
Amortisation of intangible assets	62,454	63,208
Exchange differences	10,974	(1,198)
Operating lease rentals		
- plant and machinery	1,095	11,150
- land and buildings	996,514	977,858
	<u>996,514</u>	<u>977,858</u>

**7. Auditor's remuneration**

	2018 £	2017 £
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual accounts	9,800	8,500
	<u>9,800</u>	<u>8,500</u>

**8. Employees**

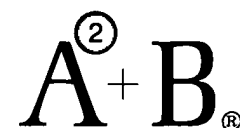
Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Wages and salaries	2,546,554	2,468,228
Social security costs	228,695	186,172
Cost of defined contribution scheme	55,416	53,539
	<u>2,830,665</u>	<u>2,707,939</u>

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

	2018 No.	2017 No.
Instructors	37	35
Administration	29	30
Directors	5	5
	<u>71</u>	<u>70</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**



**9. Directors' remuneration**

	2018 £	2017 £
Directors' emoluments	386,094	376,194
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	10,061	9,684
	<u>396,155</u>	<u>385,878</u>

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 3 directors (2017 - 4) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of £95,480 (2017 - £92,147).

The value of the company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £4,750 (2017 - £4,583).

**10. Interest payable and similar charges**

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank interest payable	26,099	70,666
Other loan interest payable	29,586	39,985
Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	40,104	44,803
Other interest payable	12,263	12,804
	<u>108,052</u>	<u>168,258</u>

**SURVIVEX LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**



**11. Taxation**

	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Corporation tax</b>		
Current tax on profits for the year	86,894	35,922
	<u>86,894</u>	<u>35,922</u>
<b>Foreign tax</b>		
Foreign tax on income for the year	13,245	15,104
<b>Total current tax</b>	<u>100,139</u>	<u>51,026</u>
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	56,971	29,826
Changes to tax rates	(8,761)	35,555
<b>Total deferred tax</b>	<u>48,210</u>	<u>65,381</u>
<b>Taxation on profit on ordinary activities</b>	<u>148,349</u>	<u>116,407</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

**11. Taxation (continued)**

**Factors affecting tax charge for the year**

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2017 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2018 £	2017 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	810,806	380,556
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 20%)	154,053	76,111
<b>Effects of:</b>		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	9,844	10,983
Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	30,642	32,256
Foreign tax credits	1,002	122
Income not taxable for tax purposes	(1,824)	(5,272)
Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior periods	-	41,116
Adjust closing deferred tax to average rate of 19%	(6,703)	(17,042)
Adjustment in research and development tax credit leading to an decrease in the tax charge	(17,637)	(15,675)
Group relief	(21,028)	(6,192)
<b>Total tax charge for the year</b>	<b>148,349</b>	<b>116,407</b>

**Factors that may affect future tax charges**

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

## 12. Intangible assets

Trademarks,  
licences &  
databases  
£**Cost**

At 1 April 2017	533,521
Additions	14,770
At 31 March 2018	<u>548,291</u>

**Amortisation**

At 1 April 2017	285,992
Charge for the year	62,454
At 31 March 2018	<u>348,446</u>

**Net book value**

At 31 March 2018	<u>199,845</u>
At 31 March 2017	<u>247,529</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

**13. Tangible fixed assets**

	L/Term Leasehold Property £	Plant & machinery £	Computers, fixtures & fittings £	Total £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>				
At 1 April 2017	3,149,473	3,600,353	479,621	7,229,447
Additions	11,922	56,775	2,484	71,181
Disposals	-	(28,923)	(6,152)	(35,075)
At 31 March 2018	<u>3,161,395</u>	<u>3,628,205</u>	<u>475,953</u>	<u>7,265,553</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 April 2017	843,139	1,743,160	456,489	3,042,788
Charge for the year on owned assets	134,362	132,743	8,573	275,678
Charge for the year on financed assets	-	89,394	-	89,394
Disposals	-	(28,923)	(6,152)	(35,075)
At 31 March 2018	<u>977,501</u>	<u>1,936,374</u>	<u>458,910</u>	<u>3,372,785</u>
<b>Net book value</b>				
At 31 March 2018	<u>2,183,894</u>	<u>1,691,831</u>	<u>17,043</u>	<u>3,892,768</u>
At 31 March 2017	<u>2,306,334</u>	<u>1,857,193</u>	<u>23,132</u>	<u>4,186,659</u>

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

	2018 £	2017 £
Plant and machinery	<u>566,483</u>	<u>789,831</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

**14. Stocks**

	2018 £	2017 £
Raw materials and consumables	1,380	4,386
	<u>1,380</u>	<u>4,386</u>

**15. Debtors**

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	1,029,279	839,282
Amounts owed by group undertakings	266,159	196,840
Prepayments and accrued income	244,520	239,548
	<u>1,539,958</u>	<u>1,275,670</u>

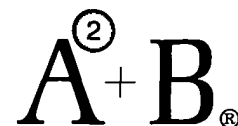
**16. Cash and cash equivalents**

	2018 £	2017 £
Cash at bank and in hand	280,420	204,576
	<u>280,420</u>	<u>204,576</u>

**17. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank loans	67,588	797,943
Other loans	527,093	818,016
Trade creditors	390,781	289,167
Corporation tax	86,894	35,922
Taxation and social security	279,269	262,238
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	75,173	82,767
Invoice discounting	644,671	392,328
Other creditors	35,708	25,878
Accruals and deferred income	120,714	102,921
	<u>2,227,891</u>	<u>2,807,180</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**



**18. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year**

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank loans	-	60,237
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	-	75,590
	<u>-</u>	<u>135,827</u>

**Secured loans**

The bank loan is repayable monthly. This commenced in April 2013 and bears interest at an effective rate of 5%. The final instalment is repayable in April 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:

	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year</b>		
Bank loans	67,588	797,943
Other loans	527,093	818,016
<b>Amounts falling due 1-2 years</b>		
Bank loans	<u>-</u>	<u>60,237</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**



**20. Hire purchase and finance leases**

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Within one year	75,174	82,767
Between 1-2 years	-	75,590
	<u>75,174</u>	<u>158,357</u>

**21. Financial instruments**

	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	280,420	204,576
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	<u>1,331,153</u>	<u>1,062,762</u>
	<u>1,611,573</u>	<u>1,267,338</u>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	<u>(1,785,468)</u>	<u>(2,582,186)</u>

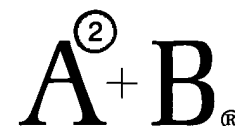
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash at bank and cash in hand.

Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost comprise trade 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.

**SURVIVEX LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**



**22. Deferred taxation**

	2018 £	2017 £
At beginning of year	(245,591)	(180,210)
Charged to the profit or loss	(48,210)	(65,381)
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>(293,801)</b>	<b>(245,591)</b>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(286,000)	(248,789)
Tax losses carried forward	6,532	26,932
Other	(14,333)	(23,734)
	<b>(293,801)</b>	<b>(245,591)</b>

**23. Share capital**

	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
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 £55,416 (2017 : £53,539). There was £32,578 (2017 : £25,179) contributions payables the fund at the year end.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

**25. Commitments under operating leases**

At 31 March 2018 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Land and Buildings</b>		
Not later than 1 year	995,514	995,514
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	4,316,489	4,142,002
Later than 5 years	19,360,543	20,530,544
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,672,546</b>	<b>25,668,060</b>
	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Other</b>		
Not later than 1 year	-	702
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>702</b>

**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 2018 £
A Green, a director	Loan interest	(258)	
	Capital repayment	50,844	-
G Green, a director	Loan interest	(29,303)	
	Capital repayment	305,000	
	Business Expenses	(76,631)	(527,092)



**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.