Strategic report, directors' report and financial statements

Year ended 26 September 2015

Registered number 4996702

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Strategic report, directors' report and financial statements

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Registered Number 4996702 Strategic report

The directors of Apple Retail UK Limited (the "Company") present their strategic report for the year ended 26 September 2015.

Principal Activity and Business Review

Apple Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries (the "Group") designs, manufactures and markets mobile communication and media devices, personal computers and portable digital music players, and sells a variety of related software, services, accessories, networking solutions and third-party digital content and applications. The Group's products and services include iPhone ®, iPad ®, Mac ®, iPod ®, Apple Watch ®, Apple TV ®, a portfolio of consumer and professional software applications, iOS, OS X® and watchOS™ operating systems, iCloud ®, Apple Pay ® and a variety of accessory, service and support offerings. The Group also sells and delivers digital content and applications through the iTunes Store®, Mac App Store, iBooks Store™ and Apple Music™ (collectively "Internet Services"). The Group sells its products worldwide through its retail stores, online stores and direct sales force, as well as through third-party cellular network carriers, wholesalers, retailers and value-added resellers. In addition, the Group sells a variety of third-party Apple compatible products, including application software and various accessories through its online and retail stores. The Group sells to consumers, small and mid-sized businesses and education, enterprise and government customers.

The Company's principal activity is the sale of personal computing products, mobile communication devices, and portable digital music and video players, as well as a variety of related software, services, peripherals, networking solutions and various third party hardware and software products.

The Company's financial year is the 52 or 53-week period that ends on the last Saturday of September. The Company's financial years 2015 and 2014 ended on September 26, 2015 and September 27, 2014, respectively.

Key performance indicators

The key financial and other performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000	Change %
Turnover	1,008,303	897,572	+12%
Operating profit	28,700	15,270	+88%
Total equity	83,614	77,649	+8%

Turnover increased by 12% versus 2014 due to an increased demand for Apple products.

Operating profit increased by 88% versus 2014 due to increased turnover.

Total equity has increased by 8% year on year.

There were 38 stores open as at 26 September 2015, including one new store which opened in October 2014. In addition, one shop-in-shop location opened in April 2015. Since 26 September 2015 no new stores have been opened.

Registered Number 4996702 Strategic report

Each indicator is monitored by local management against budget and against prior periods. The directors are satisfied with the performance of the Company during the year with regard to the indicators set out above.

Risks and uncertainties

The risks and uncertainties faced by the business are those typical of the retail sector. The Company has invested in equipment and leasehold improvements, information systems, and personnel. In addition, the Company has also entered into operating lease commitments for retail space with lease terms generally ranging from 10 to 15 years.

Should the Company choose to terminate these commitments or close individual stores, then the Company could incur substantial costs. Such costs could adversely affect the results of the Company's operations and financial condition. Additionally, a relatively high proportion of the store costs are fixed because of personnel costs, depreciation of store construction costs, and lease expenses. As a result, significant losses may result should the stores experience a significant decline in sales for any reason.

Potential risks and uncertainties unique to retail operations that could have an adverse impact on the Company include, among other things: macro-economic factors that have a negative impact on general retail activity; inability to manage costs associated with store construction and operation; inability to sell third-party hardware and software products at adequate margins; and inability to obtain and renew leases in quality retail locations at a reasonable cost.

Results

The profit for the year after taxation amounted to £21,932,000 (2014: £9,974,000).

By order of the board

Director

GENE LEUSER

Dated 14 JUNE 2016

5th Floor 6 St Andrew Street London EC4A 3AE

Directors' report Registered Number 4996702

The directors present their annual report and audited financial statements for the year ended 26 September 2015.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year were as follows: Gary Wipfler (resigned 01 February 2016) Gene Levoff Michael Boyd (appointed 01 February 2016)

The Company Secretary is Abogado Nominees Limited.

Dividends

A dividend of £30,000,000 was declared and paid during the year (2014: Nil).

Future developments

The directors aim to maintain the management policies which have resulted in the Company's growth in recent years.

Post balance sheet events

No important events affecting the Company have taken place since the end of the financial year.

Going concern

The Company's business activities, together with factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the principal activities and business review, risks and uncertainties and key performance indicators sections of the Strategic Report. The directors believe the Company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully.

The Company's directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue its operations for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

The results of the Company for the year ended 26 September 2015 as set out on page 8 are considered satisfactory.

Political contributions

The Company made no political contributions during the year (2014: Nil).

Disabled employees

The Company is an equal opportunity employer, and does not discriminate on the basis of race, colour, ethnic origin, religion, sex, national origin, marital status, age, sexual orientation, gender identity characteristics or expression, disability, or medical condition in recruiting, accessing and hiring, training, and promoting.

Directors' report (continued)

It is the Company's policy and practice to recruit, transfer and promote for all jobs without discriminating on grounds of any physical or mental disability. Information obtained about a disability is confidential.

Employee involvement

The Company operates a framework for employee information and consultation. Employees receive regular updates on the business, products and matters of concern to them. The Company invites all store-based employees to complete an online feedback questionnaire three times a year, which allows the Company to hear directly from team members about their own experiences working in the Company and is designed to help support an environment of consistent and ongoing feedback among the Company's teams and leadership. This survey is optional and anonymous. Further surveys of other employee groups may be carried out on an ad-hoc basis. An employee forum representing all the Company's store employees is also established which enables the Company to share relevant information in an open environment that allows the employees to bring important issues from a business and employee perspective. The Company's employees are represented in the European Consultation Forum, Apple's European Works Council.

Disclosure of information to the auditors

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Reappointment of auditors

In accordance with Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, Ernst and Young, Chartered Accountants will be deemed reappointed as auditors of the Company.

By order of the board

Director

Dated 14 JUNE 2016

5th Floor 6 St Andrew Street London EC4A 3AE

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the directors' report and the financial statements

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 they 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 those financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

The directors are responsible for keeping proper 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 APPLE RETAIL UK LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Apple Retail UK Limited for the year ended 26 September 2015 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes 1 to 26. 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).

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 5, 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 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 (APB'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 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 26 September 2015 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.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF APPLE RETAIL UK LIMITED (Continued)

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

Anne O'Leary (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Ernst & Young, Statutory Auditor

Cork, Ireland.

Date 6 jour 206

Profit and loss account for the year ended 26 September 2015

	Note	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Turnover – continuing operations Cost of sales	3	1,008,303 (761,496)	897,572 (685,369)
Gross profit		246,807	212,203
Distribution costs Administrative expenses		(514) (217,593)	(622) (196,311)
Operating profit – continuing operations	4	28,700	15,270
Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar charges	7 8	552 (920)	241 (859)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		28,332	14,652
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	10	(6,400)	(4,678)
Profit for the financial year		21,932	9,974

There are no recognised gains or losses for either year other than those dealt with in the profit and loss account.

Balance Sheet as at 26 September 2015

	Note	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Fixed assets		04.405	02.12.4
Tangible fixed assets	12 13	86,685 . 136	93,124
Intangible fixed assets	13	130	374
Current assets		86,821	93,498
Stocks	14	62,680	43,347
Debtors	 15	62,233	108,168
Cash at bank and in hand		5,596	4,274
		130,509	155,789
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(115,790)	(156,784)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		14,719	(995)
Total assets less current liabilities		101,540	92,503
Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	17	(13,000)	(10,333)
Provisions for liabilities	18	(4,926)	(4,521)
Net assets		83,614	77,649
Capital and reserves Called up share capital	19	1	1
Profit and loss account	20	24,318	32,386
Capital contribution reserve	20	59,295	45,262
Shareholders' funds		83,614	77,649

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 14 June 2016 and were signed on its behalf by:

Director

Dated 14 JUNE 2016

5th Floor, 6 St Andrew Street, London EC4A

Notes

Forming part of the financial statements Year ended 26 September 2015

1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards and under the historical cost accounting convention.

2 Accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the Company's financial statements.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue and cost, if applicable, can be reliably measured.

Sales of goods

Revenue from sales of goods is recognized upon transfer of significant risk and rewards of ownership of the goods to the customer. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is not recognized to the extent there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due.

The Company records reductions to revenue for expected future product returns based on the Company's historical experience. Revenue is recorded net of taxes collected from customers that are remitted to governmental authorities, with the collected taxes recorded as current liabilities until remitted to the relevant government authority.

Service and support contracts

Revenue from service and support contracts is deferred and recognized over the service coverage periods.

Revenue recognition for arrangements with multiple deliverables

For multi-element arrangements that include hardware products containing software essential to the hardware product's functionality, undelivered software elements that relate to the hardware product's essential software, and undelivered non-software services, the Company allocates revenue to all deliverables based on their relative selling prices. In such circumstances, the Company uses a hierarchy to determine the selling price to be used for allocating revenue to deliverables: (i) vendor-specific objective evidence of fair value ("VSOE"), (ii) third-party evidence of selling price ("TPE"), and (iii) best estimate of the selling price ("ESP"). VSOE generally exists only when the Company sells the deliverable separately and is the price actually charged by the Company for that deliverable. ESPs reflect the Company's best estimates of what the selling prices of elements would be if they were sold regularly on a stand-alone basis.

For sales of iPhone, iPad, Apple TV, iPod touch ("iOS devices") beginning in June 2010, and Mac products ("Mac") beginning in June 2011, the Company has indicated it may from time-to-time provide future unspecified software upgrades and features to the essential software bundled with each of these hardware products free of charge to customers. In June 2011, the Company announced it would provide various non-software services to owners of qualifying versions of iOS devices and Mac. The Company has identified up to three deliverables in arrangements involving the sale of these devices. The first deliverable is the hardware and software essential to the functionality of the hardware device delivered at the time of sale.

Notes (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

The second deliverable is the embedded right included with the purchase of iOS devices, Mac and Apple TV to receive on a when-and-if-available basis, future unspecified software upgrades and features relating to the product's essential software. The third deliverable is the non-software services to be provided to qualifying versions of iOS devices and Mac. The Company allocates revenue between these deliverables using the relative selling price method. Because the Company has neither VSOE nor TPE for these deliverables, the allocation of revenue has been based on the Company's ESPs. Amounts allocated to the delivered hardware and the related essential software are recognized at the time of sale provided the other conditions for revenue recognition have been met. Amounts allocated to the embedded unspecified software upgrade rights and the non-software services are deferred and recognized on a straight-line basis over the estimated lives of each of these devices, which range from 24 to 48 months.

Cash flow statement

Under Financial Reporting Standard 1, the Company is exempt from the requirement to prepare a cash flow statement on the grounds that a parent undertaking includes the Company in its own published consolidated financial statements.

Related party transactions

As the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Apple Inc. the Company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in Financial Reporting Standard 8 and has therefore not disclosed transactions or balances with entities which form part of the Apple Inc. group (or investees of the group qualifying as related parties).

The consolidated financial statements of Apple Inc., within which the results of this Company are included, can be obtained from the address given in note 23.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Office equipment 5 years Machinery and equipment 5 years

Leasehold improvements lesser of 10 years or lease term

Provision is made for impairments of tangible fixed assets below their carrying amounts.

The capital costs associated with capital projects, are accumulated in a Construction In Progress account until the project is placed in service. When a capital project is placed in service, the fixed assets are transferred from the Construction In Progress account to the appropriate capital asset accounts.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible assets with definite useful lives are amortised over their estimated useful lives. Amortised assets are reviewed for impairment and losses recognised.

Notes (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currencies

The financial statements are expressed in Sterling (£'000).

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All gains and losses on translation are taken to the profit and loss account.

Share-based compensation

The Company recognizes no shareholder dilution related to share-based payment transactions in which it receives employee services in exchange for equity instruments of the Company's parent, Apple Inc. Share-based compensation cost for restricted stock units ("RSUs") is measured based on the closing fair market value of Apple Inc.'s common stock on the date of grant. Share-based compensation cost for stock options is estimated at the grant date based on each option's fair-value as calculated by the Black-Scholes-Merton ("BSM") option pricing model. The Company recognizes share-based compensation cost as expense over the requisite service period with a corresponding shareholder contribution recorded within equity.

Taxation

Current tax is provided on the Company's taxable profits, at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated, but not reversed at the balance sheet date. Provision is made at the rates expected to apply when the timing differences reverse. Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from inclusion of gains and losses in taxable profits in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Stocks

Stocks are valued on a first in first out basis at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is based on normal selling price, less further costs expected to be incurred to disposal.

Pensions

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. Contributions are charged to the profit and loss account as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

Notes (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Provisions for liabilities

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to that liability.

Leasehold property restoration

Full provision is made for the Company's costs in relation to restoration liabilities at its leasehold properties. The estimated costs are capitalised as leasehold improvements and depreciated over the remaining useful life of the leasehold property. Current cost estimates are revised each year and any resulting change is reflected in the carrying amount of the relevant assets.

Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating lease are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives are recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

3 Turnover

Turnover represents the amounts (excluding value added tax) derived from the provision of goods and services to customers.

As permitted by paragraph 68(5) of schedule 1 to the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, turnover is not analysed as in the opinion of the directors the disclosure of this information would be seriously prejudicial to the interests of the Company.

4 Operating profit

	2015 £′000	2014 £'000
Operating profit is stated after charging:		
Auditors' remuneration		
- audit of the financial statements	-	26
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	467	758
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	22,413	25,750
Impairment loss on fixed assets	1,280	-
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	238	224
Other operating lease rentals	20,330	18,984

Audit fees are borne by another group company in FY15.

Notes (continued)

5 Remuneration of directors

There were no payments to directors during the financial year (2014: Nil).

Both directors exercised Apple Inc. restricted stock units during the year (2014: One Director exercised share options in Apple Inc.).

6 Staff costs and numbers

	2015 £′000	2014 £'000
Wages and salaries	114,165	103,604
Social security costs	12,512	14,510
Other pension costs	4,272	3,849
Share based payments (note 9)	14,033	13,115
	 ·	
	144,982	135,078

The average monthly number of employees during the year was 4,602 (2014: 4,216) and is analysed into the following categories:

		2015 Number	2014 Number
	Administration Sales	138 4,464	136 4,080
		4,602	4,216
7	Interest receivable and similar income	2015 £′000	2014 £'000
	Interest receivable from group undertakings	552	241
8	Interest payable and similar charges	2015	2014
	Bank charges	£'000 920	£'000 859

Notes (continued)

9 Employee Benefit Plans

As of September 26th, 2015, the Company did not have any equity-settled plans or transactions. However the Company's Parent, Apple Inc. had three employee benefit plans relevant to the Company: the 2014 Employee Stock Plan (the "2014 Plan"), the 2003 Employee Stock Plan (the "2003 Plan"), and the Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "Purchase Plan"). Under these plans, the Company's Parent issues shares of Apple Inc. upon vesting of restricted stock units (RSUs), exercise of stock options or the employees' purchase of shares under the plans. The issuance of shares and cash received upon exercise or sale is undertaken solely by Apple Inc. and as a result no dilution in shareholder's equity or cash inflows will occur for the Company. Apple Inc.'s relevant employee benefit plans are summarized as follows:

2014 Plan

In the second quarter of 2014, shareholders approved the 2014 Employee Stock Plan (the "2014 Plan") and terminated Apple Inc.'s authority to grant new awards under the 2003 Employee Stock Plan (the "2003 Plan"). The 2014 Plan provides for broad-based equity grants to employees, including executive officers, and permits the granting of RSUs, stock grants, performance-based awards, stock options and stock appreciation rights, as well as cash bonus awards. RSUs granted under the 2014 Plan generally vest over four years, based on continued employment, and are settled upon vesting in shares of Apple Inc.'s common stock on a one-for-one basis. Each share issued with respect to RSUs granted under the 2014 Plan reduces the number of shares available for grant under the plan by two shares. RSUs cancelled and shares withheld to satisfy tax withholding obligations increase the number of shares available for grant under the 2014 Plan utilizing a factor of two times the number of RSUs cancelled or shares withheld. Currently, all RSUs granted under the 2014 Plan have dividend equivalent rights ("DERs"), which entitle holders of RSUs to the same dividend value per share as holders of common stock. DERs are subject to the same vesting and other terms and conditions as the corresponding unvested RSUs. DERs are accumulated and paid when the underlying shares vest. Upon approval of the 2014 Plan, Apple Inc. reserved 385 million shares plus the number of shares remaining that were reserved but not issued under the 2003 Plan. Shares subject to outstanding awards under the 2003 Plan that expire, are cancelled or otherwise terminate, or are withheld to satisfy tax withholding obligations with respect to RSUs, will also be available for awards under the 2014 Plan. As of September 26th, 2015, approximately 442.9 million shares were reserved for future issuance under the 2014 Plan.

2003 Plan

The 2003 Plan is a shareholder approved plan that provided for broad-based equity grants to employees, including executive officers. The 2003 Plan permitted the granting of incentive stock options, nonstatutory stock options, RSUs, stock appreciation rights, stock purchase rights and performance-based awards. Options granted under the 2003 Plan generally expire seven to ten years after the grant date and generally become exercisable over a period of four years, based on continued employment, with either annual, semi-annual or quarterly vesting. RSUs granted under the 2003 Plan generally vest over two to four years, based on continued employment and are settled upon vesting in shares of Apple Inc.'s common stock on a one-for-one basis. All RSUs, other than RSUs held by the Chief Executive Officer, granted under the 2003 Plan have DERs. DERs are subject to the same vesting and other terms and conditions as the corresponding unvested RSUs. DERs are accumulated and paid when the underlying shares vest. In the second quarter of 2014, Apple Inc. terminated the authority to grant new awards under the 2003 Plan.

Notes (continued)

9 Employee Benefit Plans (continued)

Purchase Plan

The Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "Purchase Plan") is a shareholder approved plan under which substantially all employees may purchase Apple Inc. common stock through payroll deductions at a price equal to 85% of the lower of the fair market values of the stock as of the beginning or the end of six-month offering periods. An employee's payroll deductions under the Purchase Plan are limited to 10% of the employee's compensation and employees may not purchase more than \$25,000 of stock during any calendar year. As of September 26th, 2015, approximately 53.0 million shares were reserved for future issuance under the Purchase Plan.

Restricted Stock Units

A summary of the Company's RSU activity and related information for the two years ended September 26th, 2015, is as follows (in thousands, except per-share amounts and remaining contractual term in years):

	Number of RSUs	Weighted- Average Grant Date Fair Value
Balance at September 28, 2013	575.40	USD \$65.25
Vested	(264.89)	
Granted	343.71	USD \$71.89
Cancelled/forfeited/expired/transferred, net	(99.35)	
Balance at September 27, 2014	554.87	USD \$71.37
Vested	(244.73)	
Granted	240.82	USD \$103.31
Cancelled/forfeited/expired/transferred, net	(36.39)	
Balance at September 26, 2015	514.57	USD \$85.85

Stock Option Activity

A summary of the Company's stock option activity and related information for the two years ended September 26th, 2015, is as follows (in thousands, except per share amounts and remaining contractual term in years):

	Number of Options	Exercisable	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Remaining Contractual Life
Balance at September 28, 2013	71.54	71.54	USD \$22.64	1.22
Exercised	(51.74)			
Granted				
Cancelled/forfeited/expired/transferred, net	(7.36)			
Balance at September 27, 2014		. 12.44	USD \$21.89	0.42
Exercised	(9.64)	ú.	USD \$24.27	
Granted				
Cancelled/forfeited/expired/transferred, net				
Balance at September 26 2015	2.80	2.80	USD \$13.70	0.12

Notes (continued)

9 Employee Benefit Plans (continued)

Share-based Compensation

Share-based compensation cost for RSUs is measured based on the closing fair market value of Apple Inc.'s common stock on the date of grant. Share-based compensation cost for stock options and employee stock purchase plan rights is estimated at the grant date and offering date, respectively, based on the fair-value as calculated by the Black-Scholes-Merton ("BSM") option-pricing model. The BSM option-pricing model incorporates various assumptions including expected volatility, expected life and interest rates. The Company recognizes share-based compensation cost as expense over the requisite service period.

Total share-based compensation expense related to employee stock options, RSUs and employee stock purchase plan rights recorded for the years ended September 26, 2015 and 2014 was £14.033 million and £13.115 million, respectively with a corresponding shareholder contribution recorded within equity.

10 Tax on profit on ordinary activities

(a) Analysis of tax charge in the year

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
UK corporation tax Current tax on income for the period Adjustment in respect of prior years	9,435 60	7,587 302
Total current tax charge (b)	9,495	7,889
Deferred tax Depreciation/capital allowances Other timing differences	(2,843) (252)	(3,381)
Total deferred tax credit (d)	(3,095)	(3,211)
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	6,400	4,678

Notes (continued)

10 Tax on profit on ordinary activities (continued)

(b) Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The current tax charge for the period is different to the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.5% (2014: 22%). The differences are explained below.

Command the command that is a	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Current tax reconciliation Profit on ordinary activities before tax	28,332	14,652
Taxation charge at UK corporation tax rate of 20.5% (2014: 22%)	5,808	3,223
Effects of:		
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances Expenses not deductible Difference between UK GAAP and UK tax treatment of	4,813 93	4,321 347
share based compensation Adjustment in respect of prior years	(1,279) 60	(304) 302
Total current tax charge	9,495	7,889

(c) Factors that may affect future tax charges

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 21% to 20% took effect from 1 April 2015. Accordingly, where applicable, these rates have been applied in the measurement of the deferred tax assets and liabilities at 26 September 2015.

On 26 October 2015, a further reduction to the rate of UK corporation tax was substantively enacted, which reduced the rate to 19% from 1 April 2017 and from 19% to 18% effective from 1 April 2020.

Notes (continued)

10 Tax on profit on ordinary activities (continued)

(d) Deferred tax

The elements of the deferred tax asset, recognised in full, are as follows:

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Accelerated capital allowances Share based payments timing difference	3,771 3,161	928 2,909
	6,932	3,837
11 Dividends		
	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Declared and paid during the year:	30,000	

Notes (continued)

12 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvement £'000	Office equipment an £'000	Machinery d equipment £'000	Construction in progress £'000	Total £'000
Cost At beginning of year Additions Transfer from CIP Disposals	165,916 7,466 5,698 (1,402)	4,447 212 61 (11)	13,745 2,071 699 (32)	8,089 7,972 (6,458) (70)	192,197 17,721 - (1,515)
At end of year	177,678	4,709	16,483	9,533	208,403
Depreciation At beginning of year Charge for year Impairment Disposals	(86,036) (19,746) (1,198) 1,005	(3,385) (533) (61) 11	(9,652) (2,134) (21) 32	- - - -	(99,073) (22,413) (1,280) 1,048
At end of year	(105,975)	(3,968)	(11,775)		(121,718)
Net book value					
At 26 September 2015	71,703	741	4,708	9,533	86,685
At 27 September 2014	79,880	1,062	4,093	8,089	93,124

Notes (continued)

·		
Intangible fixed assets		
	2015	2014
	£′000	£'000
Cost		
	842	582
	-	294
		(34)
Disposais	-	(34)
At end of year	842	842
·		
Amortisation		
At beginning of year	(468)	(270)
Charge for the year	(238)	(224)
Disposals	-	26
At end of year	(706)	(468)
•		
Net book value	136	374
		
Stocks		
Stocks	2015	2014
		£'000
	1 000	2 000
Finished goods	57,435	39,053
		4,294
		<u> </u>
	62,680	43,347
	Cost At beginning of year Additions Disposals At end of year Amortisation At beginning of year Charge for the year Disposals At end of year	Cost At beginning of year Additions Disposals At end of year At end of year Amortisation At beginning of year Charge for the year Disposals At end of year At end of year Charge for the year Charge for the year Disposals At end of year At end of year At end of year At end of year Finished goods 57,435

The replacement cost of stocks does not differ materially from their book values.

Notes (continued)

15	Debtors: amounts falling due in less than one year	2015 £′000	2014 £′000
	Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertakings Prepayments and accrued income Deferred tax asset Other Receivables	34,714 10,672 7,065 6,932 2,850	28,162 71,876 4,293 3,837
		62,233	108,168
16	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings VAT Corporation tax Other taxes and social security taxes Accruals Short term deferred revenue	8,882 36,770 16,511 10,305 2,936 22,300 18,086	6,590 86,597 15,424 5,263 3,142 20,515 19,253
17	Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	2015 £′000	2014 £'000
	Long term deferred revenue	13,000	10,333

Notes (continued)

18 Provisions for liabilities

	National Insurance on unvested SBP £'000	Long term leasehold improvement £'000	Total £'000
At 28 September 2013	2,700	1,821	1,821
Arising during the year	————	-	2,700
At 27 September 2014	2,700	1,821	4,521
Arising during the year	853	-	853
Utilised	(448)	-	(448)
At 26 September 2015	3,105	1,821	4,926

The long term leasehold improvement provision is in respect of asset retirement obligations whereby the Company has an obligation to restore its leased premises to their original condition on vacation of the lease between 2017 and 2029. A provision has been applied for national insurance contribution liability in relation to unvested restricted stock units and unexercised stock options.

19	Called up share capital	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
	Allotted called up equity 1,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1

Notes (continued)

20 Reconciliation of shareholders' funds and movements on reserves

	Share capital £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Capital contribution reserve £'000	Total £'000
At 28 September 2013	1	22,412	32,147	54,560
Profit for the year	-	9,974	-	9,974
Capital contribution	-	-	13,115	13,115
				
At 27 September 2014	1	32,386	45,262	77,649
Profit for the year	-	21,932	-	21,932
Capital contribution	-	-	14,033	14,033
Dividend	-	(30,000)	-	(30,000)
At 26 September 2015	. 1	24,318	59,295	83,614

21 Pension scheme

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independent administered fund. The pension costs charged for the period represents contributions payable by the Company to the scheme and amounted to £4,272,000 (2014: £3,849,000). The liability outstanding at the year-end was £640,000 (2014: £568,000).

22 Commitments

Capital commitments

As at 26 September 2015, there were no capital commitments relating to store expansion (2014: Nil).

Other commitments

As at 26 September 2015, there were other commitments, relating to the licencing of technology and provision of support services, amounting to £2,460,000 (2014: £3,362,000).

Notes (continued)

22 Commitments (continued)

Lease commitments

The annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases at 26 September 2015 are as follows:

	Buildings	
	2015	2014
	£′000	£'000
Operating leases which expire:		
-in the second to fifth year	5,627	6,245
-over five years	16,897	13,876
•		
	22,524	20,121

23 Ultimate parent Company and parent undertaking of largest group of which the Company is a member

Apple Inc. a company incorporated in California, United States of America, is the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party and is both the smallest and the largest undertaking into which the results of the Company are consolidated.

Copies of Apple Inc., accounts may be obtained from:

1 Infinite Loop Cupertino California 95014, USA.

24 Post Balance Sheet Events

No important events affecting the Company have taken place since the end of the financial year.

25 Comparative figures

The prior year comparative have been restated where necessary to conform to the current year presentation.

26 Approval of financial statements

The directors' approved the financial statements on 14 June 2016