

Company Registration No. SC369510 (Scotland)

**APS GROUP (SCOTLAND) LIMITED**  
**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2016**



# APS GROUP (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

## COMPANY INFORMATION

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<b>Directors</b>	N J Snelson G Jones A Doyle B Blakeman
<b>Company number</b>	SC369510
<b>Registered office</b>	21 Tennant Street Edinburgh Scotland EH6 5NA
<b>Auditor</b>	Booth Ainsworth LLP Alpha House 4 Greek Street Stockport Cheshire SK3 8AB

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# APS GROUP (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

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# **APS GROUP (SCOTLAND) LIMITED**

## **STRATEGIC REPORT**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2016**

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

The principal activities of the company are the delivery of design, print, publications and associated services.

### **Performance and development**

This year saw APS Group Scotland successfully consolidate its position as a leading provider of marketing and communications services throughout Scotland and beyond. We have been able to offer clients important strategic input and creative solutions to help improve their operational efficiency. As a company we have also invested in the people and infrastructure required to support future growth. As a result we have successfully renewed contractual relationships with existing customers, broadened the range of services offered and increased our exposure in new marketplaces. Increasingly our services are provided using digital platforms as a result of the company's continuing commitment to a programme of significant investment in information technology.

The APS service offering utilises the resources and expertise of teams based in Edinburgh and Glasgow, coupled with the input of over 250 SME supplier partner businesses, operating principally in Scotland. This is a unique and highly effective operating model which continues to deliver high efficiency, flexibility and significant commercial benefits.

In addition, new and innovative service models have been developed throughout the year which have enhanced the company's publishing credentials and formed the basis for new contractual relationships and improved margins.

Whilst the period to 31 January 2016 has shown a small reduction in sales at £9.8m, down from £10.4m in the year to January 2015 (-6.2%) and gross profit for the year of £1.9m down from £1.97m (-4.0%), profit before taxation has remained broadly unchanged at £840k. This situation reflects some non-recurring items which arose in year ending January 2015 as well as a continued shift of emphasis from turnover based on product and manufacturing sales to that of turnover based on fee and service income.

### **Position of the company**

Some of our most notable successes this year have been achieved in renewing and developing client relationships, particularly in the public sector where open market tendering is mandatory. Coupled with success in embracing digital delivery channels and offering new and exciting service delivery models, this undoubtedly offers APS scope for further future growth and profitability.

### **Principle risks**

Over the last decade, APS Group Scotland has successfully diversified into new customer sectors. This has been achieved using the company's core service offerings and strong customer relationships as a platform for success. Nevertheless, we believe the ongoing challenge lies in the successful management and implementation of change. We aim to address such challenges by paying careful attention to how we harness new technology for the benefit of all stakeholders whilst continuing to service and retain existing clients.

Managing change is heavily dependent on the people we employ and in successfully integrating new and complementary skills when required. We will, therefore, continue to develop our existing teams whilst seeking to introduce further technical expertise and proven capabilities as and when it is appropriate to do so.

Client retention continues to be a strong focus across all our business operations and underpins our commitment to customer satisfaction. We will continue to work alongside all our clients and supplier partners to enable them to innovate, deliver efficiencies and maintain effective communication with their customers and stakeholders. We believe that it is in all our interests to continue to improve communication and support the achievement of business goals.

# APS GROUP (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

## STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

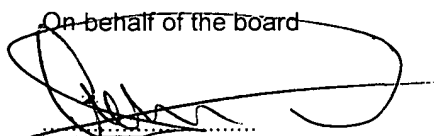
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2016**

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### Looking ahead

Above all, the endeavour and hard work of our managers and employees in Edinburgh, Glasgow and across Scotland, has been remarkable and we are indebted to them for making so much possible. APS Group Scotland's vision is to continue to strive to deliver strong performances by creating value, nurturing talent and providing opportunities for all our customers and stakeholders to share in the company's success.

On behalf of the board



Allan F Doyle

Managing Director 27 July 2016

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# APS GROUP (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

## DIRECTORS' REPORT

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2016**

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

### Directors

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

N J Snelson  
G Jones  
A Doyle  
B Blakeman

### Auditor

The auditor, Booth Ainsworth LLP, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

### Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board



.....  
N J Snelson

Director 27 July 2016

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# **APS GROUP (SCOTLAND) LIMITED**

## **DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2016***

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The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

# **APS GROUP (SCOTLAND) LIMITED**

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

### **TO THE MEMBERS OF APS GROUP (SCOTLAND) LIMITED**

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We have audited the financial statements of APS Group (Scotland) Limited for the year ended 31 January 2016 set out on pages 7 to 15. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

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

#### **Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor**

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out 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 Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

#### **Scope of the audit of the financial statements**

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

#### **Opinion on financial statements**

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 January 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements, and the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.



# APS GROUP (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

### TO THE MEMBERS OF APS GROUP (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

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#### 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.



Mr Steve Pullen (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of Booth Ainsworth LLP

Chartered Accountants  
Statutory Auditor

29 July 2016

Alpha House  
4 Greek Street  
Stockport  
Cheshire  
SK3 8AB

# APS GROUP (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2016

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	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover		9,775,870	10,416,518
Cost of sales		(7,880,283)	(8,442,432)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<u>1,895,587</u>	<u>1,974,086</u>
Administrative expenses		(1,055,466)	(1,125,994)
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>2</b>	<u>840,121</u>	<u>848,092</u>
Interest receivable and similar income		11	567
Interest payable and similar expenses		-	(991)
<b>Profit before taxation</b>		<u>840,132</u>	<u>847,668</u>
Taxation		(172,044)	(151,355)
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>		<u><u>668,088</u></u>	<u><u>696,313</u></u>

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# APS GROUP (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2016

	Notes	2016 £	£	2015 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	4		270,463		96,006
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		274,876		200,835	
Debtors	5	2,461,257		2,273,133	
Cash at bank and in hand		188,965		108,872	
		<u>2,925,098</u>		<u>2,582,840</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	<u>(1,075,438)</u>		<u>(1,231,161)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			1,849,660		1,351,679
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>2,120,123</u>		<u>1,447,685</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			25,594		29,944
<b>Net assets</b>			<u><u>2,145,717</u></u>		<u><u>1,477,629</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	7		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>2,145,617</u>		<u>1,477,529</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u><u>2,145,717</u></u>		<u><u>1,477,629</u></u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 July 2016 and are signed on its behalf by:

  
 .....  
 N J Snelson  
 Director 27 July 2016

Company Registration No. SC369510

# APS GROUP (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2016

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#### 1 Accounting policies

##### Company information

APS Group (Scotland) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 21 Tennant Street, Edinburgh, Scotland, EH6 5NA.

##### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2016 are the first financial statements of APS Group (Scotland) Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 February 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

##### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

##### 1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery	33% and 20% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	33% and 20% straight line
Motor vehicles	100% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

# APS GROUP (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2016

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### 1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

##### 1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

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

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

##### 1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

##### 1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

# APS GROUP (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2016

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

#### **Other financial assets**

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

#### **Impairment of financial assets**

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

#### **Derecognition of financial assets**

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

#### **Classification of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

# APS GROUP (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2016

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

##### **Other financial liabilities**

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

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

##### **Derecognition of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

#### 1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

#### 1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

##### **Current tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

# APS GROUP (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2016

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

#### **1.10 Employee benefits**

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### **1.11 Retirement benefits**

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### **1.12 Leases**

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

### 2 Operating profit

	2016	2015
	£	£
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	6,500	6,000



# APS GROUP (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2016

### 3 Employees

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

	2016 Number	2015 Number
Total	51	51
Marketing and sales	26	26
Administration	11	10
	<u>88</u>	<u>87</u>

### 4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 February 2015	661,270
Additions	257,230
	<u>918,500</u>
At 31 January 2016	
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 February 2015	565,265
Depreciation charged in the year	82,772
	<u>648,037</u>
At 31 January 2016	
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 January 2016	270,463
	<u>96,006</u>
At 31 January 2015	

### 5 Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	1,182,201	1,244,927
Amounts due from group undertakings	1,244,510	945,780
Other debtors	34,546	82,426
	<u>2,461,257</u>	<u>2,273,133</u>

# APS GROUP (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2016

### 6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade creditors	360,890	510,498
Amounts due to group undertakings	346,267	271,236
Corporation tax	10,400	192,865
Other taxation and social security	62,416	56,368
Other creditors	295,465	200,194
	<u>1,075,438</u>	<u>1,231,161</u>

### 7 Called up share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
<b>Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid</b>		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

### 8 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Within one year	115,000	132,687
Between two and five years	373,750	460,000
In over five years	-	28,750
	<u>488,750</u>	<u>621,437</u>

### 9 Parent company

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of APS Group Limited, and its results are included in the consolidated accounts of that company which are on public record. APS Group Limited is itself controlled by N J Snelson, a director of both companies.