Registered number: 00132310

PROFESSIONAL PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION LTD

(A company limited by guarantee)

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended 31 December 2016



(A company limited by guarantee)

DIRECTORS' REPORT For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

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

Principal activity

The company's principal activity during the year was to represent the interests of its members. These principally comprise businesses involved in the publication of magazines in print and online, together with conferences and other face to face events.

Directors

The directors who servied during the year were:

James Tye (Chairman) Marcus Rich (Deputy Chairman)

Barry McIlheney (Chief Executive)

Marcus Arthur Tim Brooks Tom Bureau Zillah Byng-Thorne Nicholas Coleridge Kevin Costello Sara Cremer Trevor Fenwick David Goodchild (resigned 21 June 2016) Jeff Henry Anna Jones (resigned 6 March 2017) Rob Munro-Hall Duncan Painter (appointed 29 March 2016) Kevin Petley Charles Reed Nicolas Sennegon Michael Soutar Andria Vidler (appointed 29 March 2016)

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.

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 4 May 2017 and signed on its behalf.

Barry Mckheney (Chief Executive)

Director

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

The directors are responsible for preparing 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;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PROFESSIONAL PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION LTD

We have audited the financial statements of Professional Publishers Association Ltd for the year ended 31 December 2016, set out on pages 5 to 13. The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2006 and the United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

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

Respective responsibilities of Directors and Auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement on page 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

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 December 2016 and of its profit or loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PROFESSIONAL PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION LTD (CONTINUED)

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 take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report or in preparing the Directors' report.

Nigel Bostock

Nigel Bostock (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Crowe Clark Whitehill LLP

Statutory Auditor

St Bride's House 10 Salisbury Square London EC4Y 8EH

Date: 24 May 2017

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

		Note	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover		 . •	6,069,498	5,444,072
Administrative expenses	· · ·		(6,076,802)	(5,461,229)
Loss before taxation			(7,304)	(17,157)
Taxation on loss		5	(5,693)	(7,121)
Loss for the financial year	* .		(12,997)	(24,278)

There was no other comprehensive income for 2016 (2015:£NIL).

The notes on pages 7 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

(A company limited by guarantee)
Registered number: 00132310

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION As at 31 December 2016

Note		2016 £		2015 £
6		56,601		83,977
7	2,054,653		2,245,342	
8	747,710		468,991	
	2,802,363		2,714,333	
9	(2,617,764)		(2,542,113)	
		184,599		172,220
	-	241,200		256,197
	_	241,200		256,197
10	(1,000)		(3,000)	
		(1,000)		(3,000)
	-	240,200	,	253,197
	-		•	
		240,200		253,197
	_	240,200		253,197
	6 7 8	6 7	Note £ 6	Note £ 6

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

4 May 2017

Barry McIlhengy (Chief Executive)

Director

James Tyle (Chairman)

Director

The notes on pages 7 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

1. General information

The company is a private limited company limited by guarantee and its principal activity during the year was to represent the interests of its members. The company's principal place of business and its registered office are located at 35-38 New Bridge Street, London, EC4V 6NW, England, United Kingdom.

The liability of each of the company's members is limited to not exceed £1.

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 Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The policies applied under the previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 1A and no restatement to previously reported amounts is considered necessary following the adoption of FRS 102 1A.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The directors have reviewed the cash-flow forecasts for the twelve months from the date the financial statements have been approved and consider the company to be a going concern in light of this review.

2.3 Revenue

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

Rendering of services

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

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

2.4 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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 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:

Other fixed assets

- 20-25% per annum on a straight line basis

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.

2.5 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.

2.6 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.

2.7 Creditors

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

2.8 Operating leases

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 January 2015 to continue to be charged over the period to the first market rent review rather than the term of the lease.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 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 Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

2.10 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 reporting 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 Statement of financial position 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 reporting date.

3. Operating loss

The operating loss is stated after charging:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	44,875	35,167
Auditor's remuneration	11,400	11,300

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

4. Directors and employees

	2016 £	2015 £
Directors' emoluments	159,580	158,000
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	es 17,689	15,800
	177,269	173,800

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 1 director (2015 - 1) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The average number of employees during the year, excluding directors, was 23.

5. Taxation

	2016 £	2015 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	8,000	5,000
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(307)	(879)
Total current tax	7,693	4,121
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(2,000)	3,000
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	5,693	7,121

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

6. Tangible fixed assets

			Other fixed assets £
	Cost or valuation		
	At 1 January 2016		174,076
	Additions		17,499
	At 31 December 2016	•	191,575
	Depreciation		
	At 1 January 2016		90,099
	Charge for the period on owned assets		44,875
	At 31 December 2016	•	134,974
	Net book value		
	At 31 December 2016	_	56,601
	At 31 December 2015	=	83,977
7.	Debtors		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Trade debtors	1,852,865	2,018,768
	Prepayments and accrued income	201,788	226,574
		2,054,653	2,245,342
0	Cook and sook annivelents		
8.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	747,710	468,991

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	,		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Trade creditors	158,585	72,415
	Other creditors	200,000	200,000
	Deferred income	1,673,457	1,590,196
	Corporation tax	8,000	5,000
	Other taxation and social security	304,018	323,083
	Accruals	273,704	351,419
		2,617,764	2,542,113
10.	Deferred taxation		
		2016 £	2015 £
	At beginning of year	(3,000)	-
	(Credited)/charged to profit or loss	2,000	(3,000)
	At end of year	(1,000)	(3,000)
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	(1,000)	(3,000)
		(1,000)	(3,000)

11. Operating Lease Commitments

During the year ended 31 December 2013 the company entered into a ten year property lease with an annual rental chargeable to the profit and loss account of £132,348. The lease has a break date after five years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

12. Related party transactions

National Readership Surveys Limited ("NRS")

NRS is considered a related party to the company by virtue of the company being one of three members of NRS, which is a company limited by guarantee. NRS's principal activity was the quarterly publishing of the National Readership Survey and to administer the research contract with Ipsos MORI, the principal research contractor. NRS's principal activity ceased on 31 December 2015.

During the year ended 31 December 2015 NRS had a deficit after taxation of £13,027 (2014 deficit: £491,280) and had capital and reserves at that date of £307,919 (2014: £320,946).

In the year ended 31 December 2016 the company contributed £Nil (2015: £1,653,725) to NRS.

Publishers Audience Measurement Company Limited ("PAMCO")

PAMCO is considered a related party to the company by virtue of the company being one of three members of PAMCO, which is a company limited by guarantee. PAMCO's principal activity is to produce industry-wide information on audience measurement for the published media sector.

During the period ended 31 December 2015, which was PAMCO's first accounting period, PAMCO had a deficit after taxation of £40,977 and had net liabilities at that date of £40,977.

In the year ended 31 December 2016 the company contributed £2,307,996 (2015: £Nil) to PAMCO.

Publishers Licensing Society Limited ("PLS")

PLS is considered a related party to the company by virtue of the company being one of four members of PLS, which is a company limited by guarantee. PLS's principal activity is to represent the interests of publishers in the collective management of the rights in their works and to distribute licence fee income to publishers from collective licensing of limited copying and related secondary uses of their publications.

During the year ended 31 March 2016 PLS had a deficit after taxation of £33,478 (2015 surplus: £67,242) and had capital and reserves at that date of £586,522 (2015: £620,000).

In the year ended 31 December 2016 PLS paid the company management fees of £125,100 (2015: £126,825).

NRS, PAMCO and PLS are considered to be associated undertakings of the company.

Transactions with Directors

During the year advances were provided to a director which were subsequently repaid in full, together with interest charged on the amounts advanced. At the year end the amounts due from the director were £Nil (2015: £8,243).