Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2015

Registered number 01081808

THURSDAY

A17 21/07/2016 COMPANIES HOUSE

#103

# **Contents**

	Page
Company information	1
Strategic report	2
Directors' Report	3
Income statement	5
Statement of financial position	6
Statement of changes in equity	7
Notes to the financial statements	8

# Company information

# Registered Number

01081808

# Registered office

Wells Point 79 Wells Street London W1T 3QN United Kingdom

## **Board of Directors**

Andria Gibb Mark Kerswell Grainne Brankin

# **Company Secretary**

Grainne Brankin

# Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2015

The Directors, in preparing the strategic report, have complied with s114C of the Companies Act 2006

### Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is the provision of online publishing, research analysis, training, consulting and events

#### **Business review**

The profit for the year ended 31 December 2015 was £17,545,000 (18 months ended 31 December 2014 loss of £5,928,000) The increase in profit after tax is mainly due to having £19,192,000 of intercompany payable debt forgiven by a fellow subsidiary Additionally, on 6 February 2015, the Company sold the trade and assets of the Aidex Exhibition brand for total consideration of £368,000 generating a profit on disposal of £368,000

The directors of the ultimate parent company, Centaur Media Plc, ('the Group') manage the Group's operations on a divisional basis. For this reason, the Company's directors believe that analysis using key performance indicators for the Company is not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business of the Company. The development, performance and position of the Group as a whole is discussed on pages 10 to 33 of the Group's 2015 annual report.

The Directors consider that the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2015 was satisfactory

The shareholders of the Company approved the transition of accounting framework from pre-2015 UK GAAP to FRS 101. This has resulted in the adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRSs') with a reduced level of disclosures and disclosure exemptions taken on the basis of equivalent disclosures having been made in Centaur Media Plc's Annual Report and Financial Statements. See the significant accounting policies for further information.

## Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors of Centaur Media Plc manage the Group's risks at a group level, rather than at an individual business unit level. For this reason, the Company's Directors have not included a separate discussion of the Company's risks. The principal risks and uncertainties, as well as the financial risk management policy of the Group, which include those of the Company, are discussed on pages 13 to 15 of the Group's 2015 annual report.

By order of the Board

a Kesses

Mark Kerswell

Director

27 June 2016

# Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2015

The Directors present their report and the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2015

#### **Future developments**

The Company aims to achieve its objectives through organic growth and new product development

#### Dividends

The Directors did not propose a dividend for the year ended 31 December 2015 (18 months ended 31 December 2014 £nil)

#### Going concern

The Company is profitable and has net assets. However, as the Company has net current liabilities the Directors have obtained confirmation from Group companies that amounts owed to group undertakings of £42,133,000 will not be recalled within twelve months of signing these financial statements whilst the Company remains part of the Group if, by doing so, it would jeopardise the financial status of the Company. On this basis, the Directors consider that the Company has reasonable resources in order to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly they have adopted the going concern assumption in the preparation of the financial statements.

#### Directors

The Directors who have served during the year and to the date of signing the financial statements were as follows

Andria Gibb Mark Kerswell Grainne Brankin

#### Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

By virtue of article 206 of the Articles of Association of the Company, a qualifying indemnity provision (within the meaning given by section 234 of the Companies Act 2006) is in force at the date of this report in respect of each director of the Company and was in force from 7 June 2010

## Change of accounting reference date

In the prior year, the Company changed its accounting reference date to 31 December, in line with the change in accounting reference date of its ultimate parent Centaur Media Plc. This reflects the seasonality of the business and aligns the financial year-end with the majority of its peers. Accordingly, the comparatives in the financial statements represent an 18 month period ended 31 December 2014.

### Events after the balance sheet date

There were no significant events after the balance sheet date

#### Payment of creditors

It is the Company's policy to agree credit arrangements with suppliers as part of the general terms of supply Payment is then made in accordance with these terms provided the goods and services have been delivered in accordance with the agreed terms and conditions. The number and diversity of supply relationships means that the Company pursues no formal code or policy beyond this. The Company had trade creditors of £2,997,000 as at 31 December 2015 (31 December 2014 £1,014,000)

### **Employment policy**

The Company is an equal opportunities employer and appoints employees without reference to gender, ethnic group or religious beliefs. It is the Company's policy to give full consideration to suitable applications for employment by disabled persons. Opportunities also exist for employees of the Company who become disabled to continue in their employment or to be trained for other positions in the Company.

# Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)

The Directors actively encourage employee involvement at all levels, both through regular employee briefings and by direct access to managers and the directors. In addition, the Share Incentive plan and the Sharesave plan as described on page 132 of the Group Annual Report encourages employees' participation in the Group's performance.

#### Statement of Directors' responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable UK law and regulations

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with FRS 101 (Financial Reporting Standard 101) 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'. 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,
- state whether Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework has 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 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.

The members have not required the Company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006

By order of the Board

Mark Kerswell

Director

27 June 2016

**Income statement** 

For the year ended 31 December 2015

Note	Year ended 31 December 2015 £'000	18 months ended 31 December 2014 £'000
4	34,395	50,606
	(17,292)	(28,369)
	17,103	22,237
	(1,025)	(2,006)
	(18,634)	(24,248)
9	19,192	-
	16,636	(4,017)
6	679	473
7	(2,049)	(2,831)
	15,266	(6,375)
8	2,279	447
9	17,545	(5,928)
	4 9 6 7	31 December 2015 £'000  4

The notes on pages 8 to 25 are an integral part of these financial statements

Revenue and operating profit/(loss) are all derived from continuing operations

A Statement of Comprehensive Income has not been presented as there are no other items of other comprehensive income other than the profit/(loss) on ordinary activities after tax for the year

# Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2015

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Note	£'000	£,000
Non-current assets		
Intangible assets 10	8,898	7,629
Property, plant and equipment 11	2,222	2,174
Investment in subsidiaries 12 Deferred tax assets 13	990 334	990 3,402
Deferred tax assets		
	12,444	14,195
Current assets	1.500	1.160
Inventories Trade and other receivables 14	1,506 47,416	1,169 62,832
Cash and bank balances	2,588	2,058
Cash and batte balances		
	51,510	66,059
Total assets	63,954	80,254
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables 15	(58,793)	(92,638)
	(58,793)	(92,638)
Net current liabilities	(7,283)	(26,579)
Net assets/(liabilities)	5,161	(12,384)
Equity		
Share capital 16	40	40
Share premium account	9	9
Other reserves	1,387	1,387
Retained earnings	3,725	(13,820)
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	5,161	(12,384)

The notes on pages 8 to 25 are an integral part of these financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2015 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies

## Directors' responsibilities

- the members have not required the Company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476,
- the Directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts

The financial statements of Chiron Communications Limited (registered number 01081808) were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 June 2016 They were signed on its behalf by

Mark Kerswell (Director)

# Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 December 2015

	Share Capital £'000	Share Premium £'000	Other reserves £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 July 2013 Loss and total comprehensive loss for the	40	9	1,387	(7,892)	(6,456)
period	-	-	-	(5,928)	(5,928)
Balance at 31 December 2014 Profit and total comprehensive income for	40	9	1,387	(13,820)	(12,384)
the year	-	-	-	17,545	17,545
Balance at 31 December 2015	40	9	1,387	3,725	5,161

The notes on pages 8 to 25 are an integral part of these financial statements

Other reserves relate to capital contributions

### Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2015

#### 1. General information

Chiron Communications Limited (the Company') is a company incorporated in the England and Wales under the Companies Act

The Company is a private company limited by shares and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is shown on page 1

The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the strategic report on page 2

These financial statements are separate financial statements. The Company is exempt from the preparation and delivery of consolidated financial statements, because it is included in the group accounts of Centaur Media Plc. The group accounts of Centaur Media Plc are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 22. The registered office address of the parent Company preparing consolidated accounts is Wells Point, 79 Wells Street, London, W1T 3QN

The Company has applied FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' incorporating the Amendments to FRS 101 issued by the FRC in July 2015 and the amendments to Company law made by The Companies, Partnerships and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2015 prior to their mandatory effective date of accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016

#### Adoption of new and revised Standards

The Company transitioned from pre-2015 UK GAAP to FRS 101 in the period and has therefore adopted all relevant new and revised standards. See below for more information

#### 2. Significant accounting policies

#### Basis of accounting

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under Financial Reporting Standard 101 (FRS 101) issued by the Financial Reporting Council Accordingly, in the year ended 31 December 2015 the Company has changed its accounting framework from pre-2015 UK GAAP to FRS 101 and has, in doing so, applied the requirements of IFRS 16-33 and related appendices These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'

The prior year financial statements were restated for material adjustments on adoption of FRS 101 in the current year For more information, see below

## **Explanation of transition to FRS 101**

This is the first year that the Company has presented its financial statements under FRS 101. The following disclosures are required in the year of transition. The last financial statements under a previous GAAP (pre-2015 UK GAAP) were for the 18 months ended 31 December 2014 and the date of transition to FRS 101 was therefore 1 July 2013.

### Reconciliation of equity

	31 December 2014 £000	1 July 2013 £000
Equity reported under previous UK GAAP	(13,114)	(6,456)
Adjustments to equity on transition to FRS 101 Reverse amortisation of Goodwill	730	
Equity reported under FRS 101	(12,384)	(6,456)

# Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2015

#### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Reconciliation of total comprehensive loss

18 months ended 31 December 2014 £000 (6,658)

Total comprehensive loss for the financial period under previous UK GAAP

Adjustment to total comprehensive loss on transition to FRS 101 Reverse amortisation of Goodwill

730

#### Total comprehensive loss for the financial period under FRS 101

(5,928)

As permitted by FRS 101, the Company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to share-based payments, financial instruments, capital management, presentation of comparative information in respect of certain assets, presentation of a cash flow statement, presentation of an opening statement of financial position, standards not yet effective and related party transactions

Where relevant, equivalent disclosures have been given in the group accounts of Centaur Media Plc The group accounts of Centaur Media Plc are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 22

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for the goods and services. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

### Going concern

The Company is profitable and has net assets. However, as the Company has net current liabilities the Directors have obtained confirmation from Group companies that amounts owed to group undertakings of £42,133,000 will not, whilst the Company remains a part of the Group, be recalled within twelve months of signing these financial statements if, by doing so, it would jeopardise the financial status of the Company. On this basis, the Directors consider that the Company has reasonable resources in order to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly they have adopted the going concern assumption in the preparation of the financial statements.

#### Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for the sales of advertising space, subscriptions and individual publications and revenue from exhibitions and conferences, net of discounts and value added tax

The Group recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the Group's activities as described below

Sales of advertising space are recognised in the period in which publication occurs. Sales of publications are recognised in the period in which publication is issued. Revenue received in advance for exhibitions, conferences and events is deferred and recognised in the period in which the event takes place.

Revenue from subscriptions to publications and digital services is deferred and recognised on a straight-line basis over the subscription period

# Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2015

#### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Interest receivable and similar income

Interest income is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

#### Finance costs

Finance costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred

#### Leases

Agreements under which payments are made to owners in return for the right to use an asset for a period are accounted for as leases. Leases that transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership are recognised at the commencement of the lease term as finance leases within property, plant and equipment and debt at the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Finance lease payments are apportioned between interest expense and repayments of debt. All other leases are classified as operating leases and the cost is recognised in income on a straight-line basis.

#### Foreign currencies

### (i) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (its functional currency)

#### (ti) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are recognised in profit or loss.

#### Retirement benefit costs

The Company contributes to a defined contribution pension scheme for the benefit of employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. Contributions to defined contribution schemes are charged to the statement of comprehensive income when employer contributions become payable.

### Taxation

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

Current tax is based on the taxable profit for the period. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years, and it further includes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group and Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit

# Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2015

#### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax is calculated at the enacted or substantively enacted 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 to the statement of comprehensive income, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is recognised in other comprehensive income.

#### Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less provision for impairment in value

#### Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The historical cost of property, plant and equipment is the purchase cost together with any incidental direct costs of acquisition. Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of assets, on a straight line-basis over the expected useful economic lives to the Group over the following periods.

Leasehold improvements

- 10 years or the expected length of the lease if shorter

Fixtures and fittings

- 10 years

Computer equipment

- 3 to 5 years

Residual values, where applicable, are reviewed annually against prevailing market rates at the balance sheet date for equivalent aged assets and depreciation rates adjusted accordingly on a prospective basis. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. Each year, a review of the estimated useful economic life of each asset is carried out to ensure depreciation rates are appropriate

#### Intangible assets

#### (1) Goodwill

Where the cost of a business acquisition exceeds the fair values attributable to the separable net assets acquired, the resulting goodwill is capitalised and allocated to the cash-generating unit ('CGU') or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination. Goodwill has an indefinite useful life and is tested for impairment annually or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

Each brand is deemed to be a CGU Goodwill is attributed to groups of CGUs but is reviewed at the segment level for the purposes of the Group's annual impairment review as this is the level that management monitors goodwill. Goodwill and acquired intangible assets are tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36. In assessing whether a write-down of goodwill and acquired intangible assets is required, the carrying value of the segment is compared with its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is measured based on value-in-use. Any impairment is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Impairment of goodwill is not subsequently reversed.

On the disposal of a CGU, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit and loss on disposal

The Company has chosen to apply the IFRS 1 exemption not to apply IFRS 3 to business combinations occurring prior to the FRS 101 transition date. Goodwill on such business combinations is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment at the FRS 101 transition date, 1 July 2013

### (11) Computer software

Computer software that is not integral to the operation of the related hardware is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation. Costs associated with the development of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Company that will generate probable future economic benefits in excess of costs are recognised as intangible assets.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2015

#### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

when the criteria of IAS 38 'Intangible Assets' are met. They are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

#### (tti) Amortisation methods and periods

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost or fair value of assets on a straight-line basis over the expected useful economic lives to the Company over the following periods

Computer software, websites and content - 3 to 5 years

#### Impairment of assets

Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised to the extent that the carrying value exceeds the higher of the asset's fair value less cost to sell and its value in use. An asset's value in use is calculated by discounting an estimate of future cash flows by the Group's pre-tax weighted average cost of capital

#### **Inventories**

Work in progress comprises costs incurred relating to publications, exhibitions and conferences prior to publication date or the date of the event

#### Financial instruments

### (1) Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories where relevant at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, and available-for-sale. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

All of the Company's financial assets have been classified as loans and receivables. Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than twelve months after the balance sheet date. These are classified as non-current assets. The Company's loans and receivables comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet. Loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### (11) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment

A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation and default or delinquency in payments (more than 90 days overdue) are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income within net operating expenses. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against net operating expenses in the statement of comprehensive income.

#### (iii) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand and deposits repayable on demand or maturing within three months of the balance sheet date

# Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2015

#### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (iv) Financial liabilities

Debt and trade payables are recognised initially at fair value based on amounts exchanged, net of transaction costs, and subsequently at amortised cost

Interest expense on debt is accounted for using the effective interest method and, is recognised in income

#### (v) Trade payables

Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method

#### (vi) Derivative financial instruments

The Company does not hold any derivative financial instruments either for trading purposes or designated as hedges

#### Share-based payments

Where the Company's ultimate parent Company has granted rights to its equity instruments to employees of the Company, such arrangements are accounted for as equity-settled share-based payment arrangements. In such instances a capital contribution is recognised to the extent that the Company is not recharged by its parent

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. The fair value excludes the effect of non-market vesting conditions

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest. At each balance sheet date, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest as a result of the effect of non-market-based vesting conditions. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to equity reserves.

## Share capital and share premium

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. The excess of consideration received in respect of shares issued over the nominal value of those shares is recognised in the share premium account.

#### Dividends

Dividends are recognised as a liability in the period in which they are paid or approved by the shareholders in the annual general meeting

## 3. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2015

### 3. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

#### Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below

### Depreciation and amortisation

The Company exercises judgement to determine useful lives and residual values of property, plant and machinery and intangible assets. The assets are depreciated and amortised down to their residual values over their estimated useful lives.

### Impairment of intangible assets

In assessing impairment, management estimates the recoverable amount of each asset or cash-generating unit based on expected future cash flows and uses an interest rate to discount them. Estimation uncertainty relates to assumptions about future operating results and the determination of a suitable discount rate. The Company did not need to recognise any impairment losses on intangible assets in the year.

#### Recoverability of trade receivables

The recoverability of trade receivables requires judgement The Company uses all available evidence to determine the appropriate level of provision to record for impairment of trade receivables, including historical trends, collections post year end and the ageing of the receivables balance Further details about trade receivables are included in note 14

# Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2015

# 4. Revenue

4. Revenue		
	Year ended 31	18 months ended 31
Continuing operations	December 2015 £'000	December 2014 £'000
Sales of goods and services	34,395	50,606
Revenue as disclosed in the income statement Interest receivable and similar income (note 6)	34,395 679	50,606 473
Total revenue as defined in IAS 18	35,074	51,079
An analysis of the Company's revenue by class of business is set out below		
	Year ended 31 December 2015	18 months ended 31 December 2014
	£'000	£'000
Advertising Events	16,840 13,759	25,957 19,178
Premium content	2,870	4,187
Other	926	1,284
	34,395	50,606
An analysis of the Company's revenue by geographical market is set out below		
	Year ended	18 months
	31	ended 31
	December	December
	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Revenue· United Kingdom	30,528	45,077
Europe	1,789	3,142
Rest of world	2,078	2,387
	34,395	50,606

# Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2015

### 5. Staff costs

The average monthly number of employees was

	Year ended 31 December 2015 No.	18 months ended 31 December 2014 No.
Editorial	51	66
Administration	87	85
Production	135	100
Sales	89	77
	362	328
Their aggregate remuneration comprised		
	Year ended	18 months
	31	ended 31
	December	December
	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries	15,333	21,634
Social security costs	1,884	2,367
Other pension costs (note 18)	633	661
Share-based payments (note 17)	473	240
	18,323	24,902
Exceptional redundancy costs	504	394
	18,827	25,296

Chiron Communications Limited pays all employees (including executive directors) of Group The immediate parent company, Centaur Communications Limited holds contracts of service with all employees (including executive directors) of the Group Certain employees work wholly for other group companies and their related costs are recharged to the relevant companies. The above disclosures are for employees that work wholly for Chiron Communications Limited. The total costs recharged in the year were £10,621,000 (2014) 14,704,000) for 188 (2014) 225) average number of employees.

Disclosure of directors' remuneration is included in note 21

# Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2015

### 6. Interest receivable and similar income

	Year ended 31 December 2015 £'000	18 months ended 31 December 2014 £'000
Interest receivable from group companies	679	473
	679	473
7. Finance costs		
	Year ended 31 December 2015 £'000	18 months ended 31 December 2014 £'000
Interest payable to group companies Exceptional finance costs	1,794 255	1,192
Interest payable on bank loans Finance lease interest	-	1,615 24
	2,049	2,831

Exceptional finance costs in 2015 relate to unamortised facility costs and legal fees associated with refinancing of the Group's revolving credit facility

#### 8 Tax

Analysis of credit for the period	Year ended 31 December 2015 £'000	18 months ended 31 December 2014 £'000
Current tax		
UK Corporation tax Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(792) (4,555)	(1,882)
	(5,347)	(1,917)
Deferred tax		, , ,
Current period	3,037	1,462
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	31	8
	(2,279)	(447)

Corporation tax is calculated at 20 25% (2014 22%) of the estimated taxable profit for the year

# Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2015

### 8. Tax (continued)

The tax credit for the year can be reconciled to the profit/(loss) in the income statement as follows

	ear ended 31 December 2015 £'000	18 months ended 31 December 2014 £'000
Profit/(loss) before tax	15,266	(6,375)
Tax at the UK corporation tax rate of 20 25% (2014 22%)	3,091	(1,403)
Effects of		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(35)	(432)
Other non-taxable items	(3,976)	-
Impact of change in tax rates	ŀ	632
Reversal of timing differences	3,163	783
Adjustments to tax in respect of prior periods	(4,524)	(27)
Tax credit for the year	(2,279)	(447)

The Finance Act 2013 included legislation to reduce the main rate of corporation tax from 21% to 20% from 1 April 2015. Accordingly, the company's profits for this accounting period are taxed at a blended rate of 20 25%. This change had been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and the Company's deferred tax balances are therefore recorded at 20%.

Further changes to the UK Corporation tax rates were announced in the Chancellor's Budget on 8 July 2015. These include reductions to the main rate to 19% from 1 April 2017 and to 18% from 1 April 2020. As these changes have been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, their effects are included in these financial statements in measuring deferred tax balances.

#### 9. Profit/(loss) for the year

Profit/(loss) for the year has been arrived at after charging

	Year ended	18 months
	31	ended 31
	December	December
	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000
Net foreign exchange losses	35	41
Operating lease rentals – land and buildings (note 19)	1,635	2,872
Operating lease rentals – plant and machinery (note 19)	-	40
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (note 11)	721	924
Amortisation of intangible assets (note 10)	1,207	2,582
Staff costs (note 5)	18,827	25,296

The members have not required the Company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the current period in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006

# Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2015

## 9. Profit/(loss) for the year (continued)

In addition, operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging/(crediting) the following one-off items

	Year ended	18 months
	31	ended 31
	December	December
	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000
Restructuring costs		
Redundancies and related costs	504	394
Product closure costs	-	331
	504	725
Profit on disposal of trade and assets	(368)	-
Intercompany debt forgiven by fellow subsidiary	(19,192)	-
Other	30	126
	(19,026)	851
	<del></del>	

Restructuring costs in 2015 relate to redundancy costs as a result of further specific restructuring activities. In 2014, costs comprised of redundancy costs and product closure costs

Profit on disposal of trade and assets relates to the sale of the trade and assets of the Aidex Exhibition brand for a total consideration of £368,000 Profit on disposal was £368,000

Intercompany debt forgiven by fellow subsidiary relates to the write off an intercompany creditor owed to Your Business Magazine Limited

# Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2015

# 10. Intangible assets

Software £'000	Goodwill £'000	Total £'000
11,458	4,348	15,806
1,360	-	1,360
1,116	•	1,116
(6,602)		(6,602)
7,332	4,348	11,680
8,177	-	8,177
1,207	-	1,207
(6,602)		(6,602)
2,782	<u>-</u>	2,782
4,550	4,348	8,898
3,281	4,348	7,629
	11,458 1,360 1,116 (6,602) 7,332 8,177 1,207 (6,602) 2,782	£'000 £'000  11,458

The cost of goodwill in these financial statements has been measured at its amortised book value under previous UK GAAP at the date of transition to FRS 101. The Company acquired the trade and assets of Lawtel Limited (excluding goodwill) on 31 July 2002 giving rise to goodwill amounting to £27,161,000 which was amortised to a net book value of £4,348,000 at the date of transition to FRS 101. Opening balances have been adjusted to reflect FRS 101 reclassifications. The brands and businesses acquired continue to form part of the Company.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2015

# 11. Property, plant and equipment

		Fixtures		
	Leasehold improvements £'000	and fittings £'000	Computer equipment £'000	Total £'000
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2015	3,987	2,848	2,271	9,106
Additions	145	117	507	769
Disposals	(2,269)	(2,358)	(1,410)	(6,037)
At 31 December 2015	1,863	607	1,368	3,838
Accumulated depreciation and impairment				
At 1 January 2015	2,825	2,568	1,539	6,932
Charge for the year	274	112	335	721
Disposals	(2,269)	(2,358)	(1,410)	(6,037)
At 31 December 2015	830	322	464	1,616
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2015	1,033	285	904	2,222
At 31 December 2014	1,162	280	732	2,174
	<del></del>		<del></del>	

Opening balances have been adjusted to reflect FRS 101 re-classifications

## 12. Fixed asset investments

	Subsidiary undertakings £'000
Cost	2 000
At 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2015	2,000
Impairment	
At 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2015	1,010
Net book value	
At 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2015	990

Chiron Communications Limited holds 100% of the ordinary shares of Mayfield Publishing Ltd The principal activity of this company is an investment company

Mayfield Publishing Ltd is incorporated in England and Wales. The Directors believe that the carrying value of the investment is supported by its underlying net assets.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2015

#### 13. Deferred tax

The following are the major deferred tax assets recognised by the Company and movements thereon during the current and prior reporting period

	Accelerated capital allowances £'000	Tax losses £'000	Other timing differences £'000	Total £'000
At 1 July 2013	298	56	4,518	4,872
Charge to profit or loss	(104)	(1)	(1,365)	(1,470)
At 31 December 2014	194	55	3,153	3,402
Charge to profit or loss	(40)		(3,028)	(3,068)
At 31 December 2015	154	55	125	334

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the Company has a legally enforceable right to do so

### 14. Trade and other receivables

December 2015 £'000	31 December 2014 £'000
8,382	5,072
33,596	54,793
508	371
2,082	1,772
2,848	824
47,416	62,832
	2015 £'000 8,382 33,596 508 2,082 2,848

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, repayable on demand, and bear interest at annual rate of 2 71% (2014 2 11%)

# 15. Trade and other payables

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Falling due within one year	£'000	£'000
Trade payables	2,997	1,014
Amounts owed to group undertakings	42,133	79,700
Accruals	3,480	4,241
Deferred income	7,401	6,869
Other tax and social security	1,231	680
Other payables	1,551	134
	58,793	92,638

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, repayable on demand, and bear interest at annual rate of 2 71% (2014 2 11%)

# Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2015

#### 16. Share capital

31 De	ecember	31 December
	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000
Authorised, issued and fully paid.		
40,000 (2014 40,000) ordinary shares of £1 each	40	40
= ·		

#### 17. Share-based payments

#### Equity-settled share option scheme

The Company participates in a number of share option schemes for senior employees. Options are exercisable on the shares of the parent Company at a price equal to the estimated fair value of the parent Company's shares on the date of grant. The vesting period is three years. If the options remain unexercised after a period of five years from the date of grant the options expire. Options are forfeited if the employee leaves the Company before the options vest.

No shares were exercised during the period. The options outstanding at 31 December 2015 had exercise prices of £nil, and a weighted average remaining contractual life of 2 and 0 years. In 2015, options were granted on 26 March 2015, 10 August 2015 and 27 October 2015. The aggregate of the estimated fair values of the options granted on those dates is £1,486,547. In 2014, options were granted on 30 June 2014 and 4 August 2014. The aggregate of the estimated fair values of the options granted on those dates was £277,736. Full disclosure of share-based payment schemes is included in note 24 of the Centaur Media Plc annual report in which the Company is consolidated.

### 18 Retirement benefit schemes

The Company contributes to individual and collective money purchase pension schemes in respect of Directors and employees once they have completed the requisite period of service. The charge in the period in respect of these defined contribution schemes is shown in note 5. Included within other payables is an amount of £132,000 (2014–£116,000) payable in respect of money purchase pension schemes.

#### 19. Operating lease arrangements

At the balance sheet date, the Company had outstanding commitments payable for future minimum lease payments under cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows

31 De	2015 £'000	31 December 2014 £'000
Within 1 year	1,933	1,933
Later than 1 year and less than 5 years	6,184	7,669
After 5 years	-	448
	8,117	10,050

# Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2015

#### 19. Operating lease arrangements (continued)

At the balance sheet date, the Company had outstanding commitments receivable for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows

	31 December 2015 £'000	31 December 2014 £'000
Within 1 year Later than 1 year and less than 5 years	463 1,475	218 1,217
	1,938	1,435

The Company's operating leases do not include any significant leasing terms or conditions

At 31 December 2015, the Company had contracted with tenants to receive payments in respect of operating leases on land and buildings

All lease commitments relate to land and buildings

In November 2013 the Company signed a new lease for the entire Wells Street building. Two parts of the building are sub-let to tenants

#### 20. Contingent liabilities

The Company, along with fellow subsidiary undertakings, has granted a cross guarantee in favour of its bankers in respect of the £21 0m (2014 £18 1m) bank borrowings of the ultimate parent undertaking, Centaur Media Plc The total facility available to the Group is £25 0m and is available through to August 2019

#### 21. Related party transactions

As a wholly owned subsidiary of Centaur Communications Limited, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Centaur Media Plc, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 101 from disclosing transactions with other companies that are a wholly owned member of the Centaur Media Plc group

# Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2015

### 21. Related party transactions (continued)

The directors' remuneration, analysed under the headings required by Company law is set out below

	Year ended 31 December 2015 £'000	18 months ended 31 December 2014 £'000
Directors' remuneration and remuneration of the highest paid director:		
Emoluments	237	76
Company contributions to money purchase pension schemes	14	<del>7</del>
	<u>251</u>	83
The number of directors who:	Number	Number
Are members of a money purchase pension scheme Had awards receivable in the form of shares in the parent Company under a	1	1
long-term incentive scheme	1	1

Andria Gibb and Mark Kerswell did not receive any emoluments in respect of services to the Company, which are considered incidental to their duties on behalf of the Group Amounts paid by the Company in respect of these Directors were recharged to Centaur Media Plc, where the relevant disclosures are made. The above disclosure is in relation to Grainne Brankin, who is the only Director remunerated by the Company.

#### 22. Controlling party

In the opinion of the directors, the Company's ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling party is Centaur Media Plc, a Company incorporated in England and Wales and registered at Wells Point, 79 Wells Street, London, W1T 3QN The parent undertaking of the largest and smallest group, which includes the Company and for which group accounts are prepared, is Centaur Media Plc Copies of the group financial statements of Centaur Media Plc are available from <a href="http://www.centaurmedia.com/investors/financial-performance/company-reports-presentations">http://www.centaurmedia.com/investors/financial-performance/company-reports-presentations</a>