Registered Number:

02174119

Annual Report and Financial Statements For the Year Ended:

31 December 2018

Registered address: Bracken House, 1 Friday Street, London EC4M 9BT (formerly Number One Southwark Bridge, London, SE1 9HL)



DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of St. Clements Press (1988) Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2018.

The Company has taken exemption from preparing a Strategic Report in accordance with s414B of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Going concern

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. Thus they continue to adopt the Going Concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements. Further details can be found in Note 1.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is the operation of a print site and the printing of the Financial Times and other third party newspapers. The directors do not anticipate any significant change in the Company's activities in the foreseeable future.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company operates in a challenging sector and as such the Company has procedures in place to make the directors aware of the various risks to the Company's business. To mitigate these risks the Company adheres to comprehensive legal guidelines and processes and has a strong communications team operating throughout the business. Risks, including the ongoing uncertainty around Brexit, are also monitored and reported to the board on a regular basis.

Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend in respect of the year ended 31 December 2018 (2017: nil).

Political contributions

No political contributions were made during the year (2017: nil).

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements are given below:

PC Slaughter

JD Lund

Directors' insurance

During the year ended 31 December 2018, the Company maintained insurance covering the directors of the Company against liabilities arising in relation to the Company in accordance with Section 233 of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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 including FRS 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.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Statement of directors' responsibilities (continued)

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 applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping 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.

Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Independent auditor

Deloitte LLP, having indicated its willingness to continue in office, will be deemed to be reappointed as auditor under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Disclosure of information to auditor

In the case of each of the persons who are directors at the time when the report is approved, the following applies:

- so far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- the director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director in order to make him/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved and authorised for issue by the board

Mih

AM Fortescue Company secretary

05 August 2019

Company registered number: 02174119

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ST CLEMENTS PRESS (1988) LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended:
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of St. Clements Press (1988) Limited (the 'Company') which comprise:

- · the statement of comprehensive income;
- · the balance sheet;
- · the statement of changes in equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 17.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs(UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

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

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ST CLEMENTS PRESS (1988) LIMITED (continued)

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the 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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

- · adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from
- 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 in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ST CLEMENTS PRESS (1988) LIMITED (continued)

Use of our report

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

Verin Thorpson

Kevin Thompson (Senior statutory auditor) for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP Statutory Auditor London, United Kingdom 05 August 2019

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME For the year ended: 31 December 2018

		2018	2017
Continuing operations	Note	£'000	£'000
Revenue	2	4,978	5,115
Cost of sales		(2,583)	(2,669)
Gross profit		2,395	2,446
Administrative expenses		(2,024)	(1,872)
Operating profit	3	371	574
Profit before interest and taxation	•	371	574
Finance costs	5	(217)	(205)
Profit before taxation		154	369
Tax on profit	6	(45)	(83)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		109	286

The notes on pages 9 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET

As at:

31 December 2018

	,	2018	2017
	Note	£'000	£'000
Non current assets	•		·, ·
Intangible assets	7	2,881	2,881
Property, plant & equipment	8	2,855	3,365
		5,736	6,246
Current assets		: :	-,
Inventory	9	57	65
Trade and other receivables	10	399	575
Deferred tax asset	13	` 297	158
Cash and bank balances		251	154
		1,004	952
Trade and other payables: amounts falling due within one year	11	(715)	. (1,598)
Net current asset		289	(646)
Total assets less current liabilities		6,025	5,600
Trade and other payables: amounts falling due after more than one year	11	(3,992)	(3,775)
Provisions for liabilities	12	(607)	(508)
Net assets		1,426	1,317
	<u> </u>		_
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	14 .	1	1
Profit and loss account	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,425	1,316
Total shareholders' funds		1,426	1,317

The notes on pages 9 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 6 - 27 were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 05 August 2019. They were signed on its behalf by :

JD Lurid Director

Company registered number: 02174119

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY For the year ended: 31 December 2018

	Called up share capital £'000	Profit and loss account	Total shareholders' funds
		£'000	£'000
At 1 January 2017	. 1	1,030	1,031
Profit for the year and total comprehensive income for the year	-	286	286
At 31 December 2017	1	1,316	1,317
Profit for the year and total comprehensive income for the year	-	· 109	109
At 31 December 2018	1	1,425	1,426

See note 14 for a breakdown of called up share capital.

The notes on pages 9 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended: 31 December 2018

•

Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented with the exception of IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 which were adopted in 2018. The adoption of both IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 did not have a material impact on the financial statements and there has been no restatement of comparative amounts.

Basis of preparation

St. Clements Press (1988) Limited is a private company limited by shares, and incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006. The address of its registered office is Bracken House, 1 Friday Street, London EC4M 9BT (formerly Number One Southwark Bridge, London, SE1 9HL).

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 (Financial Reporting Standard 100) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Accordingly, the Company has adopted FRS 101 (Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework) as issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. There were no areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements requiring disclosure.

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

Consolidation

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Nikkei Inc. and is included in the consolidated financial statements of Nikkei Inc. which are publicly available (note 17).

Going concern

On the basis of their assessment of the Company's financial position, the Company's directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements.

Foreign currency translation

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling (£) which is also the Company's functional currency.

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the date of the initial transaction and are not re-translated. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date when the fair value was determined.

Revenue recognition

Revenue represents the invoiced value of printing services supplied, net of value added tax and trade discounts. Revenue is recognised when services are invoiced. In line with IFRS 15, at contract inception, the company assesses the goods and services promised in its contracts with customers and identifies a performance obligation for each promise to transfer to the customer a service (or bundle of services) that is distinct. To identify the performance obligations the Company considers all of the services promised in the contract regardless of whether they are explicitly stated or are implied by customary business practices. Remaining performance obligations represent the transaction price of contracts for work that have not yet been performed, and is recorded as deferred income on the balance sheet.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) For the year ended: 31 December 2018

1

Accounting policies (continued)

Current and deferred income tax

Current tax is recognised on the amounts expected to be paid or recovered under the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax is provided, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of tax assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Intangible assets

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the fair value of the consideration transferred over the net assets acquired. After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The UK Companies Act requires goodwill to be reduced by provisions for depreciation on a systematic basis. However under IFRS goodwill is not amortised. Consequently the Company does not amortise goodwill but reviews it for impairment on an annual basis or whenever there are indicators of impairment.

Property, plant & equipment

Tangible fixed assets are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Cost includes the original purchase price of the asset and the costs attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for intended use. Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost less their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Freehold buildings 10 years Plant and machinery 10 years Fixtures and fittings 3 - 10 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

The carrying value of an asset is written down to its recoverable amount if the carrying value of the asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Inventory

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the first in first out (FIFO) method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Provisions are made for slow moving and obsolete stock.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less provisions for bad and doubtful debts and anticipated future sales returns. In line with IFRS 9, provisions for bad and doubtful debts are based on the expected credit loss model. The 'simplified approach' is used with the expected loss allowance measured at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) For the year ended: 31 December 2018

1

Accounting policies (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held on call with banks and other short-term investments with maturities of three months or less. Overdrafts are included in borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and that the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

Leases

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Company has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance charges to achieve a constant rate on the finance balance outstanding. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in financial liabilities. The interest element of the finance cost is charged to the profit and loss account over the lease period to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. Property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the useful life of the asset or the lease term.

Leases in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Financial instruments

(a) Loans and receivables

Trade receivables, loans, and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

(b) Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended:

31 December 2018

2			
Pava	n		

Revenue	•	
	2018	2017
Continuing operations	£'000	£'000
Provision of services	4,978	5,115
Total revenue	4,978	5,115
In line with IFRS 15 the Company disaggregates revenue by ge	eographical market as shown below: 2018	2017
In line with IFRS 15 the Company disaggregates revenue by go		2017 £'000
	2018	

The Company's activities consist of one class of business, namely printing.

All of the Company's revenue is recognised at a point in time.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended: 31 December 2018

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Operating	profit
Operating	PIOIIL

Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):		2018	2017
	Note	£'000	£'000
Staff costs	. 4	1,940	1,913
Depreciation of property, plant & equipment:		•	
- owned	8	714	662
Operating lease charges		338	313
Net foreign exchange losses		5	7
Audit fees payable to the Company's auditor	•	. 4	4

No fees were paid to the Company's auditor, Deloitte LLP, and its associates for services other than the statutory audit of the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended: 31 December 2018

4

Staff costs

		2018	2017
Staff costs	•	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries		1,709	1,687
Social security costs	•	113	110
Other pension costs		111	109
Other staff costs		7	. 7
		1,940	1,913

The directors are contracted to and paid by a fellow group undertaking, The Financial Times Limited, which makes no recharge to the Company (2017: nil).

2018 2017

Average monthly number of persons employed by the company during

the year	·	Number	Number
 Production 		22	24

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) For the year ended: 31 December 2018

5			

Interest	2018	2017
Finance Costs	£'000	£'000
Interest payable to group companies	217	205
	217	205

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) For the year ended:

31 December 2018

6 Tax on profit

UK standard effective rate of corporation tax (%)	19.00	19.25
Total tax on profit	45	83
Total deferred tax	(139)	(253)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	6	(112)
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(145)	(141)
Deferred tax		
Total current tax	184	336
Adjustments in respect of prior years		118
UK corporation tax on profit for the financial year	184	218
Current tax		•
	£'000	£'000
	2018	2017
rax on pront		

The charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit in the statement of comprehensive income as follows:

	•
£'000	£'000
. 154	369
29	71
-	1
-	5
16	6
45	83
	154 29 - - 16

As enacted in Finance (No.2) Act 2015, the UK corporation tax rate reduced from 1 April 2017 to 19%. As a result, the Company's profit for the year is taxed at a statutory rate of 19.00% for the calendar year (2017: 19.25%). As enacted in Finance Act 2016, the UK corporation tax rate will reduce from 1 April 2020 to 17%. As a result, deferred tax is recognised at a blended rate of 17.83%, being the rate at which it is expected to reverse.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) For the year ended: 31 December 2018

7 Intangible assets

	Software	Goodwill	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost			
At 1 January 2018	. 3	2,881	2,884
At 31 December 2018	. 3	2,881	2,884
Accumulated amortisation and impairment			
At 1 January 2018	3.	-	3
Amortisation charge for the year	-	-	-
At 31 December 2018	3	.=	3
Net book value	-		
At 31 December 2017	-	2,881	2,881
At 31 December 2018	• •	2,881	2,881

The goodwill arose on the acquisition of the trade and assets of Newsfax (Bow) Limited. We have performed an impairment review and confirmed that no impairment to goodwill is required.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) For the year ended: 31 December 2018

8 Property, Plant & Equipment

	Land and freehold buildings	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings	Construction in Progress	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost					
At 1 January 2018	. 10	5,798	389	146	6,343
Additions	0	204	-	-	204
Transfers	0	146	-	(146)	0
At 31 December 2018	10	6,148	389	`.' =	6,547
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2018	4	2,798	176	-	2,978
Charge for the year	1	663	50	-	714
At 31 December 2018	. 5	3,461	226	- ,	3,692
Net book value					, ,
At 31 December 2017	6	3,000	213	146	3,365
At 31 December 2018	5	2,687	163	-	2,855

The net carrying amount of assets held under finance leases included in plant and machinery is £nil (2017: £nil).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) For the year ended: 31 December 2018

Inventory		
	2018	. 2017
	£'000	£'000
Raw materials and consumables	57	65

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) For the year ended: 31 December 2018

10

Trade and other receivables

•	 •	2018	2017
		£'000	£'000
Amounts falling due within one year			
Trade debtors		78	76
Other taxation		166	350
Prepayments and accrued income	·	155	149
Total trade and other receivables		399	575

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended: 31 December 2018

Trade and other payables

*	
2018	2017
£'000	£'000
	·
244	292
•	
111	814
184	· 218
176	274
715	1,598
3,992	3,775
3,992	3,775
	£'000 244 111 184 176 715

Amounts due to group undertakings in less than one year are unsecured, attract interest at LIBOR rate plus 100 basis points and are repayable on demand.

Amounts due to group undertakings in greater than one year attract interest at 5.75%.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) For the year ended: 31 December 2018

12 Provisions for liabilities

	Dilapidations	Total
	£'000	£'000
At 1 January 2018	508	508
Charged to profit and loss account	99	99
At 31 December 2018	607	607
	2018	2017
Analysis of total provisions:	£'000	£'000
Non-current Non-current	508	508
	508	508

The dilapidation provision is the current best estimate of the cost of bringing the premises, held under operating leases, back to their original condition as required by the lease agreement. The provision will be utilised as the lease comes to an end.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) For the year ended: 31 December 2018

13 Deferred taxation

Deterred taxation	Provisions	Fixed Assets	Total
Asset/(Liability)	£'000	£'000	£'000
At 1 January 2018	94	64	158
Credited to profit and loss	. 14	125	. 139
At 31 December 2018	108	189	297
		2018	2017
		£,000	£'000
Deferred tax asset/(liabilities) due within 12 months	·	297	158
Total		158	158

The deferred tax liability is calculated using the tax rates that are expected to apply when the liability is settled.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) For the year ended: 31 December 2018

14

Called up share capital

			2018	2017
			£'000	£'000
Total authorised share capital	1		1	1
	2018	2017	2017	2017
	No '000s	No '000s	£'000	£'000
Ordinary shares £1 each Allotted, called up and fully paid	1	1	1	1

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) For the year ended: 31 December 2018

15

Capital and other commitments

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

non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follow	73.	•	
		2018	2017
		Land and	Land and
	·	buildings	buildings
·		£'000	£'000
Within one year		414	, 313
Between two and five years	•	1,103	1,147
		1,517	1,460

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) For the year ended: 31 December 2018

16

Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 8(k) of FRS101 not to disclose transactions with fellow wholly owned subsidiaries.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) For the year ended: 31 December 2018

17 · Ultimate parent undertaking

The immediate parent undertaking is The Financial Times Limited.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Nikkei Inc., which is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements. Nikkei Inc. is incorporated in Japan and copies of Nikkei Inc.'s consolidated financial statements can be obtained from its registered office at Nikkei Inc., 1-3-7 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8066, Japan.