Annual Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended

31 December 2022

Company Number 03080506

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Company Information

Directors S Mumtaz

V C Williams S G Cox E J Tregenza

Company secretary E J Tregenza

Registered number 03080506

Registered office Howard House

Wagon Lane Bingley West Yorkshire

BD16 1WA

Independent auditor BDO LLP

Central Square 29 Wellington Street

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Bankers Barclays Bank plc

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Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2022

Introduction

The directors present the Strategic Report of Emerald Publishing Limited and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Business review

The Company's revenue was slightly behind 2021 with a decrease of 1.5% to £51,788k. When the impact of foreign exchange movements is removed, the like-for-like decrease was higher at 3.0%. The decrease was driven by a couple of specific items related to a delayed contract renewal with a notable customer and disruption caused by the administration of our print book distributor. Actions have been put in place to reduce the impact of these in 2023.

During the year the Company incurred exceptional costs of £8,623k (2021 - costs of £5,154k) a breakdown of these has been provided in note 6. The majority of these costs relate to the acquisition of Emerald UK Holdco Limited by Cambridge Information Group.

Adjusting for exceptional items, earnings before interest, tax, depreciation & amortisation ("Adjusted EBITDA") margin was 26.9% compared to 26.0% in the prior year. The increase in margin was driven by savings made in the cost base, aided by some travel savings due to ongoing Covid-19 restrictions in a number of regions.

The business continued with its technology investment programme to ensure that it remains abreast of changing market demands and customer needs.

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

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Turnover	51,788	52,564
Adjusted earnings before exceptional items, interest, tax, depreciation and		
amortisation	13,936	13,674
Operating profit	2,680	5,419
Net asset value	27,544	28,911

Objectives and policies

The Company finances its operations through a combination of shareholder's funds, intercompany loans and cash. The majority of the Company's major expenditure and working capital requirements are funded out of the Company's commercial operations.

The Company receives income in sterling, US dollars, euros and other currencies, and endeavours to mitigate currency risk through the use of forward exchange contracts, held by the parent company for the benefit of the overall Group headed by Emerald UK Holdco Limited (the "Group").

As the Company, and the Group overall, is a net receiver of non-sterling currencies, the principal currency risk is the strengthening of sterling. The Group board reviews the hedging policy annually to ensure that this risk is appropriately addressed.

The Company takes all measures available to ensure that it meets health & safety and environmental requirements. There have been no incidents of breaches during the year under review.

Strategic Report (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2022

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company operates in the UK and overseas. The diverse nature of the Company's geographic markets mitigates the risk of adverse regional political or economic conditions. The Company is not strategically dependent on any one customer.

The Company seeks to mitigate exposure to all forms of risk, both internal and external. All principal risks are identified on a risk register which is reviewed quarterly by the board. Each identified risk is assigned to a board sponsor who must report quarterly on progress to mitigate the risk.

The principal risks and uncertainties facing the Company include:

- 1. Currency risk: the Company's principal risk is currency volatility. This is mitigated by the parent company hedging the Company's net currency flows 12 to 18 months in advance.
- 2. Technological change: the technology needs of the Company and its customers continue to evolve, requiring regular review of the Company's technology strategy and appropriate investment. This is mitigated by ongoing investment in new technology solutions and product offerings. The technology strategy is regularly reviewed by the board, with major projects requiring board approval.
- 3. Business disruption due to key supplier failure: this is mitigated by using multiple suppliers where possible and practical. All significant new suppliers are subjected to detailed reviews to ensure the Company's supply chain is robust and credit checks are performed regularly on key suppliers. The Company is not strategically dependent on any one supplier.
- 4. Market disruption due to Open Science: The academic publishing market continues to move towards a more Open publishing route. This is mitigated through our hybrid journals, investment in open content workflows, and continued review of our content and publishing strategy.

Price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cashflow risk

The Company finances its operations through a combination of bank loans via the Group facility, shareholders' funds and cash. Major expenditure on fixed and intangible assets is financed by the Group's revolving credit facility with its banks, which is held by Emerald Group Holdings Limited. Working capital requirements are funded out of the Company's commercial operations.

The Company receives income in sterling, US dollars, euros and other currencies and endeavours to offset currency risk through the use of forward exchange contracts, which are held by Emerald Group Holdings I imited

The Company does not carry significant credit risk as most products are sold via subscription, for which payment is received in advance.

The Group's revolving credit facility was successfully renewed in 2022 and the new arrangement is not due to expire until 2027 at the earliest.

Charitable donations

During the year the Company made no charitable donations (2021 - £Nil) however the Group has continued to make charitable contributions from the parent company.

Strategic Report (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2022

Employee involvement

At the year end the Company employed 177 (2021 - 180) people across its operations. The Company takes its health and safety and environmental responsibilities seriously and is proud of its record in this regard.

The Company communicates openly and regularly with employees, consulting directly in order for employees' views to be taken into account when making decisions that are likely to affect their interests.

The Company encourages involvement of employees in the Company's performance by providing a performance related bonus scheme and regular information regarding financial and strategic performance to employees.

The Company systematically provides employees with key information, including industry changes, financials and group strategy. This is done through weekly communications, as well as regular conferences presented by senior management and directors.

The Company's policy is to provide equal opportunities for employment. In employment related decisions the Company complies with anti-discrimination requirements concerning matters of race, colour, national origin, marital status, sexual orientation, religious belief, age or physical or mental ability. An internal secondment was created for an ED&I Manager who worked closely with our People Teams to review our people processes and identify opportunities to continue to create an inclusive culture.

Disabled people are given full consideration for employment and their development is assisted and encouraged. Being accredited as a 'Disability Confident' employer means that the business is committed to providing opportunities to disabled people, ensuring support and adjustments where possible to allow any employee who becomes disabled during their employment to continue working with us.

Given the difficulties of the last few years as a result of the pandemic, both physical and mental wellbeing has continued to be a key priority for the organisation. The Group's commitment to wellbeing and mental health was recognised by winning the SME Wellbeing Strategy of the Year award in March 2022.

Companies Act 2006 S172 Reporting

This report sets out how we have applied and complied with the UK Corporate Governance Code 2016 in the financial year end 31 December 2022.

Risk management and strategy

The board of Emerald Publishing are committed to supporting meaningful real world impact. The resources that we promote in the academic and public sectors have the potential to make a positive global change and the group's business model and strategy is aligned with this aim. To achieve this aim, the board set a strategy to determine how the business should evolve to continue to thrive, taking into consideration the expected changes to the external market. These discussions involve identifying key business risks, which are managed through continual assessment and monitoring by the board and senior management, and they are communicated to employees and assigned to department goals.

Strategic Report (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2022

Community and the environment

The Company aims to create a positive impact within the communities in which it acts. The Company has a number of partnerships with local communities across its global operations, with a focus on supporting education, literacy and social mobility. It does this in a variety of ways including:

- building relationships with local schools through workplace visits for students, career advice, insight workshops and work experience opportunities;
- supporting education-based charities with fundraising activities and volunteering support;
- providing all employees with two volunteering days (in addition to annual leave) to use as they wish in their local communities;
- running a dedicated interactive workplace engagement platform to encourage volunteering, fundraising and activities to support the health and wellbeing of its workforce and local communities.

Business relationships

The Company's customers, authors and other stakeholders are also very important to us, and we regularly ask for their feedback and ideas on how we can improve what we do and serve them better. This includes tracking brand perceptions and how we compare with other businesses, as well as measuring net promoter scores for customers as well as those who have published research with us. These metrics are included within the Company wide scorecard, and are used as a benchmark for decision making and ensuring we continue to do the right thing for the communities we serve.

Employees

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For our business to succeed it is essential that we retain and develop talent and therefore employee engagement is an important consideration for the board. For further information on how we engage with our employees, please see the employee section above.

Laws and regulations

Regulations and documentary requirements frequently change both in the UK and overseas jurisdictions. However, the Company does not believe it is exposed to a greater degree than any of its competitors and receives professional advice to comply with any revised regulations as they come into effect.

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

--- DocuSigned by:

Simon (0)0 764A019A41C442A... S G COX

Director

Date:

26 June 2023

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2022

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company is the publication of academic journals and books (which are distributed both in print and digital format), digital case studies, and licensing the use of articles by third parties. Emerald prides itself on being able to support its communities by making research engaging and digestible so it is easy to apply in practice by students and professionals. Most publishing activities are based in Bingley and the Company operates under UK law and legislation. Products are sold throughout the world with no one area being predominant. As the authors, editors and customers are spread throughout the world there are no significant strategic dependencies or relationships.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £2,294k (2021 - £3,946k).

During the year, the Company received total dividend income of £471k from group undertakings (2021 - £6k).

No dividend was declared and paid during the year (2021 - £Nil). No final dividend is proposed (2021 - £Nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

S Mumtaz

V C Williams

S G Cox (appointed 7 June 2022)

E J Tregenza (appointed 6 January 2023)

H J Bell (resigned 10 June 2022)

T P Bennett (resigned 10 June 2022)

A Fleet (resigned 10 June 2022)

A F Roche (resigned 10 June 2022)

S Wilson (resigned 10 June 2022)

Going concern

The board have conducted an assessment and have concluded that going concern is an appropriate basis for the accounts. The Company is forecasting revenue growth in 2023, with costs increasing due to inflation and increased travel. The board have forecast cashflows until 2024 with numerous upside and downside scenarios. The company is the main cash generating unit of the group which holds a group credit facility that was successfully renewed with its lenders during the year, and this is not due to expire until 2027 at the earliest. In all forecast scenarios the Group meets its covenant requirements and has sufficient cash flows to sustain the company operations.

Future developments

The Company continues to invest in its people and infrastructure to drive new products & services and deliver value to its communities. The Company continues to develop its Emerald Insight platform and continues to focus on its reinvigorated books publishing programme.

The Company will continue to invest in its content management system and publishing platform to provide high quality support for its authors and deliver flexible products and features to its customers.

Directors' Report (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2022

Emissions and energy consumption

Gross Usage per employee	Annual UK CO2 emissions (tonnes) 2022 67.8 0.38	Annual UK CO2 emissions (tonnes) 2021 74.8 0.42	Annual UK energy usage (kWh) 2022 321,528 1.816	Annual UK energy usage (kWh) £000 321,833
Coage per employee		0.42	1,010	1,700

The Company is required to report in line with the government's Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) framework. In the year ended 31 December 2022, Emerald Publishing Limited has used energy from the day to day running of three owned buildings in Bingley, one of which is partially rented out and was sold at the end of 2022. One of the buildings has roof-mounted solar panels which have been in place for both 2022 and 2021. Voltage optimization was installed on 16th June 2022, this allows the voltage level to be changed from the grid supply to the level needed by appliances in the business and to save energy in the process. Heating and cooling air conditioning systems are switched off overnight to minimise power consumption.

Electricity and water usage have been taken from supplier invoices and meters. Transport milage was calculated by using milage records maintained by the business.

Third party indemnity provisions for directors

Qualifying third party indemnity provision insurance was in place for the 12 months ending 31 December 2022, and is in place for the benefit of all the directors of the Company for 2022.

Matters covered in the Strategic Report

Disclosures required under S416(4) of the Companies Act 2006 are commented upon in the Strategic Report in accordance with S414C(11) as the directors consider them to be of strategic importance to the Company.

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.

Subsequent events

On 23 May 2023, Emerald Publishing Limited acquired the trade and assets of the Institution of Civil Engineers publishing division. The acquisition comprises 35 peer reviewed journal titles, over 1,500 eBooks and 36,000 research articles dating back to 1836. The purchase price was £6,000,000.

Directors' Report (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2022

Auditor

The auditor, BDO LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

—DocuSigned by

Simon (070 —784A019A41C442A...

S G Cox

Director

Date: 26 June 2023

Directors' Responsibilities Statement for the year ended 31 December 2022

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, 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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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 to 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 Emerald Publishing Limited

Opinion on the 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 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of Emerald Publishing Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Independent Auditor's report to the members of Emerald Publishing Limited (continued)

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.

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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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 this regard.

Other Companies Act 2006 reporting

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

- the information given in the Strategic report and the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic report and the Directors' report have 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 material misstatements in the Strategic report or the Directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Responsibilities of directors, 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.

Independent Auditor's report to the members of Emerald Publishing Limited (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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.

Extent to which the audit was capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

As part of the audit we gained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the Company and the industry in which it operates, and considered the risk of acts by the Company that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud. We considered the Company's compliance with laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements including, but not limited to, UK company law and UK tax legislation and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

Based on our understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify instances of non-compliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures included reviewing the financial statement disclosures and agreeing to underlying supporting documentation where necessary. We made enquiries of management and of the Directors as to the risks of non-compliance and any instances thereof.

We also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including testing journal entries processed during and subsequent to the year and evaluating whether there was evidence of bias by directors that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud. We identified intercompany loan recoverability to be the principal estimates and judgements in the financial statement susceptible to potential bias, and focussed our testing on these areas. We also considered the fraud risk in revenue recognition, specifically focussing on cut-off and manual journals, and the risk of fraud through amendment to payroll and supplier details.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

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

Independent Auditor's report to the members of Emerald Publishing 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.

— DocuSigned by:

Mark Langford

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Mark Langford (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor
Leeds
United Kingdom

26 June 2023

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £000	2021 £000
Turnover	4	51,788	52,564
Cost of sales		(11,506)	(44.007)
Gross profit	-	40,282	41,497
Distribution costs		(12,947)	(12,427)
Administrative expenses		(24,323)	(22,764)
Other operating expenses	5	(332)	(887)
EBITDA - ADJUSTED FOR EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS		13,872	13,674
Exceptional items (included in administrative expenses and other operating expenses)	6	(8,559)	(5,154)
Depreciation (included in cost of sales, distribution & administrative expenses)	16	(264)	(478)
Amortisation (included in administrative expenses)	15	(2,369)	(2,623)
Total operating profit	7	2,680	5,419
ncome from shares in group undertakings		471	. 6
Interest receivable and similar income	11	2	10
nterest payable and similar expenses	12	(19)	. (1)
Profit before tax	-	3,134	5,434
Tax on profit	13	(840)	(1,488)
Profit for the financial year	-	2,294	3,946

There was no other comprehensive income for 2022 (2021 - £Nil).

The notes on pages 16 to 36 form part of these financial statements.

Emerald Publishing Limited Registered number: 03080506

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2022

	Note		2022 £000		2021 £000
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	15		4,033		4,876
Tangible assets	16		2,253	**	6,529
Investments	17		223		223
Investment properties	18		-	• • • • • •	916
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			6,509	-	12,544
Current assets		•.	. •	· · · · ·	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one					
year	19	47,244		36,546	
Cash at bank and in hand		7,747		6,661	
		54,991		43,207	•
Creditors: amounts falling due within one		· · · ·			\$ -x
year	20	(33,956)		(26,483)	
Net current assets			21,035		16,724
Total assets less current liabilities			27,544		29,268
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	21		-		(357)
Net assets			27,544	<u>-</u>	28,911
Capital and reserves		÷		• • • •	
Called up share capital	22		1,639		1,639
Profit and loss account	23		25,905		27,272
Total equity		•	27,544	_	28,911

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

-DocuSigned by: Simon Cop -764A019A41C442A...

S G Cox **Director**

26 June 2023 Date:

The notes on pages 16 to 36 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Called up share capital £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
At 1 January 2021	1,639	23,326	24,965
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year	-	3,946	3,946
Total comprehensive income for the year	•	3,946	3,946
At 1 January 2022	1,639	27,272	28,911
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year	•	2,294	2,294
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	2,294	2,294
Contributions by and distributions to owners Distribution in specie	-	(3,661)	(3,661)
Total transactions with owners	•	(3,661)	(3,661)
At 31 December 2022	1,639	25,905	27,544

Details of the distribution in specie are shown in note 14.

The notes on pages 16 to 36 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

1. General information

Emerald Publishing Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the registered office is given on the Company Information page and the nature of the Company's operations and principal activity are set out in the Directors' Report.

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

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The presentational and functional currency of these financial statements is GBP. Values are rounded to the nearest thousand.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Emerald UK Holdco Limited as at 31 December 2022 and these financial statements may be obtained from Howard House, Wagon Lane, Bingley, West Yorkshire, BD16 1WA.

2.3 Exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements

The Company is a parent company that is also a subsidiary included in the consolidated financial statements of a larger group by a parent undertaking established under the law of any part of the United Kingdom and is therefore exempt from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Going concern

The board have conducted an assessment and have concluded that going concern is an appropriate basis for the accounts. The Company is forecasting revenue growth in 2023, with costs increasing due to inflation and increased travel. The board have forecast cashflows until 2024 with numerous upside and downside scenarios. The company is the main cash generating unit of the group which holds a group credit facility that was successfully renewed with its lenders during the year, and this is not due to expire until 2027 at the earliest. In all forecast scenarios the Group meets its covenant requirements and has sufficient cash flows to sustain the company operations.

2.5 Revenue recognition and deferred income

Revenue relating to Emerald Publishing Limited's subscriptions is recognised over the life of the licence.

Revenue relating to licensing of owned journals and books content and reproduction rights is recognised over the life of the licence.

Income in respect of the following year is credited in the Statement of Financial Position to deferred income and released to revenue in line with the policy above.

2.6 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 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.

2.8 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.9 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are disclosed separately in the financial statements where it is necessary to do so to provide a clearer understanding of the underlying financial-performance of the Company.

They are material items of income or expenditure that have been shown separately due to their significance to the Company.

2.10 Income from shares in group undertakings

Dividends receivable from subsidiary undertakings are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when the right to the dividend income has been established. Dividends are recognised when paid and any final dividends receivable are recognised when declared at a general meeting.

2.11 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

2.12 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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 reporting 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Intangible assets

The Company capitalises several classes of intangible assets, which includes specifically acquired content, software, and, on acquisition, intangible assets identified separately to goodwill such as content, customer lists or marketing assets.

Capitalised internal-use software costs include external direct costs of materials and services consumed in developing or obtaining the software, and payroll and other direct costs for employees who devote substantial time to the project. Capitalisation of these costs ceases when the project is substantially complete and available for use. These costs are then amortised on a straight line basis over their expected useful lives. Ongoing development work is capitalised when it is judged that the work will provide future economic benefit.

Content acquired separately from a business is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Content acquired as part of an acquisition of a business is capitalised separately from goodwill as the directors believe that the fair value of the titles can be measured reliably on initial recognition. Content created within the business is not capitalised.

Amortisation is charged so as to allocate the cost of intangibles less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. The intangible assets are amortised over the following useful economic lives:

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Software 3 to 5 years 3:to 5 years Domains Content 15 years Assets under construction No amortisation is charged whilst assets are

under construction

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate or residual value of an asset, the amortisation of that asset is revised prospectively to reflect the new expectations.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 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.

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:

Land - Nil

Long-term leasehold buildings - 20 to 50 years Fixtures, fittings and equipment - 3 to 10 years

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 profit or loss.

2.16 Impairment of assets

At each reporting date fixed assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.17 Investments

Investments are stated at historical cost less provision for any diminution in value.

2.18 Long Term Leasehold investment property

Long Term Leasehold investment property is shown at valuation. The valuation was obtained at the year end 31 December 2021 from an independent qualified valuer. The property was sold in the year to a third party, with any gains and losses being recognised within the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Any rental income received from leasing out the investment property up to the date of disposal was recognised within the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.19 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.

2.20 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.

2.21 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.

2.22 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.23 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below:

(i) Useful economic lives of tangible assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets. See note 16 for the net carrying amount of the tangible assets.

(ii) Useful economic lives of intangible assets

The annual amortisation charge for intangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates. See note 15 for the net carrying amount of the intangible assets.

(iii) Impairment of debtors

The Company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the aging profile of debtors and historical experience. See note 19 for the net carrying amount of the debtors and associated impairment provision.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

(iv) Impairment of investments and intangible assets

At each reporting date, investments and intangible assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. See note 15 for the net carrying amount of intangible assets.

(v) Investment property assets

At each reporting date, property assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. An external valuation is obtained and compared with its carrying amount. If the estimated market value is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated market value and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(vi) Long-term leasehold property values

During the year there was a change in expected future use of the properties from owner occupier to surplus to requirements. Therefore the recoverable value which was previously calculated on value in use was changed to fair value which led to an impairment (note 16).

4. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by country of destination is as follows:

	2022 £000	2021 £000
United Kingdom	5,212	5,046
Europe	8,709	8,751
America	13,611	13,778
Far East	14,374	14,013
Australasia/South Pacific	2,604	2,956
Rest of the World	7,278	8,020
	51,788	52,564

All revenue derives from the publication of academic material and services associated with the publication of academic material except £20k (2021 - £20k) of rental income.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

5.	Other operating expenses		
		2022 £000	2021 £000
	Revaluation of group derivatives	(215)	985
	Foreign exchange loss/(gain)	547	(98)
		332	887
6.	Exceptional items		
		2022 £000	2021 £000
	(Profit)/loss on revaluation of financial instruments (included in other coperating expenses) - recharged from Emerald Group Holdings Limited	(215)	985
	Share based payment (credit)/charge - recharged from Emerald Group Holdings Limited	(1,958)	2,707
	Restructure and severance costs	349	745
	Costs relating to the acquisition of Emerald Group Holdings Limited	5,807	717
	Exceptional bad debt	562	-
	Impairment of property related assets	4,014	-
		8,559	5,154

(Profit)/loss on revaluation of financial instruments relates to the fair value movement on forward foreign currency contracts in the period.

Share based payment (credit)/charge is a result of the change in valuation from cash-settled to equity-settled.

Restructure and severance costs relate to the non-exec and employees following the sale of the Emerald Group Holdings Limited.

The acquisition costs relate to bonus paid to employees as part of the acquisition of Emerald UK Holdco Limited. Remaining costs relate to one-off costs that are part of the purchase of the business.

Exceptional bad debt relates to a one off debtor that is unusual for the trading of the business.

Details of impairment of property related assets are shown in Note 16.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

7.	Operating profit			
	The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):			
			2022	202 ⁻
		• • • • • •	£000	£000
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets		264	478
	Amortisation of intangible assets		2,369	2,623
	Impairment of trade debtors		588	74
	Operating lease rentals		69	117
	Foreign exchange loss/(gain)		547	(98
	Profit on sale of fixed assets		(28)	-
3.	Auditor's remuneration			
			2022	2021
		, • · · · ·	£000	£000
	Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Comp	any's		
	annual financial statements		42	37
	The Company has taken advantage of the exemption not to services as these are disclosed in the group accounts of the pare			non aud
·-	services as these are disclosed in the group accounts of the pare Employees			non aud
).	services as these are disclosed in the group accounts of the pare			non aud
).	services as these are disclosed in the group accounts of the pare Employees			non aud
).	services as these are disclosed in the group accounts of the pare Employees			
) .	services as these are disclosed in the group accounts of the pare Employees Staff costs were as follows:		2022 £000	2021 £000
).	services as these are disclosed in the group accounts of the pare Employees Staff costs were as follows: Wages and salaries		2022	2021
) .	Employees Staff costs were as follows: Wages and salaries Social security costs		2022 £000 9,948 874	2021 £00 0 8,446 831
).	Employees Staff costs were as follows: Wages and salaries Social security costs Defined contribution pension scheme		2022 £000 9,948 874 415	2021 £000 8,446 831 420
).	Employees Staff costs were as follows: Wages and salaries Social security costs		2022 £000 9,948 874	2021 £00 0 8,446 831
) .	Employees Staff costs were as follows: Wages and salaries Social security costs Defined contribution pension scheme		2022 £000 9,948 874 415	2021 £000 8,446 831 420 45
).	Employees Staff costs were as follows: Wages and salaries Social security costs Defined contribution pension scheme		2022 £000 9,948 874 415 291	2021 £000 8,446 831 420
).	Employees Staff costs were as follows: Wages and salaries Social security costs Defined contribution pension scheme	nt Company. - =	2022 £000 9,948 874 415 291	2021 £000 8,446 831 420 45
).	Employees Staff costs were as follows: Wages and salaries Social security costs Defined contribution pension scheme Severance pay	nt Company. - =	2022 £000 9,948 874 415 291 11,528 e year was as fo	2021 £000 8,446 831 420 45 9,742 Illows:
).	Employees Staff costs were as follows: Wages and salaries Social security costs Defined contribution pension scheme Severance pay	nt Company. - =	2022 £000 9,948 874 415 291 11,528	2021 £000 8,446 831 420 45 9,742
).	Employees Staff costs were as follows: Wages and salaries Social security costs Defined contribution pension scheme Severance pay	nt Company. - =	2022 £000 9,948 874 415 291 11,528 e year was as fo	2021 £000 8,446 831 420 45 9,742 Illows:
).	Employees Staff costs were as follows: Wages and salaries Social security costs Defined contribution pension scheme Severance pay The average monthly number of employees, including the directors	nt Company. - =	2022 £000 9,948 874 415 291 11,528 e year was as fo 2022 No.	2021 £000 8,446 831 420 45 9,742 Ilows:
).	Employees Staff costs were as follows: Wages and salaries Social security costs Defined contribution pension scheme Severance pay The average monthly number of employees, including the directors.	nt Company. - =	2022 £000 9,948 874 415 291 11,528 e year was as fo 2022 No. 89	2021 £000 8,446 831 420 45 9,742 Ilows: 2021 No.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

10. Directors' remuneration

	2022 £000	As restated 2021 £000
Directors' emoluments	3,582	2,438
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	33	72
Compensation for loss of office	-	563
	3,615	3,073

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 6 directors (2021 - 7) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of £1,264k (2021 - £640k (restated)).

The value of the Company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £Nil (2021 - £Nil).

During the year ended 31 December 2022, 4 directors (2021: 4) were remunerated through Emerald Group Solutions Limited and their remuneration recharged to this Company. We have restated the prior financial year to appropriately account for the total of these costs.

11. Interest receivable and similar income

		2022 £000	2021 £000
	Bank interest receivable	2	10
12.	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2022 £000	2021 £000
	Other loan interest payable	14	-
	Interest on bank borrowings	5	1
		19	1

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Emerald Publishing Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

	10 S S S 10 N N S	,
	2022	2021
and the second second	0003	£000
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	1,235	1,612
Adjustments in respect of prior years	176	(58
Foreign tax suffered on income for the year	43	-
Total current tax	1,454	1,554
Deferred tax		·
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(531)	(198
Effect of changes in tax rates	(168)	` 86
Adjustments in respect of prior years	85	46
Total deferred tax	(614)	(60
the control of the co		
Taxation on profit	840	1,48
Factors affecting tax charge for the year		
Factors affecting tax charge for the year The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2021 - higher than) the standa the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%). The differences are explained below:	rd rate of corpor	ation tax i
The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2021 - higher than) the standa	2022	202 ⁻
The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2021 - higher than) the standa	2022 £000	202 £000
The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2021 - higher than) the standa	2022	202
The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2021 - higher than) the standard the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%). The differences are explained below: Profit before tax Profit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021)	2022 £000 3,133	202 £00 5,434
The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2021 - higher than) the standarthe UK of 19% (2021 - 19%). The differences are explained below: Profit before tax Profit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%)	2022 £000	202 £00
The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2021 - higher than) the standard the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%). The differences are explained below: Profit before tax Profit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%) Effects of:	2022 £000 3,133	202 £00 5,434 1,032
The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2021 - higher than) the standard the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%). The differences are explained below: Profit before tax Profit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	2022 £000 3,133 —————————————————————————————————	202 £00 5,43 1,03
The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2021 - higher than) the standard the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%). The differences are explained below: Profit before tax Profit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Anti-hybrids disallowance	2022 £000 3,133 595	202 £00 5,43 1,03
The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2021 - higher than) the standard the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%). The differences are explained below: Profit before tax Profit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Anti-hybrids disallowance Adjustments in respect of prior years	2022 £000 3,133 —————————————————————————————————	202 £00 5,43 1,03 55 1:
The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2021 - higher than) the standard the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%). The differences are explained below: Profit before tax Profit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Anti-hybrids disallowance Adjustments in respect of prior years Non-taxable income	2022 £000 3,133 595	202 £00 5,43 1,03 55 1;
The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2021 - higher than) the standard the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%). The differences are explained below: Profit before tax Profit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Anti-hybrids disallowance Adjustments in respect of prior years Non-taxable income Effect of overseas tax rates	2022 £000 3,133 595 211 351 261 (362) 43	202 £00 5,43 1,03 55 1: (1,09
The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2021 - higher than) the standard the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%). The differences are explained below: Profit before tax Profit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Anti-hybrids disallowance Adjustments in respect of prior years Non-taxable income Effect of overseas tax rates Group relief	2022 £0000 3,133 —————————————————————————————————	202 £00 5,43 1,03 55 1: (1: (9:
The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2021 - higher than) the standard the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%). The differences are explained below: Profit before tax Profit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Anti-hybrids disallowance Adjustments in respect of prior years Non-taxable income Effect of overseas tax rates	2022 £000 3,133 595 211 351 261 (362) 43	202 £00 5,434

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

13. Taxation (continued)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

An increase in the future main corporation tax rate to 25% from 1 April 2023, from the previously enacted 19%, was announced at the budget on 3 March 2021, and substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. The deferred taxation balances have been measured using the rates expected to apply in the reporting periods when the timing differences reverse.

At 31 December 2022 the Company had capital losses available to carry forward of £1,594,574 (2021 - £Nil).

14. Distributions

		2022 £000	2021 £000
Distribution in specie		3,661	-
	==		

The distribution in specie in the year relates to amounts owed by another group undertaking which have been formally novated to the company's parent entity through a distribution.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

15. Intangible assets

	Assets under construction £000	Software £000	Domains £000	Content £000	Total £000
Cost					
At 1 January 2022	306	15,062	399	54,542	70,309
Additions	25	1,476	-	25	1,526
Transfer from assets under construction	(307)	307	-	•	-
At 31 December 2022	24	16,845	399	54,567	71,835
Amortisation					
At 1 January 2022	-	11,485	278	53,670	65,433
Charge for the year	-	2,042	76 ·	251	2,369
At 31 December 2022	-	13,527	354	53,921	67,802
Net book value			•		
At 31 December 2022	24	3,318	45	646	4,033
At 31 December 2021	306	3,577	121	872	4,876

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

16. Tangible fixed assets

es A		· ·	Long-term leasehold land and buildings £000	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £000	Total £000
Cost					
At 1 January 2022			7,374	6,902	14,276
Additions			-	31	31
Disposals	•	· ·	-	(832)	(832)
At 31 December 2022			7,374	6,101	13,475
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2022			1,795	· 5,952	7,747
Charge for the year			56 ·	208	264
Disposals				(803)	(803)
Impairment			3,507	507	4,014
At 31 December 2022	•	• •	5,358	5,864	11,222
Net book value	÷ .				
At 31 December 2022			2,016	237	2,253
At 31 December 2021			5,579	950	6,529

The impairment of £4,014k (2021 - £Nil) relates to the two properties that were valued at cost of property less their residual value over their estimated useful lives and now being valued at the selling price less fees.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

17. Investments

,	Subsidiary undertakings £000
Cost and net book value	
At 1 January 2022	223
At 31 December 2022	223

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Holding	Principal activity	Registered office	Proportion of voting rights and shares held
Emerald Group Publishing Inc	Ordinary	Publishing support	120 Beacon Street Suite 202 Somerville, MA 02143 - USA	100%
Emerald Group Publishing Sdn Bhd	Ordinary	Publishing support	S-08-07, First Subang Jalan SS I 5/4G 47500 Subang Jaya, Selangor - Malaysia	100%
Emerald Group Publishing (India) Private Limited	Ordinary	Publishing support	Ground & First Floor, Worldmark 1, Asset Area 11, Aerocity, Hospitality District, New Delhi 110 0371, India	100%
Emerald GP (South Africa) (PTY) Limited	Ordinary	Publishing support	4759 Chiume Street, Ext 2 Chiawelo, Soweto, Johannesburg, Guateng 1818 - South Africa	100%
Emerald (Beijing) Information Science Co. Limited	Ordinary	Publishing support	Room 1301, Building B JinQiu International Plaza No. 6 Zhichun Road Haidian District Beijing - China	100% (4) (4)
Emerald Publishing PTY LTD (Australia)	Ordinary	Publishing support	Suite 902 Level 9 146 Arthur Street, North Sydney NSW 2060 - Australia	100%
Aire Valley Management Company Limited	Ordinary	Publishing support	Howard House Wagon Lane Bingley, WestYorkshire BD16 1WA - UK	63%

All of the above subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements of Emerald UK Holdco Limited.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

18. Investment properties

Long Term
Leasehold
investment
property
£000

916
(916)

At 1 January 2022

Disposals

At 31 December 2022

During 2022 the Company undertook a review of its property requirements. As a result of this review the investment property was put up for sale and sold to a third party on the 10 October 2022.

19. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Trade debtors	8,667	7,987
Amounts owed by group undertaking	37,233	26,938
Other debtors	319	216
Prepayments and accrued income	768	645
Corporation tax recoverable	-	760
Deferred taxation	257	-
	47,244	36,546

Trade debtors are stated after provisions for impairment of £901k (2021 - £313k).

During the year, amounts owed by group undertakings of £3,661k were formally waived through a dividend in specie (2021 - £Nil).

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, are repayable on demand.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

20. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
	2022 £000	2021 £000
Trade creditors	1,288	1,386
Amounts owed to group undertakings	10,378	5,300
Corporation tax	722	-
Other taxation and social security	186	213
Other creditors	71	71
Accruals and deferred income	21,311	19,513
	33,956	26,483

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, are repayable on demand.

21. Deferred taxation

		2022 £000
Deferred tax (asset)/liability	•	
At beginning of year	ritari, e diri	357 614
At end of year	· .	(257)
The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:		
	2022 £000	2021 £000
Accelerated capital allowances	(228)	389
Other timing differences	(29)	(32)
·	(257)	357

Deferred tax assets are recoverable within 12 months and deferred tax liabilities are payable within 12 months.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

22. Share capital

onare capital		
	2022 £000	2021 £000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,638,600 (2021 - 1,638,600) Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,639	1,639

23. Reserves

The Company's capital and reserves are as follows:

Share capital

Share capital represents the nominal value of shares issued.

Share premium account

The share premium account includes the premium on issue of equity shares, net of any issue costs.

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

24. Contingent liabilities

The Company is party to a cross guarantee, which guarantees the bank borrowings of other companies within the Group. The gross amount guaranteed is £82,772k (2021 - £27,500k). The maximum exposure for the Company to the associated borrowings is £82,772k (2021 - £27,500k).

25. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £415k (2021 - £420k). Contributions totalling £55k (2021 - £57k) were payable to the fund at the reporting date and are included in other creditors.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

26. Commitments under operating leases

As at 31 December 2022 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Within one year	44	55
Within two and five years	-	2
	44	57

27. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption available in Section 33.1A of FRS 102 whereby it has not disclosed transactions with the ultimate parent company or any wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of the Group.

Post acquisition on 9 June 2022, sales of £2,455k were made during the year to Proquest LLC by Emerald Publishing Limited. Post acquisition purchases of £376k were made during the year to Emerald Publishing Limited by Clarivate. A major shareholder of Cambridge Information Group is also a shareholder and Chair of Clarivate plc. All transactions were conducted on an arm's length basis on normal trading terms. At 31 December 2022, £955k was owed to Emerald Publishing Limited by ProQuest LLC and Emerald Publishing Limited owed Clarivate £1k.

28. Subsequent events

On 23 May 2023, Emerald Publishing Limited acquired the trade and assets of the Institution of Civil Engineers publishing division. The acquisition comprises 35 peer reviewed journal titles, over 1,500 eBooks and 36,000 research articles dating back to 1836. The purchase price was £6,000,000.

29. Ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling party

Emerald Group Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales at Howard House, Wagon Lane, Bingley, West Yorkshire, BD16 1WA, is the Company's immediate parent company.

The immediate parent company of Emerald Group Holdings Limited is Emerald UK Holdco Limited, a company registered in England and Wales at Howard House, Wagon Lane, Bingley, West Yorkshire, England, BD16 1WA. The consolidated financial statements of Emerald UK Holdco Limited, which include Emerald Publishing Limited, may be obtained from the Company's registered office.

The ultimate parent company is CIG Emerald Holding, LLC, a company incorporated in the United States.

The ultimate controlling party is Cambridge Information Group IV LLC a limited Liability Company held in Delaware, USA.