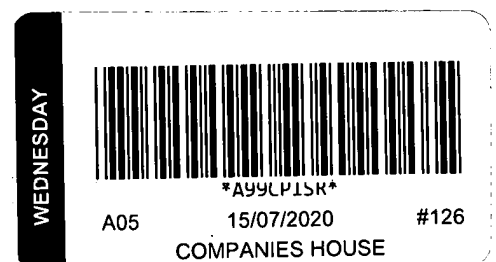


## **Springer Science + Business Media UK Limited**

**Registered Number 01619236**

**Report and Financial Statements**

**31 December 2019**



Springer Science + Business Media UK Limited

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**Directors**

M P Mos  
H U Vest  
S C Inchcoombe  
R E Jacobs  
G M Williams Hamer

**Secretary**

G M Williams Hamer

**Auditor**

Ernst & Young LLP  
Grosvenor House, Grosvenor Square  
Southampton SO15 2BE

**Registered Office**

The Campus  
4 Crinan Street  
London N1 9XW

Springer Science + Business Media UK Limited  
Registered No. 01619236

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## Strategic report

The directors present their Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2019.

### Results and dividends

The loss for the year after taxation amounted to £9,000 (2018: £21,000). The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2018 – nil).

### Principal activities and review of the business

The principal activity of the company is to act as an investment holding company in subsidiary undertakings.

### Key performance indicators

The company's key financial performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Loss after tax	(9)	(21)

The loss for the year arises from administration and interest payable expenses.

### Future developments

The directors do not foresee any change in activities in the foreseeable future.

### Principal risks and uncertainties

The company's principal financial instruments are comprised of intra-group loans and receivables. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the company's operations. The main risks arising from the company's financial instruments are liquidity risk and credit risk. The board reviews and agrees policies for managing these risks as summarised below:

#### Liquidity risk and capital resources

The company seeks to manage financial risk by ensuring sufficient liquidity is available to meet foreseeable needs and to invest cash assets safely and profitably.

#### Credit risk

The intra-group receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the company's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

#### Impact of Covid-19

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organization declared Covid-19 a global pandemic. As a result management have identified the following key risks and mitigating actions.

Customer behaviour may be materially impacted by Covid-19 virus, which may have an impact on the scientific research and educational publishing markets. Management have been having regular business update calls to monitor key trading data and address business concerns. The Group continues to be in regular dialogue with customers to adapt to the risk of changes to customer purchasing patterns.

Springer Science + Business Media UK Limited

Registered No. 01619236

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## Strategic report

### Impact of Covid-19 (continued)

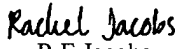
As a leading scientific research publisher, the actions the Group has taken to mitigate customer risk, has included creating an international online hub of Covid-19 stories in its key branded publications comprising Nature, Scientific American, Springer Healthcare and BMC. Whilst recognising we are in the early stages of the pandemic, these actions have led to increased interest in our scientific research content, website traffic and an increase in numbers of research articles published.

There is a risk of infection of employees. Springer Nature have taken appropriate action regarding staff health and safety and restricted international travel. Business Continuity plans have been updated for Covid-19 including escalation procedures, office monitoring and communications. This has included daily monitoring of any Covid-19 incidents with employees.

Contingency plans have been put in place with defined levels of escalation leading ultimately to deep cleaning at affected sites and implementation of remote working where appropriate. Local office representatives have acted, and continue to act, as key contacts for communications and support employees in applying required policies and procedures.

There is a risk that Springer Nature Group offices may be shut for a prolonged period and customer facing activities would need to switch to remote working arrangements. Business Continuity plans have been implemented for each office and staff have been equipped to work from home on as close to a 'business as usual' basis as possible.

Approved by the Board of Directors  
and signed on behalf of the Board

DocuSigned by:  
  
D33F201900131...  
Director  
19 June 2020

Springer Science + Business Media UK Limited  
Registered No. 01619236

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## Directors' report

The directors present their report and Company financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

### Directors and their interests

The directors holding office during the year are shown on page 1.

During the year no director, or their spouses or dependent children, has held any interest in the shares of the Company. The Company has indemnified one or more directors against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in the Company's Articles of Association. Such qualifying third party indemnity provision was in force during the year and is in force as at the date of approving the Directors' Report.

### Going concern

Going concern has been assessed, taking into account the Company's current financial position and after modelling the impact of certain scenarios related to the impact of Covid-19. One 'base case scenario' and one 'reverse stress test' scenario has been modelled to address the risk posed by Covid-19 (the "reverse stress test" is designed to identify the break point of entity for going concern) and taking into account the nature of the holding company.

As a result of the modelling of both scenarios, the directors concluded that the entity requires support from the parent to meet liquidity needs during the going concern period.

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, notwithstanding the outcomes of the financial modelling, which the directors believe to be appropriate for the following reasons. The company is dependent for its working capital on funds provided to it by Springer Nature AG & Co. KGaA, the company's ultimate parent undertaking. The directors have received assurances from its parent undertaking that if the company does not have sufficient funds, then monies would be made available for it to settle any liabilities as and when they fall due for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

### Financial instruments

The Company's financial risk management objectives and policies are discussed in note 10.

Springer Science + Business Media UK Limited

Registered No. 01619236

## Directors' report

### Corporate responsibility

As a member of the Springer Nature Group, the Company recognises its responsibilities towards the communities it works with and works in, worldwide. The Company considers compliance with the laws and regulations that impact our business to be an essential part of acting responsibly. Where local laws are less restrictive than Springer Nature's Code of Conduct and Global Policies, Springer Nature expects its employees and other representatives to follow Springer Nature's Code of Conduct and Global Policies even if the conduct would otherwise be legal. Working at Springer Nature means respecting the individual, embracing diversity, equality of opportunity, prohibiting discrimination and maintaining healthy and safe working conditions.

Springer Nature supports the delivery of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and aims to be the SDG Publisher of Choice, by publishing and disseminating research relevant to the Goals. In support of SDG 13: Climate Action, Springer Nature is acting to reduce its carbon footprint and other environmental impacts, including reducing net carbon emissions. The Company is a member of the Book Chain Project, which supports publishers in understanding the origins of, and forest-management practices for, the wood fibre used in papers and boards. The Company expects high standards of corporate responsibility from its business partners, and undertakes audits to verify that appropriate standards are adhered to by its suppliers. Further details on Springer Nature's responsible business strategy, environmental initiatives and community programmes, as well as the Business Partner Code of Conduct, Modern Slavery Act statement and UK Gender Pay Gap report can be accessed at [www.springernature.com/responsiblebusiness](http://www.springernature.com/responsiblebusiness)

### Events after the financial year end

In the period since year end, the COVID-19 global pandemic has had a significant impact on the wider UK and global economy, and on the company, the company has assessed key risks and mitigating actions. This matter is discussed more fully in the strategic report on page 2, as well as in Note 14 to the financial statements. No other material events have occurred since the statement of financial position date which would affect the financial statements of the Company.

### Directors' statement as to disclosure of information to auditors

The directors who were members of the board at the time of approving the directors' report are listed on page 1. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and of the Company's auditors, each of these directors confirms that:

- to the best of each director's knowledge and belief, there is no information relevant to the preparation of their report of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- each director has taken all the steps a director might reasonably be expected to have taken to be aware of relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Approved by the Board of Directors  
and signed on behalf of the Board

DocuSigned by:

Rachel Jacobs

Director

Director

19 June 2020

## Statement of directors' responsibilities

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

# **Independent auditor's report**

## **to the members of Springer Science + Business Media UK Limited**

### **OPINION**

We have audited the financial statements of Springer Science + Business Media UK Limited for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the Income statement, the Statement of comprehensive income, the Balance sheet, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes 1 to 14, 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 FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

### **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 below. 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.

### **EMPHASIS OF MATTER – EFFECTS OF COVID-19**

We draw attention to Note 14 of the Financial statements, which describes the economic and social consequences the company is facing as a result of COVID-19 which is impacting the wider UK and global economies as well as the company's ability to operate normally. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

### **CONCLUSIONS RELATING TO GOING CONCERN**

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the 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.



# **Independent auditor's report**

## **to the members of Springer Science + Business Media UK Limited**

### **OTHER INFORMATION**

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this 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 the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

### **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 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 directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

### **MATTERS ON WHICH WE ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT BY EXCEPTION**

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 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 directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 6, 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 Springer Science + Business Media UK Limited

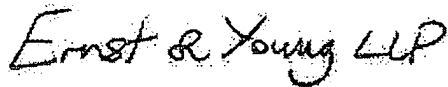
### AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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 <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

### 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.



Ryan Squires (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor

Southampton

Date: 23 June 2020

## Springer Science + Business Media UK Limited

**Income statement**

for the year ended 31 December 2019

		2019	2018
	Notes	£000	£000
Administrative expenses		6	(6)
<b>Operating profit/(loss)</b>	3	6	(6)
Interest payable and similar charges	5	(16)	(26)
<b>Loss on ordinary activities before taxation</b>		(10)	(32)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	6	1	11
<b>Loss for the financial year</b>		(9)	(21)

The results relate to continuing operations.

## Springer Science + Business Media UK Limited

**Statement of comprehensive income**  
for the year ended 31 December 2019

	<i>2019</i> <i>£000</i>	<i>2018</i> <i>£000</i>
Loss for the financial year	(9)	(21)
<b><i>Other comprehensive income</i></b>		
Foreign exchange gain	-	-
<b><i>Total comprehensive income for the financial year</i></b>	<b>(9)</b>	<b>(21)</b>

## Springer Science + Business Media UK Limited

**Statement of changes in equity**

for the year ended 31 December 2019

	<i>Share capital £000</i>	<i>Share premium £000</i>	<i>Retained earnings £000</i>	<i>Total equity £000</i>
At 1 January 2018	-	6,811	(5,482)	1,329
Loss for the financial year	-	-	(21)	(21)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(21)	(21)
At 31 December 2018	-	6,811	(5,503)	1,308
Loss for the financial year	-	-	(9)	(9)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(9)	(9)
At 31 December 2019	-	6,811	(5,512)	1,299

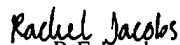
## Springer Science + Business Media UK Limited

**Balance sheet**

as at 31 December 2019

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2019</i> <i>£000</i>	<i>2018</i> <i>£000</i>
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Investments	7	2,024	2,024
		<u>2,024</u>	<u>2,024</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	8	68	81
		<u>68</u>	<u>81</u>
<b>Creditors:</b> amounts falling due within one year	9	(793)	(797)
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<u>(725)</u>	<u>(716)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>1,299</u>	<u>1,308</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	11	-	-
Share premium account		6,811	6,811
Retained earnings		(5,512)	(5,503)
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>1,299</u>	<u>1,308</u>

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

DocuSigned by:  
  
 R E Jacobs  
 D823728DF05C431...  
 Director  
 19 June 2020

Registered Number: 01619236

## Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2019

### 1. Authorisation of financial statements and statement of compliance with FRS 101

The financial statements of Springer Science + Business Media UK Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2019 were authorised for issue by the board of directors on 19 June 2020 and the balance sheet was signed on the board's behalf by R E Jacobs. Springer Science + Business Media UK Limited is incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

The Company's financial statements are presented in Sterling and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand pounds (£000) except when otherwise indicated.

The company is exempt by virtue of section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare group financial statements. These financial statements present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group. The results of subsidiary undertakings are dealt with in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate parent undertaking, Springer Nature AG & Co. KGaA. The group financial statements of Springer Nature AG & Co. KGaA, within which this company is included can be obtained from the address given in note 13.

The principal accounting policies adopted by the Company are set out in note 2.

### 2. Accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation

The accounting policies which follow set out those policies which apply in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

(a) the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of: (i) paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1; (ii) paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment*; (iii) paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 *Intangible Assets*;

(b) the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 39(c) and 134-136 of IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*;

(c) the requirements of IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows*;

(d) the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*;

(e) the requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*;

(f) the requirements in IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures* to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member.

## Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2019

### 2.2 Going concern

The going concern basis of preparing the financial statements has been adopted as in the view of the directors, as set out in the Directors' report on page 4, the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

As set out in the Director's Report, going concern has been assessed, taking into account the Company's current financial position and after modelling the impact of certain scenarios related to the impact of Covid-19. One 'base case scenario' and one 'reverse stress test' scenario has been modelled to address the risk posed by Covid-19, (the "reverse stress test" is designed to identify the break point of entity for going concern) and taking into account the nature of the holding company.

As a result of the modelling of both scenarios, the directors concluded that the entity requires support from the parent to meet liquidity needs during the going concern period.

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, notwithstanding the outcomes of the financial modelling, which the directors believe to be appropriate for the following reasons. The company is dependent for its working capital on funds provided to it by Springer Nature AG & Co. KGaA, the company's ultimate parent undertaking. The directors have received assurances from its parent undertaking that if the company does not have sufficient funds, then monies would be made available for it to settle any liabilities as and when they fall due for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

### Impact of COVID-19

In light of the rapidly escalating COVID-19 pandemic, the Company has considered whether any adjustments are required to reported amounts in the financial statements.

As at the 31 December 2019 balance sheet date, no global pandemic had been declared, large global share price falls had not yet occurred, and the Chinese government had only just confirmed that it was treating cases of pneumonia of an unknown cause. Days later researchers in China identified a new virus but there was still no reported evidence that the virus was readily spread by humans.

The full ramifications of COVID-19, and the extent of Government interventions in response, were not apparent. Subsequent to the balance sheet date, the World Health Organization declared a pandemic on 11 March 2020, the UK Government moved to a 'delay' phase on 12 March, announced social distancing measures on 16 March, and unprecedented 'stay at home' restrictions on 23 March.

The Company has therefore concluded that the necessity for large-scale government interventions (both in the UK and the other countries in which the Group operates) in response to COVID-19 only became apparent after the balance sheet date and therefore that the consequences of such interventions represent non-adjusting post balance sheet events. However, given these events are of such global significance, they are also referred to in Note 14.



## Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2019

### **2.3 Judgements and the key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

Management consider that there are no material judgements or estimation uncertainty in the preparation of these financial statements.

### **2.4 Significant accounting policies**

#### **a) Foreign currency translation**

The company's financial statements are presented in sterling, which is also the company's functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the entity's functional currency by applying the spot exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the income statement.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

#### **b) Investments**

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are held at historical cost less any applicable provision for impairment.

#### **c) Cash at bank and in hand**

Cash and short term deposits in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

#### **d) Income taxes**

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred income tax is recognised on all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements, with the following exceptions:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, carried forward tax credits or tax losses can be utilised. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related asset is realised or liability is settled, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

## Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2019

### 2.4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### d) Income taxes (continued)

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset, only if a legally enforcement right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxation authority and that authority permits the company to make a single net payment.

Income tax is charged or credited to other comprehensive income if it relates to items that are charged or credited to other comprehensive income. Similarly, income tax is charged or credited directly to equity if it relates to items that are credited or charged directly to equity. Otherwise income tax is recognised in the income statement.

#### e) Financial assets

##### *Initial recognition and measurement*

Financial assets are classified as subsequently measured at Amortised Cost (AC), Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI), and Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL).

With the application of IFRS 9, the classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through the statement of profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at AC or FVTOCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

##### *Subsequent measurement*

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

##### *Loans and receivables*

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest (EIR) method, less impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance revenue in the income statement. Losses arising from impairment are recognised in the income statement in other operating expenses.

##### *Derecognition*

A financial asset is derecognised when one of the following conditions has been fulfilled:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

## Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2019

### 2.4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### e) Financial assets (continued)

##### *Impairment of Financial Assets*

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses for all debt instruments not held at FVTPL. ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months. For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default. If a customer has become insolvent or other circumstances indicate default, the corresponding receivables are written off in full.

For trade receivables, Springer Nature applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs by recognising a loss allowance based on lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For LAR, the Company first assessed whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that were individually significant or collectively for financial assets that were not individually significant. If the Company determines that no objective evidence of impairment existed for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it has included the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assessed them for impairment. Assets that had been individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss was or continued to be recognised have not been included in a collective assessment of impairment. If there was objective evidence that an impairment loss had been incurred, the amount of the loss was measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The present value of the estimated future cash flows was discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. If a loan had a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss was the current effective interest rate.

#### f) Financial liabilities

##### *Initial recognition and measurement*

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at FVTPL, loans and borrowings or payables. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, and in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, bank overdrafts, loans and borrowings, and derivative financial instruments that are not designated as hedging instruments.

##### *Subsequent measurement*

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVTPL. These include derivative financial instruments that are not designated as hedging instruments. Gains or losses from the subsequent measurement are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at AC using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, as well as through the effective interest rate amortisation process.

##### *Derecognition of financial liabilities*

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

## Springer Science + Business Media UK Limited

**Notes to the financial statements**

at 31 December 2019

**3. Operating loss**

Auditor's remuneration for audit services has been borne by the fellow group undertaking, £5,000 (2018: £5,000), for the year ended 31 December 2019.

**4. Directors' remuneration**

Remuneration for the directors of the company is paid for by the fellow group undertakings of the company. The fellow group undertakings have not recharged any amount to the company (2018: £nil) on the basis that the amount attributable to the company is negligible.

**5. Interest payable**

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Interest payable to group undertakings	16	26

**6. Tax****(a) Tax charged in the income statement**

	2019 £000	2018 £000
<i>Current income tax:</i>		
UK corporation tax	(5)	(12)
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	4	1
Tax credit in the income statement	(1)	(11)

**(b) Reconciliation of the total tax charge**

The tax expense in the income statement differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 – 19%). The differences are reconciled below:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Accounting loss before income tax	(25)	(32)
Tax calculated at UK standard rate of corporation tax of 19% (2018 – 19%)	(5)	(6)
<i>Effects of:</i>		
Non-deductible interest	-	1
Other timing differences	4	(6)
Total tax credit reported in the income statement	(1)	(11)

## Springer Science + Business Media UK Limited

**Notes to the financial statements**

at 31 December 2019

**6. Tax (continued)**

(c) Factors that may affect future charges

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 20% to 19% took effect from 1 April 2018. A further reduction in the UK corporation rate to 17% from 1 April 2020 was enacted during the year ended 31 December 2016. The impact of these reductions have been appropriately reflected in these financial statements.

**7. Investments**

	<i>Shares in group undertakings £000</i>
Cost:	
At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	2,024
Accumulated provision for diminution:	
At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	-
Net book value:	
At 31 December 2019	2,024
Net book value:	
At 1 January 2019	2,024

The companies in which the company's interest at the year end is at least 20% are as follows:

<i>Subsidiary undertakings</i>	<i>Country of incorporation</i>	<i>Principal activity</i>	<i>Class and percentage of shares held</i>
Springer Health do Brasil Ltda	Brazil	Publishing	Ordinary – 99.8%
Springer Healthcare Italia SRL	Italy	Publishing	Ordinary – 100%

**8. Debtors**

	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>
	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>
Amounts owed by group undertakings	68	81
	68	81

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

## Springer Science + Business Media UK Limited

**Notes to the financial statements**

at 31 December 2019

**9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	793	797
	<u>793</u>	<u>797</u>

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

**10. Financial instruments**

An explanation of the company's financial instrument risk management objectives, policies and strategies are set out in the Directors' report.

**Liquidity risk profile of financial assets and liabilities**

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial assets and liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

Year ended 31 December 2019

	On Demand £000	Within 1 year £000	1–5 years £000	More than 5 years £000	Total £000
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	-	68	-	-	68
Financial liabilities measured at amortised costs	-	(793)	-	-	(793)

Year ended 31 December 2018

	On Demand £000	Within 1 year £000	1–5 years £000	More than 5 years £000	Total £000
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	-	81	-	-	81
Financial liabilities measured at amortised costs	-	(797)	-	-	(797)

**11. Authorised, issued and called up share capital**

		2019		2018
	No.	£	No.	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	111	111	111	111

## Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2019

### 12. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available under paragraph 8(k) of FRS 101 not to disclose transactions with other 100% owned members of the group headed by Springer Nature AG & Co. KGaA.

### 13. Ultimate group undertaking

At 31 December 2019, the immediate parent of the company was Springer Healthcare Limited.

The directors consider the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party to be Springer Nature AG & Co. KGaA, which is a company incorporated in Germany (registered address: Heidelberger Platz 3, 14197 Berlin, Germany).

### 14. Events after the financial year end

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a global pandemic, the UK Government moved to a 'delay' phase on 12 March, announced social distancing measures on 16 March, and unprecedented 'stay at home' restrictions on 23 March. As set out in Note 2, the extent of government and international interventions in response to the Covid-19 pandemic only became apparent after the balance sheet date and represent a non-adjusting post balance sheet event.

Given these events are of such significance additional considerations are given for the most significant impacted accounts.

Recoverability of non-current assets are supported by the long term sustainable nature of the business and its operations which is supported by an assessment made by management.

Debtors are mainly composed of intercompany balances due from Group entities. The recoverability of intercompany balances is supported by an assessment made and the reliance given by the parent entity.