Springer Science + Business Media UK Limited

Registered Number 01619236

Report and Financial Statements

31 December 2017

Directors
D J Haank (resigned 31 December 2017)
M P Mos
H U Vest
S C Inchcoombe
R E Jacobs
G M Williams Hamer (appointed 23 July 2018)

Secretary
G M Williams Hamer

Auditor
Ernst & Young LLP
1 More London Place
London SE1 2AF

Registered Office
The Campus
4 Crinan Street
London N1 9XW

Strategic report

The directors present their Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year after taxation amounted to £276,000 (2016 – loss of £987,000). The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2016 – nil).

Principal activities and review of the business

The Company's sole activity is that of a holding Company for investments in subsidiary undertakings.

During the year the wholly owned subsidiary undertaking Springer Healthcare Italia SRL reduced its share capital by €5,200,000 which was distributed to the company, in order to repay the £4,569,000 (€5,200,000) loan outstanding to Springer Healthcare Italia SRL and reduce the carrying value of the company's investment in Springer Healthcare Italia SRL by £4,569,000.

Future developments

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

Key performance indicators

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

	2017	*2016*
	£000	*£000*
Loss after tax	(276)	(987)

The loss for the year arises principally from interest payable and foreign exchange losses on intercompany loans.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company's principal financial instrument is comprised of an intra-group loan. The company has various other financial instruments such as trade debtors and trade creditors, which arise directly from its operations. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the company's operations. The company does not enter into derivative transactions.

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

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.

G M Williams Hamer
Director

12 October 2018

Directors' report

The directors present their report for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

D J Haank (resigned 31 December 2017)
M P Mos
H U Vest
S C Inchcoombe
R E Jacobs

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, notwithstanding the net loss of £276,000 (2016: £987,000) and the net current liabilities of £695,000 at 31 December 2017 (2016: £5,013,000). 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. In particular the Company's parent undertaking has disclosed it will not seek repayment of the amounts currently made available.

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the company's auditor, the directors have taken all the steps they are obliged to take as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

Disclosure of information to the auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the company's auditor, the directors have taken all the steps they are obliged to take as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the Board
G M Williams Hamer
Director

12 October 2018

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 2017 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 13, 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 2017 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.

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 4, 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 RESPONSIBILTIES 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.

Ernst & Young LLP

Gordon Cullen (Senior statutory auditor)

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

London

Date: 15/10/18

Income statement
for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Notes	2017 £000	2016 £000
Administrative expenses		(136)	(857)
Operating loss	3	(136)	(857)
Interest payable and similar charges	5	(147)	(255)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		(283)	(1,112)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	6	7	125
Loss for the financial year		(276)	(987)

The results relate to continuing operations.

Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 December 2017

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Loss for the financial year	(276)	(987)
Other comprehensive income		
Foreign exchange gain	25	35
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	(251)	(952)

Statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Share capital £000	*Share premium £000*	*Retained earnings £000*	*Total equity £000*
At 1 January 2016	-	6,811	(4,279)	2,532
Loss for the financial year	-	-	(987)	(987)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	35	35
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(952)	(952)
At 31 December 2016	-	6,811	(5,231)	1,580
Loss for the financial year	-	-	(276)	(276)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	25	25
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(251)	(251)
At 31 December 2017	-	6,811	(5,482)	1,329

Balance sheet
at 31 December 2017

	Notes	2017 £000	2016 £000
Fixed assets			
Investments	7	2,024	6,593
		2,024	6,593
Current assets			
Debtors	8	130	835
		130	835
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(825)	(5,848)
Net current liabilities		(695)	(5,013)
Net assets		1,329	1,580
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	-	-
Share premium account		6,811	6,811
Retained earnings		(5,482)	(5,231)
Total equity		1,329	1,580

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

G M Williams Hamer

Director

12 October 2018

Registered Number: 01619236

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2017

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 2017 were authorised for issue by the board of directors on 12 October 2018 and the balance sheet was signed on the board's behalf by G M Williams Hamer. 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 2017.

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 2017

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, notwithstanding the net loss of £276,000 (2016: £987,000) and the net current liabilities of £695,000 at 31 December 2017 (2016 £5,013,000). 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. In particular the Company's parent undertaking has disclosed it will not seek repayment of the amounts currently made available.

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the company's auditor, the directors have taken all the steps they are obliged to take as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

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.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2017

2.4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

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.

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 Instruments

i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale financial assets, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

i) Financial assets

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.

ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. 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, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2017

2.4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

Interest bearing loans and borrowings

Obligations for loans and borrowings are recognised when the Company becomes party to the related contracts and are measured initially at the fair value of consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Gains and losses arising on the repurchase, settlement or otherwise cancellation of liabilities are recognised respectively in finance revenue and finance cost.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A liability is generally derecognised when the contract that gives rise to it is settled, sold, cancelled or expires. Where 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 a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, such that the difference in the respective carrying amounts together with any costs or fees incurred are recognised in profit or loss.

iii) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated balance sheet if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

3. Operating profit

This is stated after charging:

	2017	*2016*
	£000	*£000*
Foreign exchange losses	124	644

Auditor's remuneration for audit and tax services has been borne by the fellow group undertaking, £5,000 (2016: £5,000), for the year ended 31 December 2017.

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 (2016: £nil) on the basis that the amount attributable to the company is negligible.

5. Interest payable

	2017	*2016*
	£000	*£000*
Interest payable to group undertakings	147	255

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2017

6. Tax

(a) Tax charged in the income statement

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Current income tax:		
UK corporation tax	(7)	(13)
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	-	(112)
Tax credit in the income statement	(7)	(125)

(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 19.25% (2016 – 20%). The differences are reconciled below:

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Accounting loss before income tax	(283)	(1,112)
Tax calculated at UK standard rate of corporation tax of 19.25% (2016 – 20%)	(54)	(222)
Effects of:		
Non-deductible interest	47	170
Adjustment in respect of prior year	-	(112)
Other non-deducible items	-	39
Total tax credit reported in the income statement	(7)	(125)

(c) Factors that may affect future charges

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 20% to 19% took effect from 1 April 2017. 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

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2017

7. Investments

	Shares in group undertakings
	£000
Cost:	
At 1 January 2017	6,662
Proceeds from capital share repayment	(4,569)
At 31 December 2017	2,093
Accumulated provision for diminution:	
At 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2017	69
Net book value:	
At 31 December 2017	2,024
Net book value:	
At 1 January 2017	6,593

During the year the wholly owned subsidiary undertaking Springer Healthcare Italia SRL reduced its share capital by €5,200,000 which was distributed to the company, in order to repay the £4,569,000 (€5,200,000) loan outstanding to Springer Healthcare Italia SRL and reduce the carrying value of the company's investment in Springer Healthcare Italia SRL by £4,569,000.

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

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

8. Debtors

	2017	*2016*
	£000	*£000*
Amounts owed by group undertakings	130	835
	130	835

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	*2016*
	£000	*£000*
Amounts owed to group undertakings	825	5,848
	825	5,848

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2017

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 2017

	On Demand	*Within 1 year*	*1–5 years*	*More than 5 years*	*Total*
	£000	*£000*	*£000*	*£000*	*£000*
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	-	130	-	-	130
Financial liabilities measured at amortised costs	-	(825)	-	-	(825)

Year ended 31 December 2016

	On Demand	*Within 1 year*	*1–5 years*	*More than 5 years*	*Total*
	£000	*£000*	*£000*	*£000*	*£000*
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	-	835	-	-	835
Financial liabilities measured at amortised costs	-	(5,848)	-	-	(5,848)

Foreign currency risk

Certain amounts owed to and from group undertakings are designated in Euros.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the Sterling against the Euro exchange rate, with all other variables held constant, of the Company's profit before tax (due to foreign exchange translation of monetary assets and liabilities).

	Change in Sterling vs. Euro rate	*Effect on profit before tax*
2017	+10%	-
	-10%	-
2016	+10%	(405)
	-10%	405

Notes to the financial statements
at 31 December 2017

11. Authorised, issued and called up share capital

		2017		2016
Allotted, called up and fully paid	*No.*	*£*	*No.*	*£*
Ordinary shares of £1 each	111	111	111	111

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 2017, 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).