ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Mr S Fox

Mr V Vaghela

Reach Directors Limited

(Appointed 28 February 2018)

(Appointed 28 February 2018)

(Appointed 28 February 2018)

Company number

05320973

Registered office

One Canada Square

Canary Wharf

London

United Kingdom

E14 5AP

Auditor

KPMG LLP

15 Canada Square

London

United Kingdom

E14 5GL

Bankers

Barclays Bank

27 Soho Square

London

United Kingdom W1D 3QR

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017. On 2 March 2018, the company changed its name from Northern & Shell North America Limited to TM North America Limited.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company was magazine publishing until 22 June 2011, when on that date OK! USA Magazine was sold to Odyssey Magazine Publishing Group LLC. The Company did not trade in the year or in the comparative year.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr R Sanderson	(Resigned 28 February 2018)
Mr M S Ellice	(Resigned 28 February 2018)
Dr P Ashford	(Resigned 28 February 2018)
Mr S Fox	(Appointed 28 February 2018)
Mr V Vaghela	(Appointed 28 February 2018)
Reach Directors Limited	(Appointed 28 February 2018)

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

The company recorded a profit before taxation of £12.7 million (2016: a loss of £33.1 million).

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Review of the period and future developments

The company did not trade in the year and is not anticipated to do so in the foreseeable future.

The risks, uncertainties and key performance indicators pertaining to the company during 2017 are discussed in the Strategic Report of Northern & Shell Limited (formerly Northern & Shell Media Group Limited), the ultimate parent of the company at the Balance Sheet date.

On 28 February 2018, Trinity Mirror Network Limited (formerly Northern & Shell Network Limited) and all entities controlled by it, were acquired by Reach plc (formerly Trinity Mirror plc). Further details of the transaction are disclosed in note 16, Events after the reporting date.

The company's net liabilities were £169.8 million as at 31 December 2017 (2016: £182.5 million).

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Financial risk management

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include liquidity, interest rate cash flow and foreign exchange risks. The company has mechanisms in place that seek to limit the impact of the adverse effects of these risks on the financial performance of the company.

Liquidity risk

The company manages its cash and borrowing requirements in order to maximise interest income and minimise interest expense, whilst ensuring the company has sufficient liquid resources to meet the operating needs of the business.

Interest rate cash flow risk

The company has interest bearing assets and liabilities. The interest bearing assets are cash balances and amounts owed by group undertakings subject to floating interest rates. The interest bearing liabilities are amounts owed to group undertakings subject to floating interest rates. The directors keep these measures under constant review.

Foreign currency risk

The company has foreign currency assets and liabilities. The company does not currently use financial instruments to manage the risk of fluctuating exchange rates and as such no hedge accounting is applied. The directors keep these measures under constant review.

Political donations

The company made no political donations or incurred any political expenditure during the year (2016: £nil).

Auditor

The auditor, KPMG LLP, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of disclosure to 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 of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Going concern

The company has net current liabilities and net liabilities. A letter of support has been received from the intermediate parent company, Trinity Mirror Network Limited (formerly Northern & Shell Network Limited), stating that this company will provide financial support as necessary to enable the company to meet its obligations as and when they fall due. Accordingly, the directors are satisfied that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

Co Cont

Mr V Vaghela **Director**

18 June 2018

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The directors are responsible for preparing 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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

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;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF TM NORTH AMERICA LIMITED (FORMERLY NORTHERN & SHELL NORTH AMERICA LIMITED)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of TM North America Limited (formerly Northern & Shell North America Limited) ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; 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 are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements. We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' report

The directors are responsible for the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover that report and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- · we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in that report for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- · in our opinion that report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF TM NORTH AMERICA LIMITED (FORMERLY NORTHERN & SHELL NORTH AMERICA LIMITED)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; 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 they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF TM NORTH AMERICA LIMITED (FORMERLY NORTHERN & SHELL NORTH AMERICA LIMITED)

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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.

Mark Prince (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor Chartered Accountants

15 Canada Square London United Kingdom E14 5GL

Date: 18 June 2018

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £000	2016 £000.
Administrative expenses		15,906	(29,997)
Operating profit/(loss)	3	15,906	(29,997)
Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses	6 7	156 (3,343)	152 (3,250)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		<u></u>	(33,095)
Taxation	8	-	(21)
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		12,719	(33,116)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		12,719	(33,116) =====

The Statement of Comprehensive Income has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

The notes on pages 10 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

•		2017		2016	
	Notes	£000	£000	£000	£000
Fixed assets					
Investments	9		-		-
			•		
Current assets					
Debtors	11	8,460		8,986	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	12				
one year		(178,028)		(190,787)	
Net current liabilities			(169,568)		(181,801)
Provisions for liabilities	13		(185)		(671)
Net liabilities			(169,753)		(182,472)
Not habilities			===		===
Capital and reserves				•	
Called up share capital	14		7,275		7,275
Other reserves			617		617
Profit and loss reserves			(177,645)		(190,364)
Total equity			(169,753)		(182,472)
- •					

The notes on pages 10 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 18 June 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr V Vaghela Director

Company Registration No. 05320973

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Share capital £000	Other reserves	Profit and loss reserves £000	Total
Balance at 1 January 2016	7,275	617	(157,248)	(149,356)
Year ended 31 December 2016: Loss for the year	-	-	(33,116)	(33,116)
Balance at 31 December 2016	7,275	617	(190,364)	(182,472)
Year ended 31 December 2017: Profit for the year		-	12,719	12,719
Balance at 31 December 2017	7,275	617	(177,645)	(169,753)

The notes on pages 10 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

TM North America Limited (formerly Northern & Shell North America Limited) is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is One Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London, United Kingdom, E14 5AP.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £000 (unless stated otherwise).

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group at the Balance Sheet date where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position' Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' –
 Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial
 instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details
 of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive
 income:
- · Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' Compensation for key management personnel.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

At the Balance Sheet date, TM North America Limited was a wholly owned subsidiary of Northern & Shell Limited and the results of TM North America Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of Northern & Shell Limited which are available from its registered office, The Northern & Shell Building, Number 10 Lower Thames Street, London, EC3R 6EN.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption provided in section 33.1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 from the requirement to disclose transactions with other wholly owned group members of Northern & Shell Limited.

On 28 February 2018, Trinity Mirror Network Limited and all entities controlled by it, were acquired by Reach plc (formerly Trinity Mirror plc). Further details of the transaction are disclosed in note 16, Events after the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.2 Going concern

The company has net current liabilities and net liabilities. A letter of support has been received from the intermediate parent company, Trinity Mirror Network Limited (formerly Northern & Shell Network Limited), stating that this company will provide financial support as necessary to enable the company to meet its obligations as and when they fall due. Accordingly, the directors are satisfied that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

1.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.4 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.5 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.6 Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date, and any adjustment to tax payable/receivable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the standard enacted rate of corporation tax in the UK of 17% (2016: 17%). Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

1.8 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the amount of the company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the company's net investment outstanding in respect of leases.

1.9 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

3	Operating profit/(loss)		
	Operating profit/(loss) for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	2017 £000	2016 £000
	Exchange (gains)/losses Operating lease charges	(15,950) (3)	29,945 (32)

4 Auditor's remuneration

Auditor's remuneration of £4,500 in respect of these financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 (2016: £4,500) is borne by a fellow group undertaking. There were no non audit services.

5 Directors' remuneration

All directors who served during the year were employed by other group companies and were remunerated for the qualifying services they provided to them. The value ascribed to these qualifying services in 2017 is £nil (2016: £nil).

There were no employees during the year other than the directors.

6 Interest receivable and similar income

		2017 £000	2016 £000
	Interest receivable from group undertakings	156	152
7	Interest payable and similar expenses	2017	2016
	Interest payable to group undertakings	£000 3,343	£000 3,250
			====

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Taxation	2017	2016
	£000	£000
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	<u>-</u>	21
Total deferred tax		<u>21</u>
Total tax charge		21
substantively enacted on 26 October 2015. An additional reduction to 17% (e substantively enacted on 6 September 2016. This will reduce the company's accordingly. The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge/(credit profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:	future current	tax charge
	2017 £000	2016 £000
Profit/(loss) before taxation	12,719 ———	(33,095)
Expected tax charge/(credit) based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016: 20.00%)	2,448	(6,619)
Effect of change in corporation tax rate	-	(3)
Deferred toy accet not recognised	(607)	6 6 4 2
Deferred tax asset not recognised		6,643
Group relief not paid for	(1,841)	-
•		- - 21
Group relief not paid for	(1,841)	
Group relief not paid for Taxation for the year The company has tax losses of £55.2 million (2016: £58.4 million) available to company has tax losses of £55.2 million (2016: £58.4 million)	(1,841)	21 ————————————————————————————————————
Group relief not paid for Taxation for the year The company has tax losses of £55.2 million (2016: £58.4 million) available to oprofits. A deferred tax asset has not been recognised as future benefit is not cert	(1,841)	21 ainst future
Group relief not paid for Taxation for the year The company has tax losses of £55.2 million (2016: £58.4 million) available to oprofits. A deferred tax asset has not been recognised as future benefit is not cert	(1,841)	21 ————————————————————————————————————

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

10 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2017 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direct Indirect
Trinity Mirror Marketing LL (formerly Northern & Shell		of Non trading	Ordinary	
Marketing LLC)	, menoa			100.00

Trinity Mirror Marketing LLC is 100% owned and incorporated in the United States of America, with a registered office at 101 Avenue of the Americas, Suite 934, New York, New York, 10013.

There were no changes in ownership or class of shares held during the year.

11 Debtors

	2017	2016
Amounts falling due within one year	0003	£000
Amounts due from group undertakings	8,303	8,931
Other debtors	9	55
Prepayments and accrued income	148	-
	8,460	8,986

Amounts due from group undertakings carry interest at 2% above base, are unsecured and repayable on demand. Amounts owed by dormant group undertakings, included in amounts due from group undertakings, are non interest bearing, unsecured and repayable on demand.

2047

2040

12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £000	£000
Redeemable Ordinary 'B' shares	900	900
Amounts due to group undertakings	176,980	189,857
Other creditors	148	30
		
	178,028	190,787

Amounts due to group undertakings carry interest at 2% above base, are unsecured and repayable on demand. Amounts owed to dormant group undertakings, included in amounts due to group undertakings, are non interest bearing, unsecured and repayable on demand.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

13	Provisions for liabilities	2017 £000	2016 £000
	Other provisions	185 ——	671 ——
	Movements on provisions:		Other provisions £000
	At 1 January 2017 Utilisation of provision		671 (486)
	At 31 December 2017		185

Other provisions relate to the provision for onerous rental commitments of £185,000 (2016: £671,000) at the company's former business premises, 1155 Avenue of the Americas. This provision is expected to be utilised during the period to 31 December 2018.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	·		
14	Share capital		
		2017	2016
		£000	£000
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	7,275,000 Ordinary A of £1 each	7,275	7,275
	225,000 Ordinary B of £1 each	225	225
		·	
		7,500	7,500
		===	
	Shares classified in shareholders' funds	7,275	7,275
	Shares classified as liabilities	225	225
		7,500	7,500
		===	===

Ordinary 'B' shares fulfil the definition of a liability and as such the consideration received, including a share premium of £3 each, has been included in creditors: amounts falling due within one year, under the heading of 'redeemable Ordinary 'B' shares' (note 12).

The rights attaching to the Ordinary 'B' shares differ to those attached to the Ordinary 'A' shares as stated in the Articles of Association of the company. The principal rights and restrictions attached to the 'B' Ordinary shares are as follows: 'B' Ordinary shareholders are not entitled to any dividends or distributions of income and the shares carry no right to participate in profits of the company; holders of 'B' Ordinary shares are entitled to receive payment on a return of assets on the liquidation or winding up of the company in an aggregate amount equal to 3 per cent of the total value of the assets available for distribution, divided amongst the holders of 'B' Ordinary shares in proportion to their respective shareholdings of 'B' Ordinary shares; and 'B' Ordinary shareholders' voting rights do not rank alongside 'A' Ordinary shareholders', the former having the right to receive notice of but not to attend or vote at a general meeting save in relation to a resolution proposing to vary any of the rights or privileges of the holders of the 'B' Ordinary shares.

During the year, the company's 225,000 ordinary B shares of £1 each were transferred from the holders of those shares to TM Publishing 1 plc (formerly Northern & Shell Plc), its immediate parent undertaking.

15 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

•	2017	2016
	0003	£000
Within one year	492	1,303
Between two and five years	-	539
	492	1,842
	<u></u>	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

16 Events after the reporting date

On 28 February 2018, the acquisition of 100% of the equity in Trinity Mirror Network Limited (formerly Northern & Shell Network Limited) was completed by Reach plc (formerly Trinity Mirror plc). The company's ultimate parent undertaking is now Reach plc.

17 Controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is TM Publishing 1 plc (formerly Northern & Shell plc).

The ultimate controlling party and the ultimate parent undertaking is Reach plc (formerly Trinity Mirror plc).

At the Balance Sheet date, the smallest and largest groups into which these accounts are consolidated are Northern & Shell Limited (formerly Northern & Shell Media Group Limited), a company registered in England. Copies of its financial statements can be obtained from: The Northern & Shell Building, Number 10 Lower Thames Street, London, EC3R 6EN, United Kingdom.