

Company Registration No. 01736668 (England and Wales)

**JOHN LIBBEY EUROTTEXT PLC**  
**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

WEDNESDAY



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# JOHN LIBBEY EUROTEXT PLC

## COMPANY INFORMATION

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<b>Directors</b>	G Cahn B Cahn	(Appointed 28 June 2017)
<b>Secretary</b>	B Cahn	
<b>Company number</b>	01736668	
<b>Registered office</b>	34 Anyards Road Cobham Surrey KT11 2LA	
<b>Auditor</b>	Riches and Company 34 Anyards Road Cobham Surrey KT11 2LA	

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# **JOHN LIBBEY EUROTEXT PLC**

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# JOHN LIBBEY EUROTEXT PLC

## STRATEGIC REPORT

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

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

### **Fair review of the business**

During 2017 the company continued to operate in a difficult market for medical publishing but managed to maintain a satisfactory level of turnover and gross profit. The directors maintained a policy of restricting costs and are pleased to report that only a small loss was made for the year, despite unavoidable exceptional payroll costs.

### **Principal risks and uncertainties**

The principal risks and uncertainties experienced by the company continue to be the restrictions on revenue streams relating to the sales of books, partly mitigated by the strength of the company in production and sale of medical journals. The directors recognise that increased restrictions in France on advertising revenue in relation to medical publications has had an impact on the total market in France, which represents the majority of the company's customer base. However, the company has maintained its market share in 2017.

### **Development and performance**

The directors are of the opinion that the company has performed satisfactorily in 2017 against a difficult market place and is well placed to take advantage of the improvements on activity levels in the coming year.

On behalf of the board

G Cahn  
Director



13 June 2018

# JOHN LIBBEY EUROTTEXT PLC

## DIRECTORS' REPORT

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

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The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

### Principal activities

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of production and distribution of books and magazines in Europe, primarily in France. The company reregistered as a public limited company on 21st July 2017.

### Directors

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

G Cahn

B Cahn

(Appointed 28 June 2017)

### Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £133,159. The directors do not recommend payment of a further dividend.

### Auditor

Riches and Company were reappointed as auditors of the company.

### 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.

On behalf of the board

G Cahn

Director

13 June 2018



# **JOHN LIBBEY EUROTEXT PLC**

## **DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017***

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The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

# JOHN LIBBEY EUROTEXT PLC

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### TO THE MEMBERS OF JOHN LIBBEY EUROTEXT PLC

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#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of John Libbey Eurotext plc (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the Profit And Loss Account, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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 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. 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.

#### Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

# JOHN LIBBEY EUROTEXT PLC

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

### TO THE MEMBERS OF JOHN LIBBEY EUROTEXT PLC

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#### **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 and the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

#### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

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

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



**Nicholas Caso (Senior Statutory Auditor)**  
for and on behalf of Riches and Company

13 June 2018

**Chartered Accountants**  
**Statutory Auditor**

34 Anyards Road  
Cobham  
Surrey  
KT11 2LA



# JOHN LIBBEY EUROTTEXT PLC

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover	3	3,937,173	3,921,297
Cost of sales		(2,935,362)	(2,915,189)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<u>1,001,811</u>	<u>1,006,108</u>
Administrative expenses		(1,076,161)	(928,013)
<b>Operating (loss)/profit</b>	4	<u>(74,350)</u>	<u>78,095</u>
Interest receivable and similar income	7	38,003	31,791
<b>(Loss)/profit before taxation</b>		<u>(36,347)</u>	<u>109,886</u>
Tax on loss/profit	8	(1,700)	(6,963)
<b>(Loss)/profit for the financial year</b>		<u><u>(38,047)</u></u>	<u><u>102,923</u></u>

The Profit And Loss Account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

# JOHN LIBBEY EUROTEXT PLC

## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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	2017 £	2016 £
(Loss)/profit for the year	(38,047)	102,923
Other comprehensive income		
Currency translation differences	32,730	130,822
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>(5,317)</u>	<u>233,745</u>

# JOHN LIBBEY EUROTEXT PLC

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	11		34,230		28,789
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks	13	315,872		368,896	
Debtors	14	1,523,644		1,207,153	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,142,817		1,360,720	
		<u>2,982,333</u>		<u>2,936,769</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	15	<u>(1,853,229)</u>		<u>(1,663,748)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			1,129,104		1,273,021
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>1,163,334</u>		<u>1,301,810</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	16		50,000		1,000
Profit and loss reserves			<u>1,113,334</u>		<u>1,300,810</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>1,163,334</u>		<u>1,301,810</u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 13 June 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

G Cahn  
Director



Company Registration No. 01736668

# JOHN LIBBEY EUROTEXT PLC

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
<b>Balance at 1 January 2016</b>		1,000	1,195,521	1,196,521
<b>Year ended 31 December 2016:</b>				
Profit for the year		-	102,923	102,923
Other comprehensive income:				
Currency translation differences		-	130,822	130,822
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	233,745	233,745
Dividends	9	-	(128,456)	(128,456)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2016</b>		1,000	1,300,810	1,301,810
<b>Year ended 31 December 2017:</b>				
Loss for the year		-	(38,047)	(38,047)
Other comprehensive income:				
Currency translation differences		-	32,730	32,730
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(5,317)	(5,317)
Bonus issue of shares	16	49,000	(49,000)	49,000
Dividends	9	-	(133,159)	(133,159)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2017</b>		50,000	1,113,334	1,163,334

# JOHN LIBBEY EUROTTEXT PLC

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>					
Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations	17		(108,864)		82,309
Income taxes paid			(1,700)		(6,963)
<b>Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities</b>			(110,564)		75,346
<b>Investing activities</b>					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(17,502)		(11,747)	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets		5,319		-	
Interest received		38,003		31,791	
<b>Net cash generated from investing activities</b>			25,820		20,044
<b>Financing activities</b>					
Dividends paid		(133,159)		(128,456)	
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>			(133,159)		(128,456)
<b>Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents</b>			(217,903)		(33,066)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			1,360,720		1,393,786
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>			1,142,817		1,360,720

# JOHN LIBBEY EUROTEXT PLC

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

John Libbey Eurotext plc is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 34 Anyards Road, Cobham, Surrey, KT11 2LA and the principal place of business is 127, avenue de la Republique, Montrouge, Paris, France. The company was reregistered as a public limited company on 21 July 2017.

#### **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; the functional currency of the company is the Euro. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### **1.2 Going concern**

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### **1.3 Turnover**

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

#### **1.4 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery	25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

# JOHN LIBBEY EUROTEXT PLC

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

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

#### 1.7 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.

#### 1.8 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.

# JOHN LIBBEY EUROTEXT PLC

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### **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.

##### **Other financial assets**

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

##### **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.

##### **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.



# JOHN LIBBEY EUROTEXT PLC

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

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **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.

#### **Other financial liabilities**

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

#### **Derecognition of financial liabilities**

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

### 1.9 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.

### 1.10 Taxation

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

#### **Current tax**

The tax currently payable is French jurisdiction corporate tax 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 French tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

#### **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by significant timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

# JOHN LIBBEY EUROTEXT PLC

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

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### 1.12 Leases

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.

#### 1.13 Foreign exchange

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All realised foreign exchange differences are charged to the profit and loss account for the year. Exchange differences on re-conversion from functional currency are treated as movements on the statement of total recognised gains and losses.

### 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.

### 3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
<b>Turnover analysed by class of business</b>		
Sale of medical publications	3,937,173	3,921,297
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	2017 £	2016 £
<b>Other significant revenue</b>		
Interest income	38,003	31,791
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

# JOHN LIBBEY EUROTTEXT PLC

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

### 3 Turnover and other revenue

(Continued)

	2017 £	2016 £
<b>Turnover analysed by geographical market</b>		
European Union	3,600,195	3,569,784
Rest of the world	336,978	351,513
	<u>3,937,173</u>	<u>3,921,297</u>

### 4 Operating (loss)/profit

	2017 £	2016 £
Operating (loss)/profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange gains	(785)	(924)
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	6,100	5,500
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	11,573	9,596
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(4,831)	-
Amortisation of intangible assets	-	8,353
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	1,595,384	1,542,407
Operating lease charges	158,224	132,836
	<u>1,595,384</u>	<u>1,542,407</u>

Exchange differences recognised in profit or loss during the year, except for those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, amounted to £785 (2016 - £924).

### 5 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2017 Number	2016 Number
Production	25	26
Administration	9	8
	<u>34</u>	<u>34</u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2017 £	2016 £
Wages and salaries	<u>1,990,995</u>	<u>1,918,901</u>

# JOHN LIBBEY EUROTEXT PLC

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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**6 Directors' remuneration**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Remuneration for qualifying services	<u>242,267</u>	<u>226,237</u>

Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Remuneration for qualifying services	<u>188,655</u>	<u>226,237</u>

**7 Interest receivable and similar income**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Interest income</b>		
Interest on bank deposits	<u>38,003</u>	<u>31,791</u>

Investment income includes the following:

Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>38,003</u>	<u>31,791</u>
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**8 Taxation**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Current tax</b>		
Foreign current tax on profits for the current period	<u>1,700</u>	<u>6,963</u>

# JOHN LIBBEY EUROTEXT PLC

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

### 8 Taxation

(Continued)

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected (credit)/charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
(Loss)/profit before taxation	(36,347)	109,886
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in France of 33.30% (2016: 33.30%)	(12,104)	36,592
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	3,928	5,407
Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit	(18,165)	(14,167)
Unutilised tax losses carried forward	26,557	-
Adjustments in respect of prior years	1,700	-
Foreign exchange differences	(216)	(20,869)
Tax expense for the year	1,700	6,963

### 9 Dividends

	2017 £	2016 £
Final paid	133,159	128,456

### 10 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2017	16,707
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2017	16,707
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 December 2017	-
At 31 December 2016	-

# JOHN LIBBEY EUROTEXT PLC

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

### 11 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 January 2017	217,051	26,474	243,525
Additions	3,298	14,204	17,502
Disposals	(5,953)	(26,473)	(32,426)
At 31 December 2017	214,396	14,205	228,601
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 January 2017	188,914	25,822	214,736
Depreciation charged in the year	7,859	3,714	11,573
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(5,953)	(25,985)	(31,938)
At 31 December 2017	190,820	3,551	194,371
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 December 2017	23,576	10,654	34,230
At 31 December 2016	28,138	651	28,789

### 12 Financial instruments

	2017 £	2016 £
<b>Carrying amount of financial assets</b>		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	1,376,313	1,080,319
<b>Carrying amount of financial liabilities</b>		
Measured at amortised cost	1,853,229	1,663,748

### 13 Stocks

	2017 £	2016 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	315,872	368,896

### 14 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	1,185,552	962,535
Other debtors	190,761	117,784
Prepayments and accrued income	147,331	126,834
	1,523,644	1,207,153

# JOHN LIBBEY EUROTTEXT PLC

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

### 15 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	1,094,277	1,038,361
Other creditors	344,986	268,575
Accruals and deferred income	413,966	356,812
	<u>1,853,229</u>	<u>1,663,748</u>

### 16 Share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
50,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	50,000	1,000
	<u>50,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

### Reconciliation of movements during the year:

	Ordinary Number
At 1 January 2017	1,000
Bonus issue	49,000
At 31 December 2017	<u>50,000</u>

On 10 July 2017 49,000 ordinary shares were issued at par as a bonus issue.

# JOHN LIBBEY EUROTEXT PLC

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

### 17 Cash generated from operations

	2017 £	2016 £
(Loss)/profit for the year after tax	(38,047)	102,923
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Taxation charged	1,700	6,963
Investment income	(38,003)	(31,791)
Gain on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(4,831)	-
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	-	8,353
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	11,573	9,596
Currency translation differences on foreign currency net investments	32,730	130,822
<b>Movements in working capital:</b>		
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	53,024	(21,419)
(Increase) in debtors	(316,491)	(222,884)
Increase in creditors	189,481	99,746
<b>Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations</b>	<b>(108,864)</b>	<b>82,309</b>