

Company Registration No. 1767018 (England and Wales)

POLITY PRESS LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



POLITY PRESS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Dr D Held Dr J Thompson
Secretary	Dr D Held
Company number	1767018
Registered office	Quadrant House - Floor 6 4 Thomas More Square London E1W 1YW
Auditor	UHY Hacker Young Quadrant House 4 Thomas More Square London E1W 1YW
Business address	65 Bridge Street Cambridge Cambridgeshire CB2 1UR

POLITY PRESS LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 10

POLITY PRESS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

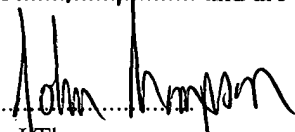
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Notes	2015 £	£	2014 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		19,582		28,988
Current assets					
Stocks		1,005,660		907,093	
Debtors	5	1,469,451		1,321,312	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,664,912		1,385,509	
		<u>4,140,023</u>		<u>3,613,914</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(1,304,745)</u>		<u>(993,224)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>2,835,278</u>		<u>2,620,690</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>2,854,860</u>		<u>2,649,678</u>
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(3,038)</u>		<u>(5,138)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>2,851,822</u></u>		<u><u>2,644,540</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		2		2
Capital redemption reserve			1		1
Profit and loss reserves			<u>2,851,819</u>		<u>2,644,537</u>
Total equity			<u><u>2,851,822</u></u>		<u><u>2,644,540</u></u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 03/08/2016 and are signed on its behalf by:



Dr J Thompson

Director

Company Registration No. 1767018

POLITY PRESS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Polity Press Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Quadrant House - Floor 6, 4 Thomas More Square, London, E1W 1YW.

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 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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 £.

The financial statements have been prepared on 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.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 are the first financial statements of Polity Press Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 January 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Turnover

The company has three main revenue streams these being sales through the third-party stockholder, invoiced sales and un-invoiced sales.

Sales made through the third-party stockholder are recognised upon despatch of the goods. Invoiced sales are recognised on the invoice date and in line with the point at which the service is provided. Un-invoiced sales are recognised when the proceeds of these sales are received.

In all cases the turnover recognised represents net amounts receivable, excluding VAT.

1.3 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% straight line
Furniture, fixtures & equipment	10% straight line

POLITY PRESS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.4 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.

1.5 Stocks

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

Work in progress is recognised as costs incurred in the current period in relation to works which are not due to publish till after the year end.

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.

POLITY PRESS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.7 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 statement of financial position 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.

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

POLITY PRESS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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 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 receipts 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.

1.8 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.

1.9 Taxation

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

POLITY PRESS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

Deferred tax

Deferred taxation is provided at appropriate rates on all timing differences using the liability method only to the extent that, in the opinion of the there is a reasonable probability that a liability or asset will crystallise in the foreseeable future.

1.10 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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to the company's defined contribution pension scheme are charged to the profit and loss account as they become payable.

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

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.

1.14 Grant Income

Grant income is accounted for on a received basis. The income is received in relation to expenses incurred by the company and therefore this income is set off against the expenditure to which it relates.

POLITY PRESS LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015****2 Employees**

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

	2015 Number	2014 Number
Total	26	27

3 Directors' remuneration

	2015 £	2014 £
Remuneration paid to directors	130,041	128,000

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Furniture, fixtures & equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2015	145,525	12,329	157,854
Additions	1,593	2,153	3,746
At 31 December 2015	147,118	14,482	161,600
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2015	119,271	9,595	128,866
Depreciation charged in the year	12,358	794	13,152
At 31 December 2015	131,629	10,389	142,018
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2015	15,489	4,093	19,582
At 31 December 2014	26,254	2,734	28,988

POLITY PRESS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

5 Debtors

	2015	2014
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,425,395	1,226,346
Other debtors	44,056	94,966
	<u>1,469,451</u>	<u>1,321,312</u>

Included within trade debtors are advances of £65,146 which are deemed to be non-current receivables.

Advances receivable of £215,795 (2014: £191,261) have been reclassified from other debtors to trade debtors in both the current and prior periods.

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2015	2014
	£	£
Trade creditors	896,593	572,167
Corporation tax	44,359	47,566
Other taxation and social security	22,203	19,599
Other creditors	341,590	353,892
	<u>1,304,745</u>	<u>993,224</u>

Royalties payable of £443,642 (2014: £388,339) have been reclassified from other creditors to trade creditors in both the current and prior periods.

7 Provisions for liabilities

	2015	2014
	£	£
Deferred tax liabilities	3,038	5,138
	<u>3,038</u>	<u>5,138</u>

POLITY PRESS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

8 Called up share capital

	2015	2014
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Authorised		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Issued and fully paid		
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

9 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006.

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Gregory Chong.

The auditor was UHY Hacker Young.

POLITY PRESS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

10 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

The company holds its offices under an operating lease which expires in 2019.

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:

	2015	2014
	£	£
Within one year	24,900	24,900
Between two and five years	51,875	76,775
	<u>76,775</u>	<u>101,675</u>

11 Parent company

The ultimate controlling parties are the directors who each have an equal interest in the company.