THE ASSOCIATION OF LEARNED AND PROFESSIONAL SOCIETY PUBLISHERS

(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021
THE ASSOCIATION OF LEARNED AND PROFESSIONAL SOCIETY PUBLISHERS

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors
C J Hill
D M Dixon
N O'Connor
R A Cookson
W Queen
A K Lang
N Buckland (Appointed 1 January 2022)
S Anderton (Appointed 1 January 2022)

Secretary
W Sime

Company number
04081634

Registered office
Egale 1
80 St Albans Road
Watford
Hertfordshire
WD17 1DL

Auditor
Myers Clark
Egale 1
80 St Albans Road
Watford
Hertfordshire
WD17 1DL
# The Association of Learned and Professional Society Publishers

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THE ASSOCIATION OF LEARNED AND PROFESSIONAL SOCIETY PUBLISHERS

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Principal activities
The principal activities of the company in the year under review were those of serving, representing and strengthening the community of not-for-profit publishers.

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

C J Hill
D M Dixon
N O'Connor
P H Alexander (Resigned 31 December 2021)
R A Cookson
W Queen
A K Lang
N Buckland (Appointed 1 January 2022)
S Anderton (Appointed 1 January 2022)

Auditor
In accordance with the Company’s Articles, a resolution proposing that Myers Clark be reappointed as auditors of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of directors’ responsibilities
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;
• 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.

Statement of disclosure to auditor
So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company’s auditor are unaware. Additionally, the directors 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 auditors are aware of that information.
THE ASSOCIATION OF LEARNED AND PROFESSIONAL SOCIETY PUBLISHERS

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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

On behalf of the board

C J Hill
Director

26 April 2022
THE ASSOCIATION OF LEARNED AND PROFESSIONAL SOCIETY
PUBLISHERS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF LEARNED AND PROFESSIONAL SOCIETY
PUBLISHERS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Association of Learned and Professional Society Publishers (the
‘company’) for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the statement of income and retained
earnings, the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, including 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 2021 and of its profit 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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors’ use of the going concern basis of
accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or
conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company’s ability to continue as a
going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the
relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial
statements and our auditor’s report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained
within the annual report. 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. 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 course of
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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the
financial statements themselves. 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 directors’ report for the financial year for which the financial statements are
  prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
• the directors’ report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT (CONTINUED)
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF LEARNED AND PROFESSIONAL SOCIETY PUBLISHERS

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 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; or
• the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies’ exemption in preparing the directors’ report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.
Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

In identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we considered the following;

- The nature of the industry and sector, control environment and business performance including the design of the remuneration policies, key drivers for trustee remuneration, bonus levels and performance targets;
- results of our enquiries of Management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities;
- any matters we identified having obtained and review the charitable company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to;
- identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulation and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
- detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- the internal controls established to mitigate risks of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- the matters discussed among the audit engagement team regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud.

As a result of these procedures, we considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud. In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override.

We also obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the charitable company operates in, focusing on provisions of those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The key laws and regulations we considered in this context included the UK Companies Act.

In addition, we considered provisions of other laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. These included the Employment law.

Audit response to risks identified

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:
- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias; and
- investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:
- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- reading the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance; and
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims.
THE ASSOCIATION OF LEARNED AND PROFESSIONAL SOCIETY PUBLISHERS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF LEARNED AND PROFESSIONAL SOCIETY PUBLISHERS

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council’s website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor’s report.

Use of our report
This report is made solely to the company’s members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company’s members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor’s report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company’s members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Paul Windmill (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Myers Clark

Date: ......................

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Egale 1
80 St Albans Road
Watford
Hertfordshire
WD17 1DL
THE ASSOCIATION OF LEARNED AND PROFESSIONAL SOCIETY PUBLISHERS

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover</td>
<td>624,498</td>
<td>584,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of sales</td>
<td>(70,911)</td>
<td>(95,076)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gross profit</strong></td>
<td>553,587</td>
<td>489,018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative expenses</td>
<td>(498,350)</td>
<td>(483,261)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating profit</strong></td>
<td>55,237</td>
<td>5,757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest receivable and similar income</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>13,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair value gains on investments</td>
<td>39,779</td>
<td>10,057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Profit before taxation</strong></td>
<td>95,373</td>
<td>29,014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax on profit</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>(20,906)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Profit for the financial year</strong></td>
<td>74,467</td>
<td>23,912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retained earnings brought forward</td>
<td>984,079</td>
<td>960,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retained earnings carried forward</td>
<td>1,058,546</td>
<td>984,079</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE ASSOCIATION OF LEARNED AND PROFESSIONAL SOCIETY PUBLISHERS

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>£</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fixed assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangible assets</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>27,737</td>
<td>18,880</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>660,508</td>
<td>624,891</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>688,245</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debtors</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>175,798</td>
<td>98,303</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash at bank and in hand</td>
<td></td>
<td>680,936</td>
<td>653,313</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>856,734</td>
<td>751,616</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>(462,840)</td>
<td>(407,550)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net current assets</td>
<td></td>
<td>393,894</td>
<td>344,066</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total assets less current liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,082,139</td>
<td>987,837</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisions for liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td>(23,593)</td>
<td>(3,758)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net assets</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,058,546</td>
<td>984,079</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital and reserves</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit and loss reserves</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,058,546</td>
<td>984,079</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These financial statements have been prepared 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 26 April 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Catherine Hill
Director

Company Registration No. 04081634
1 Accounting policies

Company information
The Association of Learned and Professional Society Publishers is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Egale 1, 80 St Albans Road, Watford, Hertfordshire, WD17 1DL.

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 under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover
Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and is recognised on an accruals basis. For example, where subscriptions are invoiced in advance the income is deferred and released into the profit and loss account over the period to which the income relates to.

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:

- Fixtures, fittings & equipment
- Equipment - 33% straight line; Database - 25% straight line

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 Fixed asset investments
Interests are initially measured at transaction price excluding transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss as incurred. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit and loss account, or a loss exceeds the accumulated gains recognised in equity; such gains and loss are recognised in profit or loss.

1.5 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.
1 Accounting policies  

1.6 Financial instruments  
The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 ‘Basic 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.

Basic financial assets  
Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price.

Basic financial liabilities  
Basic financial liabilities 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.

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

Current tax  
The company does not trade for profit and is therefore only subject to corporation tax on any interest receivable and capital gains arising on disposal of fixed asset investments during the year.

Deferred tax  
Full provision is made for deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from timing differences between the recognition of gains and losses in the accounts and their recognition for tax purposes.

1.8 Employee benefits  
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.

1.9 Retirement benefits  
Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.10 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 in the period are included in profit or loss.
2 Employees

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2021 Number</th>
<th>2020 Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Fair value gain on investments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2021 £</th>
<th>2020 £</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fair value gains/(losses)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in value of financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss</td>
<td>37,121</td>
<td>10,057</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 Taxation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2021 £</th>
<th>2020 £</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current tax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK corporation tax on profits for the current period</td>
<td>1,084</td>
<td>2,209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustments in respect of prior periods</td>
<td>(13)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total current tax</td>
<td>1,071</td>
<td>2,209</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2021 £</th>
<th>2020 £</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deferred tax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Origination and reversal of timing differences</td>
<td>19,835</td>
<td>2,893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total tax charge</td>
<td>20,906</td>
<td>5,102</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The company does not trade for profit and is therefore only subject to corporation tax on any interest receivable and capital gains arising on disposal of fixed asset investments during the year.
### 5 Tangible fixed assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Plant and machinery etc £</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At 1 January 2021</td>
<td>142,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additions</td>
<td>14,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At 31 December 2021</td>
<td>157,230</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depreciation and impairment</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At 1 January 2021</td>
<td>123,545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation charged in the year</td>
<td>5,948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At 31 December 2021</td>
<td>129,493</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Carrying amount</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At 31 December 2021</td>
<td>27,737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At 31 December 2020</td>
<td>18,880</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6 Fixed asset investments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other investments other than loans</th>
<th>£</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>660,508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>624,891</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Movements in fixed asset investments

### Cost or valuation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investments £</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At 1 January 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain to fair value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash held for reinvestment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposals (384,609)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At 31 December 2021</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Carrying amount

| At 31 December 2021 | 660,508 |
| At 31 December 2020 | 624,891 |
THE ASSOCIATION OF LEARNED AND PROFESSIONAL SOCIETY PUBLISHERS

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

7  Debtors

    Amounts falling due within one year:

                      2021   2020
                      £     £
    Trade debtors      135,175  49,170
    Other debtors      40,623   49,133
                      175,798  98,303

8  Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

                      2021   2020
                      £     £
    Trade creditors    5,216   9,677
    Corporation tax    1,084   2,209
    Other taxation and social security 44,705  35,997
    Deferred income    374,349  332,470
    Other creditors    37,486   27,197
                      462,840 407,550

9  Members’ liability

The company is limited by guarantee, not having a share capital and consequently the liability of members is limited, subject to an undertaking by each member to contribute to the net assets or liabilities of the company on winding up such amounts as may be required not exceeding £1.
1. 220406 2021 Annual accounts FINAL FOR SIGNATURE

Final Audit Report

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<th>2022-05-27</th>
</tr>
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<td>By:</td>
<td>RUTH LEIGHTON (<a href="mailto:RUTH.LEIGHTON@ALPSP.ORG">RUTH.LEIGHTON@ALPSP.ORG</a>)</td>
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