Financial Statements

December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015

(With Independent Auditor's Report Thereon)

## Financial Statements

December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015

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#### **Independent Auditor's Report**

The Board of Directors eLife Sciences Publications, Ltd:

#### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of eLife Sciences Publications, Ltd, which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, and the related statements of activities, functional expenses, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we have been engaged to state to them in this 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.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

### Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

## Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly in all material respects, the financial position of eLife Sciences Publications Ltd as of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Justin Shakespeare, Certified Public Accountant, licensed auditor State of California for and on behalf of KPMG LLP Cambridge, United Kingdom

18 May 2017

#### **Balance Sheets**

## December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015

## (In thousands)

Assets'		2016	2015
Current assets;			
Cash and cash equivalents	£	1,971	2,038
Other receivables		198	132
Total current assets		2,169	2,170
Property, plant, and equipment:			
Machinery and equipment		99	93
Leasehold improvements		87	87
		186	180
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization		(169)	(128)
Net property, plant, and equipment		17	52
Total assets	£	2,186	2,222
Liabilities and Net Assets			
Current liabilities:			
Trade accounts payable	£	128	82
Accrued expenses		1,034	726
Deferred income		593	816
Other liabilities		59	53
Total current liabilities		1,814	1,677
Net assets:			
Unrestricted net assets		372	545
Total net assets	•	372	545
Total liabilities and net assets	. £	2,186	2,222

None of the net assets of the Company are either temporarily or permanently restricted.

## Statements of Activities

## Years ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015

## (In thousands)

	2016	2015
Revenues:		
Contributions	4,641	4,154
Total revenues	4,641	4,154
Expenses:		
Program services: Journal expenses	4,578	3,544
Supporting services:  Management and general	236	312
Total services expenses	4,814	3,856
Change in net assets	(173)	298
Net assets, beginning of year	545	247
Net assets, end of year	372	545

All activities relate to changes in unrestricted net assets.

Statements of Functional Expenses

Year ended December 31, 2016

(In thousands)

		Program services	Supporting services	Total functional expenses
		Journal expenses	Management and general	· .
Salaries	£	1,386	88	1,474
Payroll taxes		147	10	157
Employee benefits		74	8	. 82
Occupancy		142	10	152
Editorial costs		1,489	**	1,489
Professional fees		61	214	275
Marketing expenses		271	***	271
Other expenses		968	(97)	871
Depreciation and amortisation		40	3	43
Total functional expenses	£	4,578	236	4,814

Year ended December 31, 2015

(In thousands)

,		Program services	Supporting services	Total functional expenses
		Journal expenses	Management and general	·
Salaries	£	1,158	84	1,242
Payroll taxes		125	9	134
Employee benefits		60	5	65
Occupancy		141	11	152
Editorial costs		1,294	40 <b>1</b>	1,294
Professional fees		28	224	252
Marketing expenses		247	-	247
Other expenses		440	(25)	415
Depreciation and amortisation		51	4	55
Total functional expenses	£	3,544	312	3,856

## Statements of Cash Flows

# Years ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015

## (In thousands)

		2016	2015
Cash flows provided by operating activities:			
Change in net assets	£	(173)	298
Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization		43	55
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
(Increase) / decrease in other current assets		(66)	22
Increase / (decrease) in trade accounts payable		46	(69)
Increase in accrued expenses		308	252
(Decrease) / increase in deferred revenue		(223)	180
Increase in other liabilities		6	13
Net cash (used in) / provided by operating activities		(59)	751
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchases of fixed assets		(8)	(14)
Net cash (used in) investing activities		(8)	(14)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		(67)	. 737
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		2,038	1,301
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year		1,971	2,038

Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2016 and 2015
(Sterling in thousands)

#### (1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### (a) Description of Business

The Company was incorporated on 6 October 2011 as a limited liability non-profit non-stock corporation in the State of Delaware, USA, with company number 5030732. It is registered in the UK with company number FC030576 and branch number BR015634. It is exempt from USA Federal income tax under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

The primary purpose of the Company is to operate exclusively for charitable, scientific and educational purposes, including, but not limited to, the operation of an open access journal for scientific research, as well as such other activities as required to support the mission of such journal.

#### (b) Basis of preparation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

Net assets, revenues, gains, and losses are classified based on the existence or absence of donor-imposed restrictions. Accordingly, the net assets of the Company and changes therein are classified and reported as follows:

Unrestricted net assets – Net assets that are not subject to any donor-imposed stipulations.

Temporarily restricted net assets – Net assets subject to donor-imposed restrictions on their use that may be met either by actions of the Company or the passage of time.

Permanently restricted net assets – Net assets subject to donor-imposed or other legal restrictions requiring that the principal be maintained permanently by the Company.

As the Company does not consider that any donor-imposed stipulations exceed those already in place due to the Company's bye-laws, all net assets, revenue, gains and losses have been classified as relating to unrestricted net assets.

#### (c) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include the useful lives of fixed assets, the valuation of fixed assets, and other contingencies.

Notes to Financial Statements
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### (d) Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

#### (e) Recognition of Grant Income

In accordance with ASC 958-605, the Company records contributions received from funders as increases in unrestricted net assets, and presents these contributions as Contributions in the Statement of Activities.

Where contributions relate to funding promises, the contributions are recognised to the extent that any associated conditions are substantially met.

The Company has received conditional funding promises from its Sponsors. These promises are subject to the contributions being drawn down by the Company to meet expected cash requirements consistent with forecasts approved by the Sponsors. These contributions are recognised as income in the period for which the funding has been authorised by the Sponsors. The available contributions as at the balance sheet date are £27m. The maximum draw down in each year is limited, with a limit of not less than £5m.

Since two of the Sponsors, the Howard Hughes Medical Institute and the Wellcome Trust, are also members of the Company their Contributions in the year of £4,641,000 (2015: £3,686,000) are related party transactions. No amounts from related parties were outstanding at 31 December 2016 (2015: £nil).

#### (f) Property, Plant, and Equipment

Plant, and equipment are stated at cost.

Depreciation on plant and equipment is calculated on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated useful life of plant and equipment is 3 years. Total depreciation for the year ended December 31, 2016 was £43,000 (2015: £55,000).

#### (g) Research and Development and Advertising

Research and development and advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Research and development costs amounted to £738,000 in 2016 (2015: £290,000). Advertising costs amounted to £23,000 in 2016 (2015: £9,000).

## (h) Functional Allocation of Expenses

The costs of providing the various programs and supporting services are summarised on a functional basis in the statement of functional expenses. Certain costs are allocated among the programs and supporting services benefited.

Notes to Financial Statements
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#### (i) Income Taxes

The Company is exempt from federal income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. The Company believes that it has taken no significant uncertain tax positions.

## (j) Retirement Plans

The Company operates a defined contribution pension plan, and also contributes to the defined contribution pension plans of some of its employees. Contributions payable by the Company are expensed as incurred.

#### (k) Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets, such as property, plant, and equipment are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. If circumstances require a long-lived asset or asset group be tested for possible impairment, the Company first compares undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by that asset or asset group to its carrying value. If the carrying value of the long-lived asset or asset group is not recoverable on an undiscounted cash flow basis, an impairment is recognized to the extent that the carrying value exceeds its fair value. Fair value is determined through various valuation techniques including discounted cash flow models, quoted market values and third-party independent appraisals, as considered necessary.

#### (1) Commitments and Contingencies

Liabilities for loss contingencies arising from claims, assessments, litigation, fines, and penalties and other sources are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Legal costs incurred in connection with loss contingencies are expensed as incurred.

#### (m) Fair Value Measurements

The estimated fair value amounts for specific groups of financial instruments are presented within the footnotes applicable to such items. Accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued expenses are stated at the transaction price, which approximates fair value, due to their short term to maturity.

#### (n) Recently Issued Accounting Standards

The company does not consider that any recently issued accounting standards will have a material effect on the financial statements when adopted.

## (2) Significant Risks and Uncertainties Including Business and Credit Concentrations

The contributions received by the Company from funders is highly concentrated, and relates to two organisations, which contributed 50% each of the contributions in 2016 (2015: three organisations 44.5%, 44.2%, 11.3%).

Notes to Financial Statements
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#### (3) Fair Value Measurements and the Fair Value Option

#### (a) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The following table presents the carrying amounts and estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments.

		2016 (in thousands)		2015 (in thousands)	
		Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets:	£	1.071	1,971	2,038	2,038
Cash and cash equivalents Other receivables	ŗ	1,971 198	1,971	132	132
Financial liabilities:					
Trade accounts payable		128	128	82	82
Accrued expenses		1,034	1,034	726	726
Other liabilities		59	59	53	53

The carrying amounts shown in the table are included in the balance sheet under the indicated captions.

The fair values of the financial instruments shown in the above table as of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 represent the amounts that would be received if those assets were sold or that would be paid to transfer those liabilities in an orderly transaction between market participants at that date. Those fair value measurements maximize the use of observable inputs. However, in situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability at the measurement date, the fair value measurement reflects the Company's own judgments about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. Those judgments are developed by the Company based on the best information available in the circumstances, including expected cash flows and appropriately risk-adjusted discount rates, available observable and unobservable inputs.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments:

• Cash and cash equivalents, other receivables, trade accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities: The carrying amounts, at face value or cost plus accrued interest, approximate fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2016 and 2015 (Sterling in thousands)

#### (4) Leases

At December 31, 2016 and 2015 the Company had a noncancelable operating lease, for office property, that expires in 2018. There are no contingent rentals under the lease agreement.

Minimum rent payments under operating leases are recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease including any periods of free rent. Rental expense for operating leases (except those with lease terms of a month or less that were not renewed) during 2016 and 2015 consisted of the following:

	(in thousands)	2016	2015
Minimum rentals	£	72	73

Future minimum lease payments under noncancelable operating leases as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 are:

	(in thousands)		2016	2015
Years from balance sheet date:				
One year			69	51
Two years		_	49	
Total minimum lease payments		£	118	51

#### (5) Retirement plans

The Company makes contributions into employees' defined contribution pension plans. All employees are eligible to participate. The Company contributes between 6% and 10% of pay.

Total retirement plan costs for the year ended December 31, 2016 were £81,000 (2015: £64,000).

#### (6) Commitments and Contingencies

The Company is not engaged in any legal proceedings.

#### (7) Subsequent events

The Company has evaluated subsequent events from the balance sheet date through 18 May 2017, the date at which the financial statements were available to be issued, and determined that there are no other items to disclose.