

27 February 2006

PEARSON 2005 PRELIMINARY RESULTS:  
ALL-ROUND GROWTH, RECORD YEAR IN EDUCATION AND RECORD CASH GENERATION

- **Strong performance.** Sales up 9%; adjusted operating profit up 22% to £509m; adjusted EPS up 24% to 34.1p.
- **Record cash generation.** 113% of operating profit converted to cash; total free cash flow up 52% to £431m.
- **Above-market growth.** Pearson growing faster than its markets in School, Higher Education, Professional, FT Publishing and IDC.
- **Record results at Pearson Education,** our largest business. Sales up 12% to £2.66bn and profits up 22% to £348m.
- **All-round profit growth.** FT Group up 37% to £101m and Penguin up 4% to £60m.
- **Higher returns.** Return on invested capital up to 6.7% (7.2% at constant currency) from 6.2%.

Marjorie Scardino, chief executive, said: "These excellent results illustrate the quality and potential of the business we have built. Our leadership in growth markets, our innovation and our efficiencies give us real momentum and we expect our strong performance to continue in 2006 and beyond."

£ millions	2005	2004	Headline growth	Underlying growth
<b>Business performance</b>				
Sales - continuing	4,096	3,696	11%	9%
Adjusted operating profit - continuing	509	400	27%	22%
Adjusted profit before tax	422	350	21%	23%
Adjusted earnings per share	34.1p	27.5p	24%	24%
Operating cash flow	570	418	36%	--
Free cash flow	431	284	52%	--
Return on invested capital	6.7%	6.2%	--	--
Net debt	996	1,221	18%	--
<b>Statutory results</b>				
Operating profit	536	404	33%	--
Profit before tax	466	325	43%	--
Basic earnings per share	78.2p	32.9p	138%	--
Basic earnings per share – continuing	40.4p	30.8p	31%	--
Cash flow from operations	875	705	24%	--
Dividend per share	27.0p	25.4p	6%	--

*Throughout this statement, we refer to business performance measures for total operations and growth rates on an underlying basis (ie excluding currency movements and portfolio changes) unless otherwise stated. The 'business performance' measures are non-GAAP measures and reconciliations to the equivalent statutory heading under IFRS are included in notes to the accounts 2, 5, 7, 12 and 14. Profit measures within business performance are presented on an adjusted basis to exclude: i) other net gains and losses arising in connection with the sale of subsidiaries, investments and associates; ii) amortisation of acquired intangible assets; and iii) short-term fluctuations in the market value of financial instruments (under IAS39) and other currency movements (under IAS21).*

## 2005 OVERVIEW

Pearson predicted that 2005 would be a year of strong growth and financial progress, driven by education, our largest business. We are reporting today that Pearson Education had its best year ever; that the FT Group achieved a further significant profit improvement; and that we see good prospects for continued growth in 2006 and beyond.

Pearson's sales increased 9% in 2005, the fastest rate of growth for five years. Adjusted operating profit increased by 22%, well ahead of sales, with profits improving in all businesses. Operating margin improved by 1.6% points to 12.4%. Adjusted earnings per share were 34.1p, up 24%.

In 2005, Pearson generated more cash than ever before, increasing operating cash flow by £152m or 36% to £570m and free cash flow by £147m or 52% to £431m. Cash conversion was particularly strong at 113% of operating profit. Average working capital: sales at Pearson Education and Penguin improved by a further 2% points to 27.4%, even as we continued significant investment in new products and services that will support our future growth.

Our return on invested capital improved to 6.7%, or 7.2% at constant currency, from 6.2% in 2004.

Our statutory results show an increase in operating profit to £536m (£404m in 2004) and in statutory basic earnings per share to 78.2p (32.9p in 2004), benefiting from a £302m profit from Recoletos. We ended the year with net debt of £996m, a £225m reduction on 2004. The sharp December increase in the value of the US dollar to £1:\$1.72 significantly increased our year-end net debt (which is approximately 70% dollar-denominated). The £426m proceeds from the sale of our interests in Recoletos and MarketWatch were partially used in a series of bolt-on acquisitions in education and financial information, including AGS, Co-nect and IS.Teledata.

The board is proposing a dividend increase of 6% to 27.0p. Subject to shareholder approval, 2005 will be Pearson's 14<sup>th</sup> straight year of increasing our dividend above the rate of inflation, and in the past eight years we have returned approximately £1.5bn or one-quarter of our current market value to shareholders through the dividend.

## BUSINESS PERFORMANCE

£ millions	2005	2004	Headline growth	Underlying growth
<b>Sales</b>				
School	1,295	1,087	19%	16%
Higher Education	779	729	7%	5%
Professional	589	507	16%	15%
<i>Pearson Education</i>	<b>2,663</b>	<b>2,323</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>12%</b>
FT Publishing	332	318	4%	4%
IDC	297	269	10%	7%
<i>FT Group</i>	<b>629</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>5%</b>
Penguin	804	786	2%	1%
<b>Total continuing</b>	<b>4,096</b>	<b>3,696</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Adjusted operating profit</b>				
School	147	108	36%	29%
Higher Education	156	129	21%	19%
Professional	45	40	13%	13%
<i>Pearson Education</i>	<b>348</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>22%</b>
FT Publishing	21	4	--	--
IDC	80	67	19%	13%
<i>FT Group</i>	<b>101</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>37%</b>
Penguin	60	52	15%	4%
<b>Total continuing</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>22%</b>
Discontinued (Recoletos)	(3)	26	--	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>22%</b>



## SCHOOL

£ millions	2005	2004	Headline growth	Underlying growth
Sales	1,295	1,087	19%	16%
Adjusted operating profit	147	108	36%	29%

**RECORD RESULTS IN 2005: SALES UP 16% TO ALMOST £1.3BN; PROFITS UP 29% TO £147M**

### ***Rapid growth in US School publishing, testing and technology***

- Pearson's US School publishing business grew 12%, ahead of industry growth of 10.5% (source: Association of American Publishers).
- New adoption market share of 33% where Pearson competed (and 24% of the total new adoption market); leading positions in maths, science, literature and foreign languages.
- School testing sales up more than 20%, benefiting from significant market share gains and first year of mandatory state testing under No Child Left Behind.
- Strong performance in school software, with good sales and profit growth in curriculum and school administration services.

### ***Good progress in international school markets***

- High single digit growth in international school publishing. Worldwide English Language Teaching business benefiting from strong demand for English language learning and investments in new products, including *English Adventure* (with Disney) for the primary school market, *Sky* for secondary schools, *Total English* for adult learners, and *Intelligent Business* (with *The Economist*) for the business market.
- Strong growth in international school testing. Four million UK GCSE, AS and A-Level scripts marked onscreen; first year of running UK National Curriculum tests completed successfully; new contract for national school testing pilot in Australia.

### ***Significant efficiency gains and margin improvement***

- School margins up by 1.5% points to 11.4% with efficiency gains in central costs, production, distribution and software development.

### ***Continued investment for future growth***

- US School new adoption market expected to grow strongly 2007-09 (estimated at \$620m in 2006; \$800m in '07; \$900m in '08; \$1bn in '09).
- Steady investment in School publishing: Pearson publishing major new basal curriculum programmes for reading, science and social studies, the three largest adoption disciplines in 2006.

- Healthy outlook in school testing underpinned by 2005 contract wins with a lifetime value of \$700m (including Texas, Virginia, Michigan and Minnesota).
- AGS Publishing, acquired in July 2005, performing ahead of expectations as special needs market grows rapidly and integration is on track.
- Acquisition of Co-nect in December 2005 and creation of Pearson Achievement Solutions targets growing market for teacher professional development and integrated school solutions.

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## HIGHER EDUCATION

£ millions	2005	2004	Headline growth	Underlying growth
Sales	779	729	7%	5%
Adjusted operating profit	156	129	21%	19%

**RECORD RESULTS IN 2005: SALES INCREASED BY 5% TO £779M; PROFITS UP 19% TO £156M**

### *Above-market growth and significant margin improvement*

- US Higher Education business up 6%, ahead of industry growth of 5% (source: Association of American Publishers).
- Pearson's US Higher Education business has grown faster than the industry for seven straight years.
- Higher Education margins up by 2.3% points to 20%. Good margin improvement in US and International publishing, boosted by shared services across US and international units and saving in central costs, technology, production and manufacturing.

### *Strong publishing performance*

- Continued growth from market-leading authors in key academic disciplines including biology (Campbell & Reece), chemistry (Brown & LeMay), sociology (Macionis), marketing (Kotler & Keller), maths (Tobey & Slater), developmental maths (Martin-Gay) and English composition (Faigley's *Penguin Handbook*).
- Rapid expansion in career and workforce education sector, with major publishing initiatives gaining share in allied health, criminal justice, paralegal, homeland security and hospitality.

### *Rapid growth in online learning and custom publishing*

- Approximately 3.6m US college students studying through one of our online programmes, an increase of 20% on 2004.
- MyMathLab, Pearson's innovative online homework and assessment programme, increases unit sales by almost 50% to 1.1m, with student registrations 47% higher. Usage increases by 60%, with students completing and submitting 11m assignments online. Research by colleges using MyMathLab demonstrates significant improvements in student achievement.

- Continued strong double digit growth in custom publishing – which builds customised textbooks and online services around the courses of individual faculties or professors.

***Good progress in international markets***

- 4% sales growth in Higher Education publishing outside the US. International businesses benefit from local adaptation of global authors, including Campbell and Kotler, and introduction of custom publishing and online learning capabilities into new markets in Asia and the Middle East.

***Continued investment for future growth***

- 2006 expected to be a record year for 1<sup>st</sup> editions, with major new titles in statistics, algebra, psychology, economics, health and writing.
- Launch of online homework and assessment programmes in new curriculum areas including economics, psychology and developmental writing.
- Creation of Custom Media Solutions Group, extending highly successful customized print publishing model to online curriculum and course management programmes.

**PROFESSIONAL**

£ millions	2005	2004	Headline growth	Underlying growth
Sales	589	507	16%	15%
Adjusted operating profit	45	40	13%	13%

***SALES INCREASED BY 15% to £589M AND PROFITS UP 13% TO £45M***

***Professional Testing: rapid organic growth; Promissor acquisition opens new markets***

- Professional Testing sales up more than 40%, benefiting from successful start-up of major new contracts including the Driving Standards Agency, National Association of Securities Dealers and the Graduate Management Admissions Council.
- Acquisition of Promissor in January 2006 brings together two leading international professional testing companies and takes Pearson into new US state and federal regulatory markets.

***Government Solutions: sales up 38% and \$1bn of new long-term contracts***

- Sales up a further 38%, helped by new contracts with the US Department of Education, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services and the London Borough of Southwark. Margins a little lower, resulting from new contract start-up costs.
- More than \$1bn of new, long-term contract wins for customers including the US Department of Education, Department of Commerce and the University of California.

***Professional publishing: margins maintained despite further declines in technology markets***

- Worldwide sales of technology-related books 7% lower with continued weakness in professional markets partly offset by consumer technology publishing.
- Pearson maintains leading market share and single-digit margins through further cost actions; sees stronger schedule of new software releases in professional and consumer technology markets in 2006.
- Good growth in business publishing imprints including Wharton School Publishing and Financial Times Prentice Hall. Strong 2006 business list includes new books from *NY Times* bestselling authors Bernard Lewis, Jeffrey Gitomer, Ken Blanchard, and Oren Harari.

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**FT PUBLISHING**

£ millions	2005	2004	Headline growth	Underlying growth
Sales	332	318	4%	4%
Adjusted operating profit	21	4	--	--

***PROFITS UP BY £17M ON £14M SALES IMPROVEMENT***

***Advertising growth continues and Financial Times returns to profit***

- FT Newspaper sales up 6% to £221m; £14m profit improvement to £2m.
- FT advertising revenues up 9% (and up 18% in the fourth quarter), improving through the year. Sustained growth in luxury goods and worldwide display advertising. FT.com advertising revenues up 27% as FT's biggest advertisers shift to integrated print and online campaigns.
- More than 90% of advertising revenue improvement converted to profit in 2005.
- FT's average worldwide circulation 2% lower for the year at 426,453 but 1% higher in the second half at 430,635. FT.com's paying subscribers up 12% to 84,000 and average monthly audience up 7% to 3.2m.

***Sustained progress at network of business newspapers***

- Sales broadly level and profits £3m higher at the FT Group's other business newspapers and magazines.
- *Les Echos* advertising revenues and circulation level with 2004 (average circulation of 119,000) despite tough trading conditions.
- FT Business improves margins and profits with good growth in international finance titles.



- FT Deutschland reduces losses further despite a weak advertising market in Germany, and increases average circulation by 6% to 102,000.
- *The Economist*, in which Pearson owns a 50% stake, increases its circulation by 10% to 1,038,519 (for the January-June ABC period).

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#### INTERACTIVE DATA CORPORATION (NYSE:IDC)

£ millions	2005	2004	Headline growth	Underlying growth
Sales	297	269	10%	7%
Adjusted operating profit	80	67	19%	13%

**RECORD RESULTS IN 2005: SALES UP 7% TO £297M; PROFITS UP 13% TO £80M; MARGINS UP 2% POINTS TO 26.9%**

#### *Strong organic growth and operating improvements*

- FT Interactive Data, IDC's largest business (approximately two-thirds of IDC revenues), generates strong growth in North America and returns to growth in Europe.
- Modest growth at Comstock, IDC's real-time datafeed business for global financial institutions, and at CMS BondEdge, its fixed income analytics business.
- Renewal rates for IDC's institutional businesses remain at around 95%.
- eSignal, IDC's active trader services business, increases headline sales by 27% with continued growth of subscriber base and full-year contribution from FutureSource, acquired in September 2004.
- Continued progress in transition to two new consolidated data centres, enabling IDC's four major businesses increasingly to feed off one centralized data and technology infrastructure.

#### *Continued expansion into adjacent markets*

- Acquisition of IS.Teledata for \$51m (net of cash acquired) in December 2005 adds web-based financial data applications and further expands IDC's presence in continental Europe.
- Agreement to acquire Quote.com and related assets for \$30m in February 2006 which will broaden IDC's range of online services for active traders and financial professionals, and create a new revenue stream in online financial advertising.

## PENGUIN

£ millions	2005	2004	Headline growth	Underlying growth
Sales	804	786	2%	1%
Adjusted operating profit	60	52	15%	4%

### ***SALES UP 1% AND OPERATING PROFIT UP 4%***

#### ***Strong operational progress***

- Sales up 1%; operating profit up 4%; margins up 0.9%; strong cash generation.
- Successful format innovation to help address weakness of mass market category in the US, down a further 4% for the industry in 2005. First seven *Penguin Premium* paperbacks published, priced at \$9.99, and all become bestsellers, with authors including Nora Roberts, Clive Cussler and Catherine Coulter.
- Pearson Education moves successfully into new shared UK warehouse in second half of 2005.

#### ***Outstanding publishing performance***

- Penguin authors win a Pulitzer Prize (for Steve Coll's *Ghost Wars*), a National Book Award (William T. Vollman's *Europe Central*), the Whitbread Book of the Year (Hilary Spurling's *Matisse the Master*), the Whitbread Novel of the Year (Ali Smith's *The Accidental*) and the FT/ Goldman Sachs Business Book of the Year (Thomas Friedman's *The World is Flat*).
- 129 *New York Times* bestsellers and 54 top ten bestsellers in the UK. Major bestselling authors include Patricia Cornwell, John Berendt, Sue Grafton, Jared Diamond, Jamie Oliver, Gillian McKeith, Jeremy Clarkson and Gloria Hunniford.

#### ***Successful focus on new talent***

- Strong contribution from new imprints and first-time authors. New imprint strategy continues to gather pace and Penguin publishes 160 new authors in the US and approximately 250 worldwide – its largest ever investment in new talent.
- Sue Monk Kidd's first novel, *The Secret Life of Bees*, has been a *NY Times* bestseller for almost two years; her second, *The Mermaid Chair*, reaches #1 in 2005. *The Kite Runner*, Khaled Hosseini's first book, stays on the *NY Times* bestseller list for all of 2005, selling an additional two million copies (three million in total). In the UK, strong performance from new fiction authors including Jilliane Hoffman, PJ Tracy, Karen Joy Fowler and Marina Lewycka.

#### ***Continued investment in new markets and international talent***

- Launch of regional language publishing programme in India with first ten titles in Hindi and Marathi; approximately 70 new titles to be published in 2006. Acquisition of worldwide English language rights to *Wolf Totem*, one of China's top five bestselling books for more than a year.

#### ***Strong 2006 publishing schedule***

- Strong list of new titles for 2006 from bestselling authors including Nathaniel Philbrick, Patricia Cornwell, Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Jamie Oliver, Sue Townsend and Jeremy Paxman.

## FINANCIAL REVIEW

Our adjusted earnings exclude other gains and losses on the sale or closure of businesses. We also exclude amortisation of acquired intangible assets (defined under IFRS 3); short-term fluctuations in the market value of financial instruments (as determined under IAS 39) and other currency movements charged to statutory profits (in accordance with IAS 21).

Statutory numbers in 2005 are significantly improved by profits on disposals (notably Recoletos and Marketwatch); statutory profit for the year was £644m, up £360m on 2004, with continuing operations up from £262m to £342m.

This year we saw relatively small effects of exchange on our P&L account. The average US dollar rate against sterling strengthened slightly to £1:\$1.81 (£1:\$1.83 in 2004) which marginally increased our reported operating profit. However, the stronger year end dollar (£1:\$1.72 vs £1:\$1.92 in 2004) had a significant impact on our balance sheet.

### Financial Statements

These are our first set of consolidated financial statements under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). We have chosen a transition date to IFRS of 1<sup>st</sup> January 2003, which means we have comparable data under IFRS for both 2004 and 2003, displayed in our financial statements. Where material, the impact of IFRS on our accounts is discussed below.

### Interest

Net interest payable in 2005 was £77m, up from £74m (restated for IFRS) in 2004. The group's average net interest rate payable rose by 0.9% to 5.9%. Although we were partly protected by our fixed rate policy the strong rise in US dollar floating interest rates had an adverse effect. Year on year, average 3 month LIBOR (weighted for the Group's borrowings in US dollars, Euros and Sterling) rose by 1.9% to 3.4%. This was largely offset by the £260m fall in average net debt, reflecting in particular the proceeds from the disposal of Recoletos and good cash generation. In addition, in 2005 we did not benefit from a one-off credit of £9m for interest on a repayment of tax that occurred in 2004. Year end net debt fell from £1,221m to £996m.

### Taxation

The tax rate on adjusted earnings was barely changed from 2004 to 2005, reducing from 30.9% to 30.3%. The tax rate on adjusted earnings is very close to the UK statutory rate of 30%: The higher tax rate on US and overseas profits was offset by the use of UK losses and by credits relating to previous years, reflecting continued progress in settlement of the group's affairs with the authorities.

The total tax charge for the year was £124 million, representing a 27% rate on pre-tax profits of £466 million (on a statutory basis excluding discontinued operations). This compares with a 2004 rate (restated to reflect IFRS) of 19% (or £63 million on a pre-tax profit of £325 million). In 2004 the tax charge reflected credits of £48 million relating to previous years, a substantial element of which was non-recurring; adjustments relating to previous years in 2005 resulted in a credit of £18 million. The 2005 rate benefited from the fact that the profit of £40 million on the sale of Marketwatch.com is free of tax.

## Minority Interests

Following the disposal of our 79% holding in Recoletos in April 2005 and the purchase of the outstanding 25% stake in Edexcel our minority interests now comprise mainly the 39% minority share in IDC. In January 2006 we increased our stake in IDC by the purchase of 1.1m shares, so the future minority interest will be 38%.

## Dividends

Under IFRS, dividends are accrued only once approved. Therefore, the dividend accounted for in our 2005 financial statements totalling £205m, represents the final dividend (15.7p) in respect of 2004 and the interim 2005 dividend of 10p.

We are paying a final dividend for 2005 of 17p, bringing the total paid and payable in respect of 2005 to 27p, a 6.5% increase on 2004. Our final 2005 proposed dividend was approved by the board in February 2006 and will be charged against 2006 profits. The dividend (including minorities) paid in 2005 is covered 1.9 times by total free cash flow.

We seek to maintain a balance between the requirements of our shareholders for a rising stream of dividend income and the re-investment opportunities which we identify around the Company. This balance has been expressed in recent years as a desire to increase our annual dividend by more than inflation, while also re-investing a higher proportion of our distributable earnings in our businesses

## Other financial items

### Pensions

Pearson operates a variety of pension schemes. Our UK fund is by far the largest and we also have some smaller defined benefit funds in the US and Canada. Outside the UK, most of our companies operate defined contribution schemes. Pension funding levels are kept under regular review by the Company and the Fund trustees.

The UK scheme was valued as at 1 January 2004 and the next valuation will be as at 1 January 2006. As a result of the 2004 valuation, the group agreed to increase contributions to £30m in respect of 2004: to £35m in 2005: and to £41m annually from 2006 to 2014.

Our total liability for retirement benefits was £389m at December 2005 (2004: £408m).

### Accounting policies and disclosures

As noted above, Pearson has adopted IFRS for its 2005 consolidated financial statements, in compliance with the European Union regulation. This has resulted in changes to the format of presentation but has had no impact on the cash resources available to the group. A full list of IFRS Accounting policies can be found in Note 1 to our financial statements.

In summary, the main changes to our reported 2005 statutory accounts from IFRS adoption are as follows:

### Goodwill and other Intangibles

Under IFRS 3 goodwill is no longer amortised, but instead is assessed annually for impairment. Goodwill which arose on acquisitions prior to 1.1.03 and which was capitalised under UK GAAP has not been restated; other intangible assets arising from acquisitions since 1.1.03 have been separately identified, fair valued and capitalised. They are being amortised over their estimated useful economic lives. The charge to P&L for such amortisation was £11m in 2005 (2004 £5m).

## Share-based payments

Under IFRS 2, a proportion of the total fair value of restricted shares, SAYE schemes and share options granted to employees has been charged to operating profit. The proportion charged is determined with respect to the relevant vesting period. The amount charged in 2005 was £23m (2004 £25m).

## Employee benefits

Under IAS 19, assets and liabilities relating to pension and other deferred benefits are valued and accounted for at the balance sheet date.

The profit and loss expense is determined using annually derived assumptions as to salary inflation, investment returns and discount rates, based on prevailing conditions at the start of the year. We recognise actuarial gains and losses arising when assumptions diverge from reality through the statement of recognised income and expense (SORIE).

Our charge to profit in respect of all retirement benefit obligations under IAS 19 amounted to £68m in 2005 (2004 £62m) of which the current service charge (£61m) was above operating profit and the net finance charge (£7m) was against interest.

Pearson has adopted IAS 39, related to accounting for financial investments as at 1.1.05 and the results of this are detailed below under our Treasury policy.

There are a number of other relatively minor statutory presentation and disclosure changes under IFRS which are treated consistently across our 2005 actual IFRS reported numbers and our 2004 and 2003 restated comparatives.

## ENDS

*Except for the historical information contained herein, the matters discussed in this press release include forward-looking statements that involve risk and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those predicted by such forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include international, national and local conditions, as well as competition. They also include other risks detailed from time to time in the company's publicly-filed documents, including the company's Annual Report on form 20-F. The company undertakes no obligation to update publicly any forward looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.*

## Condensed consolidated income statement

for the year ended 31 December 2005

<i>all figures in £ millions</i>	note	2005	2004
<b>Continuing operations</b>			
<b>Sales</b>	2	<b>4,096</b>	3,696
Cost of goods sold		<b>(2,022)</b>	(1,789)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>2,074</b>	1,907
Operating expenses		<b>(1,592)</b>	(1,520)
Other net gains and losses	3	<b>40</b>	9
Share of results of joint ventures and associates		<b>14</b>	8
<b>Operating profit</b>	2	<b>536</b>	404
Finance costs	4	<b>(132)</b>	(96)
Finance income	4	<b>62</b>	17
<b>Profit before tax</b>	5	<b>466</b>	325
Income tax	6	<b>(124)</b>	(63)
<b>Profit for the year from continuing operations</b>		<b>342</b>	262
<b>Discontinued operations</b>			
Profit for the year from discontinued operations	8	<b>302</b>	22
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>644</b>	284
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		<b>624</b>	262
Minority interest		<b>20</b>	22

### Earnings per share from continuing and discontinued operations

Basic	7	<b>78.2p</b>	32.9p
Diluted	7	<b>78.1p</b>	32.9p

### Earnings per share from continuing operations

Basic	7	<b>40.4p</b>	30.8p
Diluted	7	<b>40.3p</b>	30.8p

The results are presented under IFRS and comparatives have been restated accordingly (see note 1).

**Condensed consolidated statement of recognised income and expense**  
for the year ended 31 December 2005

<i>All figures in £ millions</i>	note	2005	2004
Net exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		<b>327</b>	(203)
Actuarial gains / (losses) on defined benefit pension and post retirement medical schemes		<b>26</b>	(61)
Taxation on items taken directly to equity		<b>12</b>	9
Net income / (expense) recognised directly in equity		<b>365</b>	(255)
Profit for the financial year		<b>644</b>	284
<b>Total recognised income and expense for the financial year</b>		<b>1,009</b>	29
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company	13	<b>989</b>	7
Minority interest		<b>20</b>	22
Effect of transition adjustment on adoption of IAS 39			
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company	15	<b>(12)</b>	

## Condensed consolidated balance sheet

as at 31 December 2005

<i>all figures in £ millions</i>	note	2005	2004
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment		384	355
Intangible assets	11	3,854	3,278
Investments in joint ventures and associates		36	47
Deferred income tax assets		385	359
Financial assets - Derivative financial instruments		79	-
Other financial assets		18	15
Other receivables		108	102
		<b>4,864</b>	4,156
<b>Current assets</b>			
Intangible assets – pre-publication		426	356
Inventories		373	314
Trade and other receivables		1,031	933
Financial assets - Derivative financial instruments		4	-
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding overdrafts)		902	461
		<b>2,736</b>	2,064
Non-current assets classified as held for sale		-	358
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>7,600</b>	6,578
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Financial liabilities - Borrowings		(1,703)	(1,714)
Financial liabilities - Derivative financial instruments		(22)	-
Deferred income tax liabilities		(204)	(139)
Retirement benefit obligations		(389)	(408)
Provisions for other liabilities and charges		(31)	(43)
Other liabilities		(151)	(99)
		<b>(2,500)</b>	(2,403)
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other liabilities		(974)	(868)
Financial liabilities - Borrowings		(256)	(109)
Current income tax liabilities		(104)	(89)
Provisions for other liabilities and charges		(33)	(14)
		<b>(1,367)</b>	(1,080)
Liabilities directly associated with non-current assets classified as held for sale		-	(81)
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>(3,867)</b>	(3,564)
<b>Net assets</b>			
Share capital		201	201
Share premium		2,477	2,473
Reserves		886	126
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company		<b>3,564</b>	2,800
Minority interest		169	214
<b>Total equity</b>	13	<b>3,733</b>	3,014



## Condensed consolidated cash flow statement

for the year ended 31 December 2005

<i>All figures in £ millions</i>	note	2005	2004
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Cash generated from operations	14	875	705
Interest paid		(101)	(98)
Tax paid		(65)	(45)
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>		<b>709</b>	<b>562</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Acquisition of subsidiary, net of cash acquired		(246)	(41)
Acquisition of joint ventures and associates		(7)	(10)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (PPE)		(76)	(101)
Proceeds from sale of PPE		3	4
Purchase of intangible assets		(24)	(24)
Investment in pre-publication		(222)	(181)
Purchase of other financial assets		(2)	(1)
Disposal of subsidiary, net of cash disposed		376	7
Disposal of joint ventures and associates		54	24
Disposal of investments		-	17
Interest received		29	13
Dividends received from joint ventures and associates		14	12
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>(101)</b>	<b>(281)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Proceeds from issue of ordinary shares		4	4
Purchase of treasury shares		(21)	(10)
Proceeds from borrowings		-	414
Short-term investments acquired		-	(5)
Other borrowings		-	59
Repayment of borrowings		(79)	(524)
Finance lease principal payments		(3)	(2)
Dividends paid to Company's shareholders		(205)	(195)
Dividends paid to minority interests		(17)	(2)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>		<b>(321)</b>	<b>(261)</b>
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		13	(4)
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>300</b>	<b>16</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		544	528
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>		<b>844</b>	<b>544</b>

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents are included net of overdrafts repayable on demand. These overdrafts are excluded from the definition of cash and cash equivalents disclosed on the balance sheet.

## Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2005

### 1. Basis of preparation

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The condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with EU-adopted International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and IFRIC interpretations. The condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss from 1 January 2005.

The condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accounting policies published by the Company on 30 June 2005 which are available on the Company's website at [www.pearson.com](http://www.pearson.com). IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' and IAS 32 'Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation' have not been applied to the year ended 31 December 2004 because the Group has taken a transitional exemption and adopted those standards prospectively from 1 January 2005.

The preparation of condensed consolidated financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting assumptions. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas requiring a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the condensed consolidated financial statements have been published by the Company on 30 June 2005 which are available on the Company's website as noted above.

## Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements *continued*

for the year ended 31 December 2005

### 2. Segment information

The Group is organised into five primary business segments: School, Higher Education, Penguin, Financial Times Publishing and Interactive Data Corporation (IDC). Our remaining business group, Professional, brings together a number of education publishing, testing and services businesses and does not meet the criteria for classification as a 'segment' under IFRS.

	2005	2004
<i>all figures in £ millions</i>		
<b>Sales</b>		
School	1,295	1,087
Higher Education	779	729
Professional	589	507
<b>Pearson Education</b>	<b>2,663</b>	<b>2,323</b>
FT Publishing	332	318
IDC	297	269
<b>FT Group</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>587</b>
<b>Penguin</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>786</b>
<b>Total sales</b>	<b>4,096</b>	<b>3,696</b>
<b>Adjusted operating profit</b>		
School	147	108
Higher Education	156	129
Professional	45	40
<b>Pearson Education</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>277</b>
FT Publishing	21	4
IDC	80	67
<b>FT Group</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Penguin</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>52</b>
Adjusted operating profit – continuing operations	509	400
Adjusted operating profit – discontinued operations	(3)	26
<b>Total adjusted operating profit</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>426</b>
Adjusted operating profit – continuing operations	509	400
Amortisation of acquired intangibles	(11)	(5)
Other gains and losses	40	9
Other net finance costs of associates	(2)	-
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>404</b>

In our adjusted operating profit, we have excluded amortisation of acquired intangibles, other gains and losses and other net finance costs of associates. The amortisation of acquired intangibles is not considered to be fully reflective of the underlying performance of the Group. Other gains and losses represent profits and losses on the sale of subsidiaries, joint ventures, associates and investments that are included within continuing operations but which distort the performance for the year. Other net finance costs of associates are the equivalent of the Company's own net finance costs that are excluded in adjusted earnings (see note 4). Discontinued operations relate to the disposal of the Group's interest in Recoletos (see note 8).

## Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements *continued*

for the year ended 31 December 2005

### 3. Other net gains and losses

	2005	2004
<i>all figures in £ millions</i>		
Profit on sale of interest in MarketWatch	40	-
Other items	-	9
<b>Total other net gains and losses</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>9</b>

Other net gains and losses represent profits and losses on the sale of subsidiaries, joint ventures, associates and investments that are included within continuing operations.

### 4. Net finance costs

	2005	2004
<i>all figures in £ millions</i>		
Net interest payable	(77)	(74)
Finance cost re employee benefits	(7)	(5)
Net foreign exchange gains	12	-
Other gains on financial instruments in a hedging relationship:		
- fair value hedges	-	-
- net investment hedges	3	-
Other gains / (losses) on financial instruments not in a hedging relationship:		
- amortisation of transitional adjustment on bonds	7	-
- derivatives	(8)	-
<b>Net finance costs</b>	<b>(70)</b>	<b>(79)</b>
Finance costs	(132)	(96)
Finance income	62	17
<b>Net finance costs</b>	<b>(70)</b>	<b>(79)</b>
Analysed as:		
Net interest payable	(77)	(74)
Finance cost re employee benefits	(7)	(5)
Net finance cost reflected in adjusted earnings	(84)	(79)
Other net finance income	14	-
<b>Net finance costs</b>	<b>(70)</b>	<b>(79)</b>

Fair value gains and losses on financial instruments are analysed between three elements: net interest payable, foreign exchange and other gains and losses. For the purposes of adjusted earnings we have excluded foreign exchange and other gains and losses as they represent short-term fluctuations in market value and are subject to significant volatility. These gains and losses may not be realised in due course as it is normally the intention to hold these instruments to maturity. The increased volatility has been introduced as a result of adopting IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' as at 1 January 2005 (see note 15).

**Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements** *continued*  
for the year ended 31 December 2005

**5. Profit before tax**

	2005	2004
<i>all figures in £ millions</i>		
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>466</b>	325
Add back: amortisation of acquired intangibles (see note 2)	11	5
Add back: other gains and losses (see note 2)	<b>(40)</b>	(9)
Add back: other net finance costs of associates (see note 2)	2	-
Add back: other finance income (see note 4)	<b>(14)</b>	-
Adjusted profit before tax - continuing operations	<b>425</b>	321
Adjusted profit before tax - discontinued operations	<b>(3)</b>	29
<b>Total adjusted profit before tax</b>	<b>422</b>	350

**6. Taxation**

	2005	2004
<i>all figures in £ millions</i>		
<b>Income tax charge</b>	<b>(124)</b>	(63)
Add back: tax benefit on amortisation of acquired intangibles	<b>(4)</b>	(2)
Add back: tax benefit on other gains and losses	<b>(4)</b>	(36)
Add back: tax charge on other finance income	<b>3</b>	-
Adjusted income tax charge - continuing operations	<b>(129)</b>	(101)
Adjusted income tax charge - discontinued operations	<b>1</b>	(7)
<b>Total adjusted income tax charge</b>	<b>(128)</b>	(108)
Tax rate reflected in adjusted earnings	<b>30.3%</b>	30.9%

**Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements** *continued*  
for the year ended 31 December 2005

**7. Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company (earnings) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year, excluding ordinary shares purchased by the Company and held as treasury shares. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares to take account of all dilutive potential ordinary shares and adjusting the profit attributable if applicable to account for any tax consequences that might arise from conversion of those shares.

In order to show results from operating activities on a consistent basis, an adjusted earnings per share is presented which excludes certain items as set out below. The Company's definition of adjusted earnings per share may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures reported by other companies.

<i>all figures in £ millions</i>	<b>2005</b>	2004
<b>Earnings</b>	<b>624</b>	262
Adjustments to exclude profit for the year from discontinued operations:		
Profit for the year from discontinued operations	<b>(302)</b>	(22)
Minority interest share of above items	-	5
<b>Earnings – continuing operations</b>	<b>322</b>	245
<b>Earnings</b>	<b>624</b>	262
Adjustments:		
Amortisation of acquired intangibles	<b>11</b>	5
Other gains and losses	<b>(40)</b>	(9)
Other net finance costs of associates	<b>2</b>	-
Other finance income	<b>(14)</b>	-
Profit on sale of discontinued operations (see note 8)	<b>(306)</b>	-
Taxation on above items	<b>(3)</b>	(38)
Minority interest share of above items	<b>(2)</b>	(1)
<b>Adjusted earnings</b>	<b>272</b>	219
Amortisation of acquired intangibles (net of taxation and minority interest)	<b>(5)</b>	(2)
Adjusted earnings including effect of amortisation of acquired intangibles	<b>267</b>	217
Weighted average number of shares (millions)	<b>797.9</b>	795.6
Effect of dilutive share options	<b>1.1</b>	1.1
Weighted average number of shares (millions) for diluted earnings	<b>799.0</b>	796.7
<b>Earnings per share from continuing and discontinued operations</b>		
Basic	<b>78.2p</b>	32.9p
Diluted	<b>78.1p</b>	32.9p
<b>Earnings per share from continuing operations</b>		
Basic	<b>40.4p</b>	30.8p
Diluted	<b>40.3p</b>	30.8p
<b>Adjusted earnings per share</b>		
Adjusted earnings per share including effect of amortisation of acquired intangibles	<b>34.1p</b>	27.5p
	<b>33.5p</b>	27.3p

## Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements *continued*

for the year ended 31 December 2005

### 8. Discontinued operations

In April 2005, Pearson sold its 79% interest in Recoletos Grupo de Comunicación S.A. to Retos Cartera, a consortium of investors, for net cash proceeds of £372m. The transaction became unconditional on approval from the Spanish regulatory authorities in February 2005. The results of Recoletos have been consolidated for the period to 28 February 2005 and are included in profit from discontinued operations shown in the table below. The related assets and liabilities have been classified as held for sale in the comparative period.

	2005	2004
<i>all figures in £ millions</i>		
Sales	27	190
Operating (loss) / profit	(3)	26
Net finance income	-	3
Profit before tax	(3)	29
Attributable tax benefit / (expense)	1	(7)
Profit on disposal of discontinued operations	306	-
Attributable tax expense	(2)	-
<b>Profit for the year from discontinued operations</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>22</b>

### 9. Dividends

	2005	2004
<i>all figures in £ millions</i>		
Amounts recognised as distributions to equity holders in the period	205	195

The directors are proposing a final dividend of 17.0p per equity share, payable on 5 May 2006 to shareholders on the register at the close of business on 7 April 2006. This dividend has not been included as a liability as at 31 December 2005.

### 10. Exchange rates

Pearson earns a significant proportion of its sales and profits in overseas currencies, the most important being the US dollar. The relevant rates are as follows:

	2005	2004
Average rate for profits	1.81	1.83
Period end rate	1.72	1.92

**Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements** *continued*  
for the year ended 31 December 2005

**11. Intangibles**

	2005	2004
<i>all figures in £ millions</i>		
Goodwill	3,654	3,160
Other intangibles	200	118
<b>Total intangibles</b>	<b>3,854</b>	<b>3,278</b>

**12. Net debt**

	2005	2004
<i>all figures in £ millions</i>		
<b>Non current assets</b>		
Derivative financial instruments	79	-
<b>Current assets</b>		
Derivative financial instruments	4	-
Cash and cash equivalents	902	461
<b>Non current liabilities</b>		
Borrowings	(1,703)	(1,714)
Derivative financial instruments	(22)	-
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Borrowings	(256)	(109)
Net debt – continuing operations	(996)	(1,362)
Net cash classified as held for sale	-	141
<b>Total net debt</b>	<b>(996)</b>	<b>(1,221)</b>



**Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements** *continued*  
for the year ended 31 December 2005

**13. Reconciliation of movements in equity**

	2005	2004
<i>all figures in £ millions</i>		
<b>Attributable to equity holders of the Company</b>		
Total recognised income and expense for the year	989	7
Share-based payment charge	23	25
Shares issued	4	4
Cumulative translation adjustment disposed	(14)	-
Treasury shares purchased	(21)	(10)
Dividends to equity holders of the Company	(205)	(195)
Net movement for the year	776	(169)
Attributable to equity holders of the Company at the beginning of the year	2,800	2,969
Transition adjustment on adoption of IAS 39 (see note 15)	(12)	-
<b>Attributable to equity holders of the Company at the end of the year</b>	<b>3,564</b>	<b>2,800</b>
Minority interests	169	214
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>3,733</b>	<b>3,014</b>

**Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements** *continued*  
for the year ended 31 December 2005

**14. Cash flows**

	2005	2004
<i>all figures in £ millions</i>		
<b>Reconciliation of profit for the year to net cash generated from operations</b>		
Profit for the year	644	284
Income tax	125	70
Depreciation and amortisation charges	301	277
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	4
Profit on sale of investments	-	(16)
Net finance costs	70	76
Profit on sale of subsidiaries and associates	(346)	3
Share of results of joint ventures and associates	(14)	(10)
Net foreign exchange gains from transactions	39	(15)
Share-based payments	23	25
Inventories	(17)	(12)
Trade and other receivables	(4)	(18)
Trade and other payables	71	61
Provisions	(17)	(24)
<b>Net cash generated from operations</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>705</b>
Dividends from joint ventures and associates	14	12
Net purchase of PPE including finance lease principal payments	(75)	(98)
Purchase of intangibles	(24)	(24)
Investment in pre-publication	(222)	(181)
Add back: Cash spent against integration and fair value provisions	2	4
<b>Pearson operating cash flow</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>418</b>
Operating tax paid	(65)	(55)
Operating finance charges paid	(65)	(85)
<b>Operating free cash flow</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>278</b>
Non operating tax received	-	10
Non operating finance charges paid	(7)	-
Integration and fair value spend	(2)	(4)
<b>Total free cash flow</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>284</b>
Dividends paid (including minorities)	(222)	(197)
<b>Net movement of funds from operations</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>87</b>

Included in net cash generated from operations is an amount of £(6)m (2004: £24m) relating to discontinued operations.

Operating cash flow, operating free cash flow and total free cash flow have been disclosed as they are part of Pearson's corporate and operating measures. Tax payments and receipts that can be clearly identified with disposals, integration and exchange differences taken to reserves are allocated as non operating tax payments and receipts.

## Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements *continued*

for the year ended 31 December 2005

### 15. Explanation of transition to IFRS

Reconciliations, including explanations, from UK GAAP to IFRS of the condensed consolidated balance sheet as at 1 January 2003 (the date of transition to IFRS), 31 December 2003 and 31 December 2004 (the date of the last UK GAAP financial statements) together with the reconciliations of the condensed consolidated income statement, the condensed consolidated cash flow statement and the condensed consolidated statement of recognised income and expense for the years to 31 December 2003 and 31 December 2004 have been published on the Company's website at [www.pearson.com](http://www.pearson.com).

IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' and IAS 32 'Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation' have not been applied to the year ended 31 December 2004 because the Group has taken a transitional exemption and adopted those standards prospectively from 1 January 2005. The accounting policy in respect of financial instruments, as applied from 1 January 2005, is as follows:

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. The Group designates certain of the derivative instruments within its portfolio to be hedges of the fair value of recognised assets or liabilities or a firm commitment (fair value hedges) or hedges of net investments in foreign operations (net investment hedges). All income statement movements have been disclosed within net finance costs.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in the income statement, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as net investment hedges are recognised in equity. Gains or losses relating to the ineffective portion are recognised immediately in the income statement. Certain derivatives do not qualify or are not designated as hedging instruments. Such derivatives are classified at fair value and any movement in their fair values is recognised in the income statement immediately.

The effect of the transitional adjustment on the balance sheet as at 1 January 2005 is as follows:

<i>All figures in £ millions</i>	31 December 2004	Transition Adjustment	1 January 2005
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Derivative financial instruments	-	145	<b>145</b>
Deferred income tax assets	359	5	<b>364</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Derivative financial instruments	-	1	<b>1</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Borrowings	(1,714)	(134)	<b>(1,848)</b>
Derivative financial instruments	-	(40)	<b>(40)</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	(868)	14	<b>(854)</b>
Borrowings	(109)	-	<b>(109)</b>
Derivative financial instruments	-	(3)	<b>(3)</b>
<b>Reserves</b>	(126)	12	<b>(114)</b>