Registered number: 01895361

JUSTIN CRAIG EDUCATION LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022



COMPANY INFORMATION

DIRECTORS

S Coles

D Jones

M McInroy (resigned 1 November 2022)

A Thick

S Feenan (appointed 1 November 2022)

REGISTERED NUMBER

01895361

REGISTERED OFFICE

Tyttenhanger House Coursers Road Colney Heath St. Albans

Hertfordshire AL4 0PG

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Bishop Fleming LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

10 Temple Back

Bristol BS1 6FL

BANKERS

HSBC Bank plc

60 Queen Victoria Street

London EC4N 4TR

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DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

DIRECTORS

The directors who served during the year were:

S H Coles⁻
D Jones
M A McInroy (resigned 1 November 2022)
A V A Thick
S Feenan (appointed 1 November 2022)

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Bishop Fleming LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

SMALL COMPANIES NOTE

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

S Feenan Director

Date: 14.09-2023

Tyttenhanger House Coursers Road Colney Heath St. Albans Hertfordshire AL4 0PG

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements for Justin Craig Education Limited ("the Company") 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- 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 to 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF JUSTIN CRAIG EDUCATION LIMITED

OPINION

We have audited the financial statements of Justin Craig Education Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2022, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 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 2022 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' 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 United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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 Auditors' 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF JUSTIN CRAIG EDUCATION LIMITED (CONTINUED)

OPINION ON OTHER MATTERS PRESCRIBED BY THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

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

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 in relation to which 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' exemptions in preparing the Directors' Report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 2, 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF JUSTIN CRAIG EDUCATION LIMITED (CONTINUED)

AUDITORS' 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 Auditors' 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:

- We have considered the nature of the sector, control environment, and performance including the design of remuneration policies;
- We have considered the results of enquiries with management, the directors, and representatives from the company in relation to their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities within the entity;
- We have reviewed the documentation of key processes and controls and performed walkthroughs of transactions to confirm that the systems are operating in line with documentation.

As a result of these procedures, we have considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and identified the highest area of risk to be in relation to revenue recognition, with a particular risk in relation to year-end cut-off. 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 have also obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the 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, FRS 102 and UK tax legislation. 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 avoid a material penalty. These included data protection legislation, health and safety regulations, and employment law.

Our procedures to respond to risks identified included the following:

- Reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance
 with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial
 statements:
- Enquiring of management in relation to actual and potential claims or litigation;
- Performing analytical procedures to identify unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- Reviewing board meeting minutes;
- Performing audit testing in relation to revenue with a particular focus around the year-end cut off; and
- In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of
 journal entries and other adjustments; assessing whether the judgments made in accounting estimates are
 indicative of potential bias; and evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions that are unusual
 or outside the normal course of business.

We also communicated identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all team members involved in the engagement and remained alert to possible indicators of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF JUSTIN CRAIG EDUCATION LIMITED (CONTINUED)

As a result of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that not all irregularities, including a material misstatement in the financial statements or non compliance with regulation, will be detected by us. This risk increases the further removed compliance with a law and regulation is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, given we will be less likely to be aware of it, or should the irregularity occur as a result of fraud rather than a one off error, as this may involve intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

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

Craig Sullivan FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Bishop Fleming LLP Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditors 10 Temple Back

Bristol BS1 6FL

Date: 15.09.2023

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover		987,466	512,096
Cost of sales		(554,005)	(260,478)
GROSS PROFIT	•	433,461	251,618
Administrative expenses		(659,936)	(596,649)
Other operating income		-	52,980
OPERATING LOSS		(226,475)	(292,051)
Tax on loss		43,790	54,656
LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		(182,685)	(237,395)

There was no other comprehensive income for 2022 (2021:£NIL).

The notes on pages 10 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

JUSTIN CRAIG EDUCATION LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:01895361

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

FIXED ASSETS	Note		2022 £		2021 £
Tangible assets	5		21,330		32,190
			21,330	•	32,190
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	153,428		76,877	
Cash at bank and in hand	7	50		50	
	•	153,478	-	76,927	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	. 8	(873,676)		(625,300)	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES	-		(720,198)		(548,373)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			(698,868)	-	(516,183)
NET LIABILITIES			(698,868)	-	(516,183)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	9		100		100
Profit and loss account			(698,968)		(516,283)
			(698,868)		(516,183)

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

S Feenan Director

Date:

14.09.2023

The notes on pages 10 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity
At 1 January 2022	100	(516,283)	(516,183)
Loss for the financial year		(182,685)	(182,685)
At 31 December 2022	100	(698,968)	(698,868)

The notes on pages 10 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity
At 1 January 2021	100	(278,888)	(278,788)
Loss for the financial year	-	(237,395)	(237,395)
At 31 December 2021	100	(516,283)	(516,183)

The notes on pages 10 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Justin Craig Education Limited ("the Company") is a private limited company limited by shares, registered and incorporated in England, United Kingdom. The Company's registered office is Tyttenhanger House, Coursers Road, Colnery Heath, St. Albans, Hertfordhire, AL4 0PG. The activity of the Company is the provision of education through short revision courses held at multiple locations throughout the year.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARD 102 - REDUCED DISCLOSURE EXEMPTIONS

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Graham Holdings Company as at 31 December 2022 and these financial statements may be obtained from www.ghco.com.

2.3 GOING CONCERN

The Company's business activities are set out within this report. It has received Letters of Support from a parent company, Graham Holdings Company (the ultimate parent undertaking), guaranteeing payment of any intercompany debts due to the Company and assistance in meeting liabilities if the Company cannot do so from its own resources for a minimum period of 12 months from the date of signing of the Financial Statements. After making enquiries, including from other members of the wider group of companies of which the Company is a member, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Company Financial Statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4 FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

2.5 REVENUE

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.6 OPERATING LEASES: THE COMPANY AS LESSEE

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.7 PENSIONS

DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PENSION PLAN

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.8 TAXATION

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

2.9 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Fixtures and fittings - 33%
Office equipment - 33%
Computer equipment - 20%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.10 DEBTORS

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.11 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.12 CREDITORS

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.13 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

3. JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

Impairment of short-term debtor balances is accounted for based on the status of the students, whether the amounts owed in relation to students have been guaranteed by sponsors and whether there are any market or financial conditions which could result in non-payment. These reviews are conducted during the financial year and at the Statement of Financial Position date and provision for impairments are based on market information and historic trends.

The directors have reviewed the assets' lives and associated residual values of all fixed asset classes and have concluded that asset lives and residual values are appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors, such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes.

4. EMPLOYEES

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the financial year was as follows:

	2022 No.	2021 No.
Administration and support staff	12	12

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

5.	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS				
		Fixtures and fittings	Office equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
	COST				
	At 1 January 2022	8,348	2,806	61,180	72,334
	Additions	-	-	1,783	1,783
	Disposals	(8,348)	(2,806)	•	(11,154)
	At 31 December 2022	-	-	62,963	62,963
	DEPRECIATION				
	At 1 January 2022	8,348	2,805	28,991	40,144
	Charge for the year	-	1	12,642	12,643
	Disposals	(8,348)	(2,806)	· -	(11,154)
	At 31 December 2022	-	-	41,633	41,633
	NET BOOK VALUE				
	At 31 December 2022	-	-	21,330	21,330
	At 31 December 2021	-	1	32,189	32,190
6.	DEBTORS				
				2022 £	2021 £
	Trade debtors			39,796	22,123
	Other debtors			98,392	54,678
	Prepayments and accrued income			15,240	76
				153,428	76,877
7.	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS				
7.	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS				
				2022 £	2021 £
	Cash at bank and in hand			~ 50	50
				50	50

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

8.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Trade creditors	11,822	7,695
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	657,033	465,623
	Other taxation and social security	27,328	19,798
	Accruals and deferred income	177,493	132,184
		873,676	625,300
9.	SHARE CAPITAL		
		2022 £	2021 £
	ALLOTTED, CALLED UP AND FULLY PAID	_	~
	100 (2021: 100) Ordinary Shares shares of £1.00 each	100	100

There is a single class of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital.

10. PENSION COMMITMENTS

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £7,805 (2021: £7,811).

11. COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES

At 31 December 2022 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2022 £	2021 £
Not later than 1 year	597	797
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	597
	597	1,394

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company has taken advantage of the FRS102, Section 33, exemption not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group as consolidated financial statements are publicly available.

As at the balance sheet date, the Company was owed £Nil (2021: £Nil) from and owed £657,033 (2021: £465,623) to fellow group undertakings.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

13. CONTROLLING PARTY

The immediate controlling party is Mander Portman Woodward Limited.

The results of the Company are consolidated in the ultimate holding company and controlling party, Graham Holdings Company, which is incorporated in the USA. Copies of its consolidated financial statements can be found online on the Graham Holdings' Company website (www.ghco.com). Its registered address is 1300 North 17th Street, Suite 1700, Arlington VA 22209, United States.