

Company registration number 02595499 (England and Wales)

WIMBLEDON SCHOOL OF ENGLISH LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

WIMBLEDON SCHOOL OF ENGLISH LIMITED

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WIMBLEDON SCHOOL OF ENGLISH LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	53,388	70,461
Tangible assets	5	1,638,480	1,691,106
		<u>1,691,868</u>	<u>1,761,567</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		20,000	20,000
Debtors	7	698,484	760,314
Investments	8	716,686	686,935
Cash at bank and in hand		1,877,937	1,603,668
		<u>3,313,107</u>	<u>3,070,917</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	<u>(1,310,422)</u>	<u>(1,166,261)</u>
Net current assets		<u>2,002,685</u>	<u>1,904,656</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>3,694,553</u>	<u>3,666,223</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(257,177)	(288,095)
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(39,943)</u>	<u>(48,462)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>3,397,433</u></u>	<u><u>3,329,666</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		700,000	700,000
Capital redemption reserve		55,000	55,000
Profit and loss reserves		2,642,433	2,574,666
Total equity		<u><u>3,397,433</u></u>	<u><u>3,329,666</u></u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial period ended 31 December 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period in question in accordance with section 476.

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

WIMBLEDON SCHOOL OF ENGLISH LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 September 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

S A Saviolo
Director

Company Registration No. 02595499

WIMBLEDON SCHOOL OF ENGLISH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Wimbledon School of English Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 41 Worple Road, Wimbledon, London, SW19 4JZ.

1.1 Reporting period

The directors shortened the accounting period from March to December to coincide with the calendar year. These financial statements are for the 9 month period, 1 April 2021 to 31 December 2021. Comparative amounts presented in the financial statements (including the related notes) are not entirely comparable being for the year ended 31 March 2021.

1.2 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

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

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents net invoiced tuition fees and related goods & services adjusted for amounts invoiced in advance. Teaching of English as a foreign language, together with its closely related goods and services, are exempt from VAT.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is twenty years.

1.5 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Website	5 years straight line
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1.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

WIMBLEDON SCHOOL OF ENGLISH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold land and buildings	1% straight line on buildings, 15% straight line on incorporated fixtures
Leasehold improvements	20% reducing balance basis
Plant and equipment	20% reducing balance basis
Fixtures and fittings	20% reducing balance basis
Computers	33% straight line basis

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.10 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

WIMBLEDON SCHOOL OF ENGLISH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.11 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.12 Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.13 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

WIMBLEDON SCHOOL OF ENGLISH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.14 Retirement benefits

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

1.15 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.16 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

During the year the company gratefully received grants via the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme and Merton Council.

1.17 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Employees

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

	2021 Number	2021 Number
Total	44	42

WIMBLEDON SCHOOL OF ENGLISH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £	Website £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2021 and 31 December 2021	763,271	113,814	877,085
Amortisation and impairment			
At 1 April 2021	763,271	43,353	806,624
Amortisation charged for the period	-	17,073	17,073
At 31 December 2021	763,271	60,426	823,697
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2021	-	53,388	53,388
At 31 March 2021	-	70,461	70,461

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings £	Leasehold improvements £	Plant and equipment £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computers £	Total £
Cost						
At 1 April 2021	1,711,232	245,172	31,115	543,016	457,597	2,988,132
Additions	-	-	-	-	4,282	4,282
At 31 December 2021	1,711,232	245,172	31,115	543,016	461,879	2,992,414
Depreciation and impairment						
At 1 April 2021	275,190	88,557	31,115	484,117	418,047	1,297,026
Depreciation charged in the period	7,788	9,653	-	8,835	30,632	56,908
At 31 December 2021	282,978	98,210	31,115	492,952	448,679	1,353,934
Carrying amount						
At 31 December 2021	1,428,254	146,962	-	50,064	13,200	1,638,480
At 31 March 2021	1,436,042	156,615	-	58,899	39,550	1,691,106

The carrying value of land and buildings includes freehold land of £600,000 (31 March 2021: £600,000) which is not depreciated.

Barclays bank PLC hold charges over 5 Kings Road and 34 Ethelbert Road, Wimbledon, London.

6 Financial instruments

	2021 £	2021 £
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	716,686	686,935

WIMBLEDON SCHOOL OF ENGLISH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

7 Debtors

	2021 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	525,092	503,106
Corporation tax recoverable	62,806	89,710
Other debtors	65,228	92,125
	<u>653,126</u>	<u>684,941</u>
Deferred tax asset	45,358	75,373
	<u>698,484</u>	<u>760,314</u>

8 Current asset investments

	2021 £	2021 £
Other investments	716,686	686,935
	<u>716,686</u>	<u>686,935</u>

Current asset investments are valued at market value.

9 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2021 £
Bank loans	48,719	46,219
Trade creditors	145,744	222,758
Taxation and social security	29,497	22,066
Other creditors	1,086,462	875,218
	<u>1,310,422</u>	<u>1,166,261</u>

10 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2021 £	2021 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	257,177	288,095
	<u>257,177</u>	<u>288,095</u>

WIMBLEDON SCHOOL OF ENGLISH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

11 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2021	2021
£	£
1,881,288	1,984,788
<u> </u>	<u> </u>

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.