We the Curious (Enterprises) Limited

Annual report and financial statements Year ended 31 March 2021



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Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

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Directors and advisers

Directors

The Directors of the company who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

Sujata McNab Chris Sims Geoffrey Gollop (resigned 23 June 2021)

Secretary

Andrew Appleby (resigned 30 June 2020) Morgan Cartwright (appointed 15 Oct 2020)

Bankers

Barclays Bank plc PO Box 207 Bristol BS99 7AJ

Registered Office

One Millennium Square Anchor Road Harbourside Bristol Avon BS1 5DB

Independent auditors

Bishop Fleming LLP Chartered Accountants 10 Temple Back Bristol BS1 6FL

We the Curious (Enterprises) Limited (Registered number 03867925) Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2021

Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2021

The Directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2021. The Directors who served during the year and subsequently, are shown on page 1.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Principal activities

The Company's principal activities during the year were the generation of funds for We the Curious Limited (the parent charitable company) primarily through the sale of bought in goods from the onsite shop, the collection of revenue from the car park, the operation of catering and the provision of corporate hospitality within the science centre. The Company is also responsible for maintaining the car park and open spaces around the site.

Review of business and future developments

The trading activities have generated a profit in the year of £128,748 (2020: £1,136,588) and by resolution of the board, the 2021 surplus of £128,748 (2020: £1,136,588) has been donated to We the Curious Limited, a charity and the parent company, under the gift aid scheme.

As a result of the UK wide coronavirus lockdown, the Science Centre closed in March 2020 and did not re-open until May 2021. Income from retail and catering operations was severely impacted as a result. The Millennium Square Car Park serves a wider business and visitor community, and income was down to 35% of 2020 levels as a result of national lockdowns and reduced economic activity in Bristol city centre.

As the impact of the pandemic evolved, the Directors undertook a continuous review of the potential risks to We The Curious (Enterprises) and implemented actions needed to minimise them. Financial plans were revised, and staffing structures reviewed.

The Directors have considered the financial impact included within these financial statements. Since reopening in May 2020, trading has recovered so that net income is consistently above the company's 'Recovery Year' budget.

The Directors have reviewed the post-opening trading alongside the profit out-turn forecasts for 2022 and 2023, cashflow forecasts and reserves.

At the time of signing the accounts, the Directors expect that business income will continue to recover as audience confidence grows and economic activity in the City recovers. They expect that cash balances and reserves will remain strong and that the business will be able to satisfy liabilities as they fall due.

After making these enquiries, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that We The Curious (Enterprises) will have adequate resources to continue to operate for the foreseeable future, being a period of 12 months after the date on which the report and financial statements are signed.

For this reason, it continues to adopt the going concern basis in the financial statements.

There are no plans for development of the business independently of the parent company operation.

We the Curious (Enterprises) Limited (Registered number 03867925) Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2021

Financial risk management

The Company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of changes in credit risk and liquidity risk. The company has in place a risk management programme that seeks to limit the adverse effects on the financial performance of the company.

The Company is not exposed to commodity price risk as a result of its operations and enters into long term electricity contracts to manage costs as deemed appropriate.

The Company has implemented policies that require appropriate credit checks on potential customers before sales are made.

Statement of Directors' responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the Directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law.) Under company law, the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; 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, disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

In so far as the Directors are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- the Directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a Director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

We the Curious (Enterprises) Limited (Registered number 03867925) Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2021

Directors' Indemnities

As permitted by the Articles of Association, the Directors have the benefit of an indemnity which is a qualifying third party indemnity provision as defined by Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. The indemnity was in force throughout the last financial year and is currently in force. The parent charitable company, We the Curious Limited, purchased and maintained throughout the financial year Directors' and Officers' liability insurance in respect of the Directors.

The Directors' Report was approved by the Directors.

By order of the Board

— DocuSigned by:

12/21/2021

—886F3A84863747c... Sujata McNab

Director

16th December 2021

OPINION

We have audited the financial statements of We the Curious (Enterprises) Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 March 2021, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, 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 March 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 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.

OPINION ON OTHER MATTERS PRESCRIBER 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, 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.

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.

trregularities, 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:

Identifying and assessing potential risks related to irregularities

- we have considered the nature of the industry and sector, control environment and business performance
- we have considered the results of our enquiries of management about their own identification and assessment of the risk of irregularities.
- for any matters identified we have obtained and reviewed documentation of the Companies' policies and procedures relating to:
 - identifying, evaluating, and complying with laws and regulations whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance
 - detecting and responding to the risk of fraud and whether they have knowledge of actual, suspected, or alleged fraud; and
 - the internal controls established to mitigate the risks of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- we have considered the matters discussed among the audit engagement team including internal tax specialists regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and potential indicators of fraud.

As a result of these procedures, we considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and identified the greatest potential for fraud in the following areas:

· revenue recognition 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 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 and 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 Companies' ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. These included data protection regulations, health and safety regulations and employment legislation.

Audit response to risks identified

We identified revenue recognition cut off as a key audit matter related to the potential risk of fraud, 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 concerning actual and potential litigation claims;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement or fraud:
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance and reviewing correspondence with HMRC and
- in addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, testing the
 appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessing whether the judgements
 made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias and evaluating the
 business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course
 of business.

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic the engagement team performed remote audit testing using online portals to share documentation securely and video calls to make enquiries. This has not had any detrimental impact on our ability to identify and respond to risks.

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.

David Butler FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Bishop Fleming LLP Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditors 10 Temple Back Bristol BS1 6FL

Date: 21 December 2021

Jan Julle

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover	1	749,895	3,256,334
Cost of sales		(109,783)	(963,185)
Gross profit		640,112	2,293,149
Administrative expenses	2	(511,364)	(1,156,561)
Other income		.=	-
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	5	128,748	1.136,588
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	6	-	-
Profit for the financial year		128,748	1,136,588

All of the above transactions relate to the continuing activities of the Company in both years.

The Company has no recognised gains and losses other than the result in the current and prior year and therefore no separate statement of comprehensive income has been presented.

There is no difference between the result on ordinary activities before taxation stated above, and their historical cost equivalents in the current and prior year.

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2021

	Note	2021	2020
		£	£
Current assets	11.0		<u> </u>
Inventories	7	22,088	24,585
Debtors	8	88,922	381,706
Cash at bank and in hand		145,238	69,773
		256,248	476,064
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	9	(256,148)	(475,964)
Net assets		100	100
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	100	100
Retained earnings		-	
Total equity		100	100

The financial statements on pages 9 to 18 were approved by the board of Directors on 16th December 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:

12/21/2021

Sujata McNab

Director

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Called up share capital	share earnings	share earnings	share earnings equity	Total equity
	£	££	£		
Balance at 1 April 2020	100	-	100		
Profit for the financial year	-	128,748	128,748		
Distribution of profits through donation to We the Curious Limited	-	(128,748)	(128,748)		
Balance at 31 March 2021	100	-	100		

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings	Total equity
		£ £	£
Balance at 1 April 2019	100	-	100
Profit for the financial year	-	1,136,588	1,136,588
Distribution of profits through donation to We the Curious Limited	<u>-</u>	(1,136,588)	(1,136,588)
Balance at 31 March 2020	100	-	100

Principal accounting policies for the year ended 31 March 2021

Presentation of the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 – 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' ('FRS 102'), and with the Companies Act 2006. We the Curious (Enterprises) Limited is a private members limited liability company incorporated in the England and Wales whose registered office is Anchor Road, Bristol BS1 5DB.

Technical guidance was issued by the ICAEW in October 2014 requiring that, where a wholly owned trading subsidiary gift aids its profits to its parent charity, the payments are treated as distributions in the same way as dividends. The Directors made payments of £128,748 (2020: £1,136,588) to We the Curious Limited prior to the year end which is accounted for as a distribution of profit from shareholder's funds rather than an expense.

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

Going concern

The UK wide coronavirus lockdown started on 23 March 2020. As a result of the UK wide coronavirus lockdown, the Science Centre closed in March 2020 and did not re-open until May 2021.

As the impact of the pandemic evolved, the Directors undertook a continuous review of the potential risks to We The Curious (Enterprises) and implemented actions needed to minimise them. Financial plans were revised, and staffing structures reviewed.

At the time of signing the accounts, the Directors expect that business income will continue to recover as audience confidence grows and economic activity in the City recovers. The Directors have reviewed the post-opening trading alongside the profit out-turn forecasts for 2022 and 2023, cashflow forecasts and reserves. They expect that cash balances and reserves will remain strong and that the business will be able to satisfy liabilities as they fall due.

After making these enquiries, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that We The Curious (Enterprises) will have adequate resources to continue to operate for the foreseeable future, being a period of 12 months after the date on which the report and financial statements are signed.

For this reason, it continues to adopt the going concern basis in the financial statements.

Turnove

The turnover shown in the Statement of Comprehensive Income represents the amounts sold during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax, and is recognised in the financial statements when the goods and services are sold to the customer. Retail sales and car park income are made in the United Kingdom and are usually in cash or by credit or debit card. Corporate hire is accounted for on an accruals basis with the date of the event as the transaction date.

Income is recognised when the company has entitlement to the income, when any performance conditions attached to the item(s) of income have been met, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably and is not deferred.

Insurance claims

Insurance claim proceeds are recognised when the entitlement to the reimbursement of the insured loss is established. The receipt of the reimbursement must be virtually certain and its amount measured reliably. The insurance settlement is recognised at the fair value of the receivable.

Pension costs

The Company contributes to a group personal defined contribution pension scheme operated by its parent, We the Curious Limited. All applicable pension costs are charged in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as incurred, as part of the recharge from the parent company. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

Inventories

Purchased inventories are valued at the lower of cost (FIFO basis) and net realisable value. Any slow moving or obsolete retail inventories held are identified and a provision is made to reduce their carrying value to their net realisable value.

Debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement value due less provision required for bad or doubtful debts.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and cash in hand includes cash and short term highly liquid investments.

Creditors and provisions

Creditors and provisions are recognised where the company has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are normally recognised at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due.

Financial instruments

The charity only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value.

Taxation

Current tax is recognised for the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the current or past reporting periods using the tax rates and laws that that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Issue of shares or other equity instruments

The issue of shares or other equity instruments is recognised when the instruments are issued and another party is obliged to provide cash or resources in exchange for those instruments. If cash or resources are received by the company before the issuance of equity instruments, the consideration received and a corresponding increase in equity are recognised in the financial statements provided the company cannot be obliged to repay the consideration. When equity instruments have been subscribed for but not yet issued, there is no change to equity unless the cash or other resources have been received.

Distributions to owners

Distributions to owners are deducted from equity. If assets other than cash are distributed, the fair value of the assets distributed is disclosed unless the ultimate control of the assets is unchanged.

Significant judgements and estimates

Preparation of the financial statements requires the Directors to make significant judgements and estimates. The items in the financial statements where these judgments and estimates have been made include:

- reviewing the outstanding trade debtors at the year end to consider the recoverability of the balances. Where the Directors consider there is significant doubt about the recoverability of a balance then a bad debt provision is made;
- review of the inventories held at the year end. The Directors consider whether any slow moving or obsolete retail inventories are held and include a provision where required.

Critical accounting judgements

The company has exposures to two main areas of risk - liquidity risk and customer credit exposure.

- The objective of the company in managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it can meet its
 financial obligations as and when they fall due. The company expects to meet its financial
 obligations through operating cash flows. In the event that the operating cash flows would
 not cover all the financial obligations the company would seek to obtain credit facilities.
- The company may offer credit terms to its customers which allow payment of the debt after delivery of the goods or services. The company is at risk to the extent that a customer may be unable to pay the debt on the specified due date. This risk is mitigated by the strong ongoing customer relationships and credit control processes.

Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

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 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.
- exemption from preparing a cash flow statement under the terms of FRS 102

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of We the Curious Limited as at 31 March 2021 and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

1 Turnover

The Company's turnover is related wholly to sales made and income generated at the We the Curious Limited site in the United Kingdom.

	2021	2020
	3	£
Car park income	701,465	1,988,961
Venue hire	19,897	754,660
Retail and café	1,317	469,603
Ice rink	-	-
Miscellaneous	27,216	43,110
	749,895	3,256,334

2 Administrative expenses

	2021	2020
	£	£
Operating overheads	407,667	747,066
Administrative overheads	102,517	288,415
Marketing overheads	1,180	121,080
	511,364	1,156,561

3 Directors' emoluments

During the year, there were no Directors' emoluments included within the staff costs recharged to the Company by the parent company

	2021	2020
	£	£
Directors' Emoluments	nil	nil

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

4 Employee costs

All staff are employed by the Company's parent, We the Curious Limited, and their costs are recharged to the Company. These costs are shown in note 5.

5 Profit on ordinary activities before taxation

The profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging:	2021	2021 202	
The profit of ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging.	£	£	
Staff costs recharged	416,417	886,338	
Auditors' remuneration – for audit services	5,333	3,000	

6 Tax on profit on ordinary activities

No corporation tax has been provided as there is an agreement between the Company and the parent Charity, whereby any taxable profits are donated to We the Curious Limited under Gift Aid.

During the year, the directors resolved to donate the surplus generated in 2021 £128,748 (2020: £1,136,588) to the parent charity under Gift Aid.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

7 Inventories

	2021	2020
	£	£
Retail stocks	22,088	24,585

Inventories recognised in cost of sales during the year as an expense was £5,312 (2020: £147,666).

An impairment loss of £Nil (2020: £Nil) was recognised in cost of sales against inventories during the year due to an increase in the provision for slow-moving and obsolete inventories.

8 Debtors

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade debtors	75,665	361,354
Amounts owed by group undertakings	•	<u>-</u>
Prepayments and accrued income	13,257	20,352
	88,922	381,706

The amount owed by group undertakings is interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

9 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020
		£
Trade creditors	78	14,505
Amounts owed to group undertakings	47,609	69,431
Taxation and social security	128,684	108,138
Accruals and deferred income	79,777	283,890
	256,148	475,964

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

The amount owed to group undertakings is interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

The movement in deferred income included within creditors: amounts falling due within one year are analysed below:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Deferred income at 1 April	271,580	271,952
Amount released from previous period	(271,580)	(271,952)
come resources deferred in the year	79,529	271,580
	79,529	271,580

10 Called up share capital

	2021	2020
	£	£
Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 (2020: 100) ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

11 Related party transactions

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of a company that prepares consolidated financial statements. The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 102 from disclosing related party transactions with group entities.

12 Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The Directors consider We the Curious Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, as the immediate and ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party. According to the register kept by the Company, We the Curious Limited has a 100% interest in the equity share capital of We the Curious (Enterprises) Limited.

We the Curious Limited is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements at 31 March 2021. The consolidated financial statements may be obtained from the Company Secretary at the Company's registered office shown on page 1.