REGISTERED NUMBER: 03926056 (England and Wales)

Judicium Consulting Limited Strategic Report, Directors' Report and Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30th November 2022



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Company Information for the Year Ended 30th November 2022

DIRECTORS: Jonathan Roback

Liam Donnison Douglas Glenday Richard Smith

REGISTERED OFFICE: 72 Cannon Street

London EC4N 6AE

- 1

REGISTERED NUMBER: 03926056 (England and Wales)

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 30th November 2022

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 30th November 2022.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The results for the year and financial position at the year end are shown in these financial statements.

There has been strong growth in the business in the year to 30th November 2022. Turnover increased by 22% to £8.5 million (2021: £6.9 million), largely due to new contracts won. Operating profit increased by 26% to £2.9 million (2021: £2.3 million) due, in part, to good cost control.

During 2022 the company continued to note the education policy and funding commitments made by the government, which underpin the company's view of an ongoing favourable landscape for demand for its services from education settings in England and Wales.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The management of the business is subject to a number of risks. Risks are reviewed by management and appropriate processes put in place to monitor and mitigate them. The key business risks for the company are described in more detail below:

Liquidity risk

The company seeks to manage financial risk by ensuring sufficient liquidity is available to meet foreseeable needs. The company is supported by it's parent company, Hood Topco Limited, to ensure continuity of funding.

Credit risk

As the majority of the company's customers are education settings funded by the government, the company's credit risk is considered to be low.

Market risk

The company operates in a competitive market and there is a risk that market share may be reduced by new market entrants or existing market players using new methods of service delivery. The company mitigates this risk by constantly investing in the quality of its services and developing innovative digital solutions for the delivery of those services.

Reputation risk

The company provides professional services to its school clients that require a high degree of technical expertise. There is a risk that wrong advice may be given with an adverse outcome to the school and consequent damage to our reputation. This risk is mitigated through the requirement of high technical and academic qualifications from our employees and regular quality monitoring of service standards.

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 30th November 2022

GOING CONCERN

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the Directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The company is part of the Hood Topco Limited group (the "Group"). The company has net assets of £8.7 million (2021: £6.4 million), net current assets of £8.6 million (2021: £6.3 million) and made a profit for the year amounting to £2.3 million (2021: £1.8 million).

The company's cash flow forecasts indicate that the company will have sufficient resources to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least the next 12 months. However, the company's ability to continue to operate as a going concern is directly linked to the Group position as all of the subsidiaries including the company share the same financing facilities as the Group and the company is joint guaranter of the loans acquired by the Group.

The Board of the Group undertook an assessment of the ability of the Group to continue in operation and meet its liabilities as they fall due over a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements. The Group's assessment was made available to the Directors of the company. The Directors did not consider that this assessment indicated the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Group have provided the company with an undertaking that for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, it will continue to make available such funds as are needed by the company and will not seek repayment of the amounts currently made available. This should enable the company to continue in operational existence for the 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements by meeting its liabilities as they fall due for payment.

As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the Directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

Consequently, the directors are confident that the company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD:

Douglas Glenday - Director

Date: 8th August 2023

Directors' Report

for the Year Ended 30th November 2022

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30th November 2022.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of the provision of regulatory and other support services to the education sector, in the areas of employment law, HR, data protection and health and safety.

DIVIDENDS

No dividends will be distributed for the year ended 30th November 2022.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

Over the next 12 months, the directors intend to focus their attention on maintaining current areas of trading and to enhance organic growth by winning new contracts.

EVENTS SINCE THE END OF THE YEAR

Information relating to events since the end of the year is given in the notes to the financial statements.

DIRECTORS

Jonathan Roback has held office during the whole of the period from 1st December 2021 to the date of this report.

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

John Bowman - resigned 17th June 2022 Leon De Costa - resigned 1st March 2022 Liam Donnison - appointed 17th June 2022 Douglas Glenday - appointed 17th June 2022 Richard Smith - appointed 17th June 2022

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The company closely monitors price pressure in the market and the creditworthiness of its customers, the vast majority of which are funded by the state. Cash is reviewed daily and sufficient controls put in place to minimise cash flow risk.

POLITICAL DONATIONS AND EXPENDITURE

The company made no political donations or incurred any political expenditure during the year (2021: £nil).

EMPLOYEES

It is the company's policy to communicate with and involve employees on matters affecting their interests at work, and inform them of the performance of the business. It is also the company's policy to treat all employees and potential employees equally and to give full consideration to suitable applications for employment from disabled persons, where they have the necessary abilities and skills for the position, and wherever possible to re-train employees who become disabled, so that they can continue their employment in another position.

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 30th November 2022

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, 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 elected to prepare 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;
- 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 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.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD:

Douglas Glenday - Director

Date: 8th August 2023

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 30th November 2022

	Notes	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
TURNOVER		8,458	6,921
Cost of sales		(4,536)	(3,606)
GROSS PROFIT		3,922	3,315
Administrative expenses		(1,018)	(1,015)
OPERATING PROFIT	5	2,904	2,300
Interest receivable and similar income		<u>5</u> 2,909	2,300
Interest payable and similar expenses	6	-	(3)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		2,909	2,297
Tax on profit	7	(619)	(482)
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL	YEAR	2,290	1,815
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INC	COME	-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INC FOR THE YEAR	COME	2,290	1,815

Judicium Consulting Limited (Registered number: 03926056)

Balance Sheet 30th November 2022

FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets	Notes 8	2022 £'000 133	2021 £'000 161
CURRENT ASSETS Debtors: amounts falling due within			
one year Debtors: amounts falling due after	9	1,864	1,280
more than one year Cash at bank	9	8,428 2,270	5,345 2,108
		12,562	8,733
CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	10	(3,989)	(2,478)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		8,573	6,255
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		8,706 ———	6,416
CAPITAL AND RESERVES	12	1	1
Called up share capital Retained earnings	13	8,705	6,415
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		8,706	6,416

Judicium Consulting Limited (Registered number: 03926056)

Balance Sheet - continued 30th November 2022

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies for the year ended 30th November 2022.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 30th November 2022 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

Douglas Glenday - Director

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 30th November 2022

	Called up share capital £′000	Retained earnings £'000	Total equity £'000
Balance at 1st December 2020	1	4,600	4,601
Changes in equity Profit for the year		1,815	1,815
Total comprehensive income		1,815	1,815
Total transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity			
Balance at 30th November 2021		6,415	6,416
Changes in equity Profit for the year		2,290	2,290
Total comprehensive income		2,290	2,290
Total transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity		-	_
Balance at 30th November 2022	1	8,705	8,706

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30th November 2022

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Judicium Consulting Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The presentation currency of these financial statements is sterling. All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest £1,000.

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 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 paragraphs 11.42, 11.44, 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of paragraphs 12.26, 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of paragraphs 26.18(b), 26.19 to 26.21 and 26.23;
- the requirement of paragraph 33.7.

Related party exemption

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

Significant judgements and estimates

There are no judgments made by the directors, in the application of these accounting policies that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year.

Turnover

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned form the rendering of services.

Long term contracts

Profit is recognised on long term compliance contracts, if the final outcome can be assessed with reasonable certainty, by including in the profit and loss account turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses. Turnover is calculated by reference to the value of work performed to date as a proportion of total contract value.

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30th November 2022

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of tangible fixed assets. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Computer equipment 3 years
Fixtures, fittings and equipment 3 to 5 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed if there is an indication of a significant change since last annual reporting date in the pattern by which the company expects to consume an asset's future economic benefits.

Basic financial instruments

Trade and other debtors / creditors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of instrument for a similar debt instrument.

Interest-bearing borrowings classified as basic financial instruments

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30th November 2022

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. The following timing differences are not provided for: differences between accumulated depreciation and tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset if and when all conditions for retaining the tax allowances have been met; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries, to the extent that it is not probable that they will reverse in the foreseeable future and the reporting entity is able to control the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges or allowances are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

Impairment excluding deferred tax assets Financial assets (including trade and other debtors)

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. For financial instruments measured at cost less impairment an impairment is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30th November 2022

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Impairment excluding deferred tax assets - continued Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the company's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell.

An impairment loss recognised on goodwill is not reversed. An impairment loss recognised for other assets is reversed if and only if the reasons for the impairment have ceased to apply.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Operating lease

Payments (excluding costs for services and insurance) made under operating leases are recognised in the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless the payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation; in which case the payments related to the structured increases are recognised as incurred. Lease incentives received are recognised in profit and loss over the term of the lease as an integral part of the total lease expense.

Interest receivable and Interest payable

Interest payable and similar charges include interest payable, finance charges on shares classified as liabilities and finance leases recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method, unwinding of the discount on provisions, and net foreign exchange losses that are recognised in the profit and loss account (see foreign currency accounting policy).

Other interest receivable and similar income include interest receivable on funds invested and net foreign exchange gains.

Interest income and interest payable are recognised in profit or loss as they accrue, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in the profit and loss account on the date the company's right to receive payments is established. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries	3,408	2,838
Social security costs	374	282
Other pension costs	408	84
·		
	4,190	3,204
		====

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2022

2021

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30th November 2022

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS - continued

	The average number of employees during the year was as follows:		
	The area go named of employees daming the year mad as lengther	2022	2021
	Administration	97	78
4.	DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS		
	Directors' remuneration	2022 £'000 182	2021 £'000 253

The aggregate emoluments of the highest paid director for services to the company were £63,000 (2021: £294,000).

Directors' emoluments in respect of services to the company for the year to 30th November 2022 of £58,000 (2021: £16,000) were borne by Hood Bidco Limited, these are included in the total above. These costs have been recharged to the company by way of a management services charge which is recognised within the administration expenses line of the profit and loss account in the current year.

Directors' emoluments in respect of services to the company for the year to 30th November 2021 were borne by Supporting Education Group Limited, the notional allocation of their cost to the company amounted to £33,000, these are not included in the total above.

Directors' emoluments in respect of services to the company for the year to 30th November 2021 were borne by Arthur Topco Limited, the notional allocation of their cost to the company amounted to £19,000, these are not included in the total above.

Directors' emoluments in respect of services to the company for the year to 30th November 2021 were borne by Teaching Personnel Limited, the notional allocation of their cost to the company amounted to £265,000, these are not included in the total above.

There were no directors in respect of whose services shares were received or receivable under long term incentive schemes (2021: nil).

5. OPERATING PROFIT

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Other operating leases	91	117
Depreciation - owned assets	53	46
	===	====

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30th November 2022

6.	INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES		0004
		2022 £'000	2021 £'000
	Other interest payable	£ 000	3
	Other Interest payable		
7.	TAXATION		
	Analysis of the tax charge		
	The tax charge on the profit for the year was as follows:		
		2022	2021
	•	£'000	£'000
	Current tax:		
	Current tax on profit for the	631	405
	period Adjustment in respect of prior	631	485
	Adjustment in respect of prior periods	_	9
	penous		
	Total current tax	631	494
			
	Deferred tax:		
	Origination and reversal of		
	timing differences	(6)	(4)
	Adjustment in respect of prior		
	periods	-	(9)
	Effect of tax rate changes	<u>(6)</u>	1
	Total deferred tax	(12)	(12)
	Tax on profit	619	482

UK corporation tax has been charged at 19% (2021 - 19%).

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30th November 2022

7. TAXATION - continued

Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss

The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Profit before tax	2,909	2,297
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%)	553	436
Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1	_
Transfer pricing adjustments	71	45
Tax rate changes	(6)	1
Group relief claimed	(630)	(485)
Payment for group relief	630	4 85
Total tax charge	619	482

The main rate of corporation tax for the current financial year is 19%. In the Spring Budget 2021, the UK Government announced that from 1st April 2023 the corporation tax rate would increase to 25%. This change was substantively enacted on 24th May 2021. In the Autumn Statement in November 2022, the government confirmed the increase in corporation tax rate to 25% from April 2023.

8. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Fixtures		
	and	Computer	
	fittings	equipment	Totals
	£'000	£'000	£'000
COST			
At 1st December 2021	175	415	590
Additions	4	21	25
At 30th November 2022	179	436	615
DEPRECIATION			
At 1st December 2021	161	268	429
Charge for year	6	47	53
At 30th November 2022	167	315	482
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 30th November 2022	12	121	133
	===		====
At 30th November 2021	14	147	161
		====	

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30th November 2022

9.	DEBTORS	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
	Amounts falling due within one year: Trade debtors	990	831
	Other debtors	3 675	19 300
	Corporation tax Deferred tax asset	18	6
	Prepayments and accrued income	178	124
		-	
		1,864	1,280
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	8,428	5,345
	Aggregate amounts	10,292	6,625
10.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		2022	2021
		£'000	£'000
	Trade creditors	87	104
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,214	481
	Social security and other taxes	231 148	281 30
	Other creditors Accruals and deferred income	2,309	1,582
	ricordate and deferred income		
		3,989 ———	2,478 ====
11.	LEASING AGREEMENTS		
	Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases fall		
		2022	2021
	VARIAL III. AND LODGE	£'000	£'000
	Within one year	201 564	90 277
	Between one and five years		211

367

765

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30th November 2022

12. **DEFERRED TAX**

13.

			2022 £'000	2021 £'000
At the beginning of the year Adjustment in respect of prior years Charge for the year (see note 7)			(6) - (12)	6 (9) (3)
At the end	of year		(18)	(6)
The elemer	nts of deferred taxation are as follo	ows:		
			2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Difference between accumulated depreciation and amortisation capital allowances Other timing differences			(1) (17)	6 (12)
Deferred tax asset (see note 9)			(18)	(6)
CALLED U	P SHARE CAPITAL			
Allotted, iss Number: 500,000	ued and fully paid: Class: Ordinary share capital	Nominal value: £0.001	2022 £'000 1	2021 £'000 1

14. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY AND ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

ICG Europe Fund VIII Feeder SCSp (incorporated in Luxembourg) is regarded by the directors as being the company's ultimate parent company.

The company is a subsidiary undertaking of Judicium Education Limited, incorporated in the UK.

Judicium Education Limited is a subsidiary of Hood Topco Limited, a company incorporated in the UK whose majority shareholder is Hood Investment S.a.r.l, a company incorporated in Luxembourg whose ultimate controlling party is ICG Europe Fund VIII Feeder SCSp.

The largest group and smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Hood Topco Limited, incorporated in the UK. The consolidated accounts of Hood Topco Limited are available to the public and may be obtained from Company Secretary, Hood Topco Limited, Wallace House, 4 Falcon Way, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire, AL7 1TW.

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30th November 2022

15. **CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

The company is co-guarantor, along with other companies in the group for the payment or repayment of money, whether present or future, actual or contingent, joint or several including principal, interest, commission, fees, other charges and overdrafts to certain providers of finance. The net amount outstanding in the group for which the company is co-guarantor as at 30 November 2022 was £120,041,000 (2021: £93,943,000), which represents the Senior bank loan balances less cash available to repay the debt. The Senior bank loan balances are already fully reflected in the balance sheet of Hood Bidco Limited at the end of the period.

16. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There are no material events occurring after 30th November 2022 to disclose.