

Pamoja Education Limited

Unaudited

Financial statements

For the 16 month period ended 31 December 2022

Registered number: 06829167

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Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2022

	Note	31 December 2022 £	31 August 2021 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	1,636,439	1,999,238
Tangible assets	5	3,756	9,949
Investments	6	9	9
		<u>1,640,204</u>	<u>2,009,196</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	7	6,606,446	2,636,804
Cash at bank and in hand		409,784	161,316
		<u>7,016,230</u>	<u>2,798,120</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(10,901,383)	(7,734,460)
Net current liabilities		<u>(3,885,153)</u>	<u>(4,936,340)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(2,244,949)</u>	<u>(2,927,144)</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	9	(18,243)	(17,145)
Other provisions	10	-	(72,362)
		<u>(18,243)</u>	<u>(89,507)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(2,263,192)</u>	<u>(3,016,651)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		16,061,860	16,061,860
Profit and loss account		(18,325,052)	(19,078,511)
		<u>(2,263,192)</u>	<u>(3,016,651)</u>

Statement of financial position (continued)

As at 31 December 2022

The directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the 16 month period in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

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

The company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with 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:

Darren Hughes

D Hughes
Director

Date: 22 September 2023

Notes to the financial statements

For the 16 month period ended 31 December 2022

1. General information

Pamoja Education Limited is a private company limited by shares which is incorporated in England & Wales. The registered office is 4th Floor, 76 Watling Street, London, EC4M 9BJ. The company number is 06829167.

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 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.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements

The company is a parent company that is also a subsidiary included in the consolidated financial statements of a larger group by a parent undertaking established under the law of the United Kingdom and is therefore exempt from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006.

2.3 Going concern

The company has net liabilities at the reporting date and is currently dependent upon the financial support of its intermediate parent company, Faria Education Group Limited ('FEG').

Excluding amounts owed to group undertakings, the company would have net assets. The directors have received confirmation from FEG that it will continue to provide financial support to the company for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The directors also have no reason to believe that this support will not be forthcoming.

Having regard for the foregoing, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis. The financial statements therefore do not include any adjustments that would result from the withdrawal of support from FEG.

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.

Notes to the financial statements

For the 16 month period ended 31 December 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

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 Pensions

Define 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 the Statement of comprehensive income 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.

Notes to the financial statements

For the 16 month period ended 31 December 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. 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.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the reporting date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2.8 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the company but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

2.9 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

Amortisation is provided on the following bases:

Course development costs	-	straight line over 5 years
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2.10 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.

Notes to the financial statements

For the 16 month period ended 31 December 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

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:

Office equipment	- straight line over 2 - 4 years
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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.

2.11 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.12 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.

2.13 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.

2.14 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the reporting date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of financial position.

2.15 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 from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Notes to the financial statements

For the 16 month period ended 31 December 2022

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the 16 month period was as follows:

	16 month period ended 31 December 2022 No.	Year ended 31 August 2021 No.
Staff	28	28

4. Intangible assets

	Course development costs £
Cost	
At 1 September 2021	6,990,552
Additions	260,375
At 31 December 2022	7,250,927
Amortisation	
At 1 September 2021	4,991,314
Charge for the 16 month period on owned assets	623,174
At 31 December 2022	5,614,488
Net book value	
At 31 December 2022	1,636,439
At 31 August 2021	1,999,238

Notes to the financial statements

For the 16 month period ended 31 December 2022

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Office equipment £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 September 2021	217,498
Additions	1,578
At 31 December 2022	<u>219,076</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 September 2021	207,549
Charge for the 16 month period on owned assets	7,771
At 31 December 2022	<u>215,320</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2022	<u><u>3,756</u></u>
At 31 August 2021	<u><u>9,949</u></u>

6. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 September 2021	9
At 31 December 2022	<u><u>9</u></u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the 16 month period ended 31 December 2022

7. Debtors

	31 December 2022 £	31 August 2021 £
Trade debtors	(35,810)	19,390
Amounts owed by group undertakings	6,468,597	2,186,020
Other debtors	-	195,939
Prepayments and accrued income	173,659	235,455
	<u>6,606,446</u>	<u>2,636,804</u>

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 December 2022 £	31 August 2021 £
Trade creditors	167,319	351,823
Amounts owed to group undertakings	7,108,700	6,598,645
Other taxation and social security	49,980	62,182
Other creditors	33,972	134,554
Accruals and deferred income	3,541,412	587,256
	<u>10,901,383</u>	<u>7,734,460</u>

9. Deferred taxation

	2022 £	
At beginning of year	(17,145)	
Charged to profit or loss	(1,098)	
At end of year	(18,243)	
	31 December 2022 £	31 August 2021 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(18,243)	(17,145)

Notes to the financial statements

For the 16 month period ended 31 December 2022

10. Provisions

	Dilapidations provision £
At 1 September 2021	72,362
Charged to profit or loss	(72,362)
At 31 December 2022	-

11. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in independently administered funds. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £32,609 (2021 - £39,396). Contributions totalling £5,379 (2021 - £13,244) were payable to the fund at the reporting date and are included in creditors.

12. Controlling party

The immediate parent company is GEMS Pamoja Limited and the ultimate parent company is TA Lattice Holdings (Cayman) Limited, a company incorporated in the Cayman Islands. Faria Education Limited ('FEL') is the parent company of the smallest group of which the company is a member and for which group financial statements are prepared.

Copies of the group financial statements may be obtained from:

Faria Education Limited
60 Cannon Street
London
EC4N 6NP

There is no ultimate controlling party.