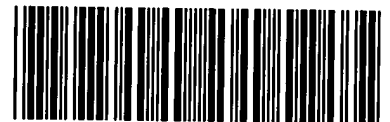


Registered number: 06945301

**ST HILDA'S COLLEGE (TRADING) LTD**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023**

THURSDAY



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COMPANIES HOUSE

**ST HILDA'S COLLEGE (TRADING) LTD**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 06945301**

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 31 JULY 2023**

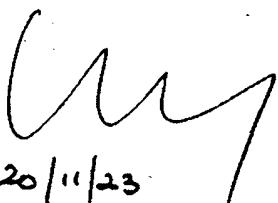
	Note	2023 £	2022 £
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	76,678	118,105
Cash at bank and in hand	6	770,056	288,014
		<u>846,734</u>	<u>406,119</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(461,284)	(145,740)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>385,450</u>	<u>260,379</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>385,450</u>	<u>260,379</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>385,450</u></u>	<u><u>260,379</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		1	1
Profit and loss account		385,449	260,378
		<u>385,450</u>	<u>260,379</u>

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:

Director  C. G. WOOD  
Date: 20/11/23

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

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**ST HILDA'S COLLEGE (TRADING) LTD**

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**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023**

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	<b>Called up share capital</b>	<b>Profit and loss account</b>	<b>Total equity</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>At 1 August 2021</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>32,698</b>	<b>32,699</b>
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>			
Profit for the year	-	260,378	260,378
Gift aid to College	-	(32,698)	(32,698)
<b>At 1 August 2022</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>260,378</b>	<b>260,379</b>
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>			
Profit for the year	-	385,450	385,450
<b>Contributions by and distributions to owners</b>			
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(260,379)	(260,379)
<b>At 31 July 2023</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>385,449</b>	<b>385,450</b>

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

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## ST HILDA'S COLLEGE (TRADING) LTD

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### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

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#### 1. General information

St Hilda's College (Trading) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is St Hilda's College, Cowley Place, Oxford, Oxfordshire, OX4 1DY.

#### 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 judgment in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

##### 2.2 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:

###### Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

###### 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.

##### 2.3 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

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## ST HILDA'S COLLEGE (TRADING) LTD

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### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

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#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

##### 2.4 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.

##### 2.5 Cash and cash equivalents

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

##### 2.6 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.

##### 2.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

The company has elected to apply the recognition and measurement provisions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (as adopted by the UK Endorsement Board) with the disclosure requirements of Sections 11 and 12 and the other presentation requirements of FRS 102.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's Balance sheet 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 trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, 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.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

##### Other financial assets

Other financial assets, which includes investments in equity instruments which are not classified as subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the recognised transaction price. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with the changes in fair value being recognised in the profit or loss. Where other financial assets are not publicly

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**ST HILDA'S COLLEGE (TRADING) LTD**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.7 Financial Instruments (continued)**

traded, hence their fair value cannot be measured reliably, they are measured at cost less impairment.

**Impairment of financial assets**

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date.

Financial assets are impaired when events, subsequent to their initial recognition, indicate the estimated future cash flows derived from the financial asset(s) have been adversely impacted. The impairment loss will be the difference between the current carrying amount and the present value of the future cash flows at the asset(s) original effective interest rate.

If there is a favourable change in relation to the events surrounding the impairment loss then the impairment can be reviewed for possible reversal. The reversal will not cause the current carrying amount to exceed the original carrying amount had the impairment not been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

**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 the deduction of all its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other payables, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price after transaction costs. When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

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

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade payables are initially recognised at their transaction price and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

**Other financial instruments**

Derivatives, including forward exchange contracts, futures contracts and interest rate swaps, are not classified as basic financial instruments. These are initially recognised at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into, with costs being charged to the profit or loss. They are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in the profit or loss.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions as set out in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through the profit or loss. This recognition and measurement would also apply to financial instruments where the performance is evaluated on a fair value basis as with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

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## ST HILDA'S COLLEGE (TRADING) LTD

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### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

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#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

##### 2.7 Financial instruments (continued)

###### Derecognition of financial instruments

###### Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when their contractual right to future cash flow expire, or are settled, or when the company transfers the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another party. If significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained after the transfer to another party, then the company will continue to recognise the value of the portion of the risks and rewards retained.

###### Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

#### 3. Judgements in applying accounting policies 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.

#### 4. Employees

The Company has no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration (2022 - £NIL).

#### 5. Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	76,678	118,105
	<u>76,678</u>	<u>118,105</u>

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**ST HILDA'S COLLEGE (TRADING) LTD**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023**

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**6. Cash and cash equivalents**

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Cash at bank and in hand	<b>770,056</b>	<b>288,014</b>
	<b>770,056</b>	<b>288,014</b>

**7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Amounts owed to group undertakings	<b>434,186</b>	<b>136,297</b>
Accruals and deferred income	<b>27,098</b>	<b>9,443</b>
	<b>461,284</b>	<b>145,740</b>

**8. Auditor's information**

The auditor's report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2023 was unqualified. The audit report was signed on 28 November 2023 by Alastair Lyon (Senior statutory auditor) on behalf of Crowe U.K. LLP.