COMPANY NUMBER 08978599 (ENGLAND AND WALES)

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Mr J Singh Mr D Mathewson

Mr M Mcilhagger

Company number

08978599

Registered office

Kintyre House 70 High Street Fareham Hampshire PO16 7BB United Kingdom

Independent auditor

KPMG Channel Islands Limited

Statutory Auditor 37 Esplanade St. Helier Jersey

Business address

16 D'Arblay Street

London W1F 8EA

Solicitor

Bryan Cave Leighton Paisner LLP

Governors House 5 Laurence Pountney Hill

London EC4R 0BR

Bankers

HSBC Bank Plc

8 Canada Square

London E14 5HQ

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STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

The Directors present their Strategic report on the affairs of the company for the year ended 31 August 2020. The directors, in preparing this Strategic report, have complied with s414C of the Companies Act 2006.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continues to be that of a holding company.

Review of the business

The directors report a loss after tax of £5,422 (2019: £5,414 loss).

At 31 August 2020 the company has net liabilities of £23,594 (2019: net liabilities of £18,172).

Key performance indicators

The key performance indicator is the value of investments, given that the company's principal activity is that of a holding company. The company suffered no investment impairment losses during the year ended 31 August 2020.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors consider the principal risks and uncertainties facing the company to be equivalent to those facing the group, Student Castle Investments Holdco Limited, as outlined within the Strategic report accompanying those consolidated financial statements, which are publicly available, see note 10.

Financial risk management and policies

The financial risk management and policies of the company are equivalent to those of the group. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the group's policies. The company has no derivative instruments outstanding at the end of the year.

Employees

The company has no direct employees in either year.

Future developments

The company will continue to act as a non-trading holding company holding investments in its direct and indirect subsidiaries.

Going concern

Details of going concern can be found in the Directors' Report on page 3.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by

Mr D Mathewson

Director

Date: 23 August 2021

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

The directors present their Annual report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2020.

Directors

The following directors have held office since 1 September 2019 to the date of signing:

Mr J Singh (Appointed 20 December 2019)
Mr D Mathewson (Appointed 20 December 2019)
Mr M Mcilhagger (Appointed 20 December 2019)
Mr C Cade (Resigned 20 December 2019)
Mrs J Hawthorn (Resigned 20 December 2019)
Mr S Dance (Resigned 20 December 2019)

Dividends

No interim dividends were paid during the year (2019: £nil) and the directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend (2019: £nil).

Directors' responsibilities statement

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 elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards) including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" 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 year. 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;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Statement of disclosure to auditors

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- the directors have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provision of s418 of Companies Act 2006.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

Going concern

There is a risk that the demand for student accommodation may be adversely affected by the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Following the UK lockdown which commenced on 23 March 2020, and its impact on universities, Student Castle offered a refund to students deciding to depart before the end of their licence period for the 2019/20 academic year. Approximately 35% of all students took up this option, resulting in total refunds across the group of £2.39m. Of this £2.39m, £1.33m is in the form of cash, with the remaining £1.07m being credited against outstanding or future charges.

Although universities opened as usual for the 2020/21 academic year, there remain a number of risks to Student Castle:

- The risk that a fourth wave of the pandemic might return to the UK resulting in a further lockdown and forcing universities to close again or offer online learning;
- The risk that student numbers will decline following the change to the university experience on offer;
- The risk that the UK introduces travel bans from certain countries which prevent students from entering the UK.

On the 5th November 2020, England entered into a second lockdown for 4 weeks, with a further lockdown in January 2021 which lasted until 8th March 2021, when restrictions began to gradually lift. Universities remained opened during this lockdown and the intention is for universities to remain open for the remainder of the 2020/21 academic year and for the 2021/22 academic year to return to normal.

As of July 2021, the UK has provided a first vaccination to nearly 47 million people and a second vaccination to nearly £35 million people against Covid-19, which should allow the UK to return to some normality in the coming months, with other countries likely to follow which will allow more international travel and therefore the return of international students who have deferred their studies. As of 19 July 2021, the UK government has lifted all lawful restrictions, however some restrictions on international travel still remain.

The Group acknowledge that there remains an uncertainty over the future impact of Covid-19, however the group has not seen a considerable impact on bookings for the 2020/21 academic year, the rollout of the vaccine is making good progress in the UK and the Group is in a net asset position and continues to be supported by the parent company.

As at 31 August 2020, the Company is in a net current liability position of £23,594 (2019: £18,172). This is primarily due to the loans owed to Student Castle Property Management Services Limited of £18,444. The parent company; Straits Ten Pte Ltd has provided a letter of undertaking stating that the amounts owed will not be recalled and support of up to £165m will be provided to the Group for at least the next 12 months.

Due to the above factors, the Directors do not believe there to be uncertainty over the going concern of the Group.

Brexit

Further uncertainty arises due to the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union ("Brexit") which may affect the International student market in the UK, which is a key source of revenue for the Student Castle Group. EU students arriving in the UK before 31 December 2020 are able to register for the EU Settlement Scheme which will allow those students to remain in the UK and continue their studies as well as being eligible for 'home fee status' which means that they do not have to pay the increased international student fees and this remains for the duration of their course. Those arriving in the UK after 1 January 2021, but start their course before 31 July 2021 will still be eligible for the 'home fee status' but will be required to obtain a visa in order to study. Those arriving after the 1 January but not starting their course until after 1 August 2021 will be required to obtain a visa as well as attracting the higher international fees.

This could mean a decrease in EU students choosing to study in the UK, however, the majority of the Group's international students are from countries from outside of the EU, so this is not expected to have a significant impact on revenue.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

Events after the balance sheet date

Details of significant events since the balance sheet date are contained in note 11 to the financial statements.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

Details of future developments can be found in the Strategic Report on page 1.

Future Developments

Details of future developments can be found in the Strategic Report on page 1.

Auditors

Deloitte LLP resigned as auditor to the Company and KPMG Channel Islands Limited was appointed as auditor to the Group on 3 November 2020. Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG Channel Islands Limited will therefore continue in office.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by

Director

Date: 23 August 2021

Mr D Mathewson

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF SC MIDCO LIMITED

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements of SC Midco Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 August 2020, and the Statements of Income and Retained Earnings for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 August 2020 and of the Company's loss for the year then ended:
- are properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom accounting standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland; 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 are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the Company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including FRC Ethical Standards. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements. We have nothing to report in these respects.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information, which comprises the directors' report and the other information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except as explicitly stated below, any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the other information;
- in our opinion the information given in the directors' report for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion that report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006, we are required 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.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF SC MIDCO LIMITED

Respective responsibilities

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 2, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements including being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; 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 they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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 auditor's 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 its members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Brian Bethell (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of KPMG Channel Islands Limited (Statutory Auditor)

Chartered Accountants

Jersey

Date: 25 August 2021

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Administrative expenses		(6,694)	(6,684)
Loss before taxation	3	(6,694)	(6,684)
Tax credit on loss	4	1,272	1,270
Loss for the year		(5,422)	(5,414)
Total loss		(5,422)	(5,414)
Retained profits at 1 September		(18,183)	(12,769)
Retained profits at 31 August		(23,605)	(18,183)

The Statement of income and retained earnings has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2020

	Note	£	2020 £	£	2019 £
Fixed assets Investments	5	-	12	÷	12
Current assets Debtors	6	2,374	-	2,372 2,372	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(25,980)	-	(20,556)	
Net current liabilities			(23,606)	_	(18,184)
Total assets less current liabilities			(23,594)		(18,172)
Net liabilities			(23,594)	_	(18,172)
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account	8 9	_	11 (23,605)	_	11 (18,183)
Shareholders' deficit		_	(23,594)	_	(18,172)

The financial statements of SC Midco Limited, registered number: 08978599, were approved and authorised for issue by the Board on 23 August 2021

Signed on behalf of the Board

Mr D Mathewson Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the current year and the preceding year.

1.1. Standards in issue but not yet effective

At the date of approval of these financial statements, the following Standards were not applied in these financial statements:

- Amendments to UK and Republic of Ireland accounting standards UK exit from the European Union (issued December 2020)
- Amendments to FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework 2019/20 cycle (issued May 2020)
- Amendment to FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework Effective date of IFRS 17 (issued October 2020)

The Directors have considered the above new standards and amendments to published standards that are not yet effective and concluded that they are either not relevant to the Company or that they would not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

1.2. Basis of accounting

SC Midco Limited is a company incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006.

The company is a private Company limited by shares and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the company's registered office is shown at the beginning of these accounts.

The principal activities of the company are set out in the Directors' Report on pages 2 to 4.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102), and with the Companies Act 2006. The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

The functional currency of SC Midco Limited is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

SC Midco Limited meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it. An exemption has been taken in relation to presentation of a cash flow statement. SC Midco Limited is consolidated in the financial statements of Student Castle Investments Holdco Limited, whose financial statements may be obtained at Kintyre House, 70 High street, Fareham, Hampshire, PO16 7BB.

1.3. Group financial statements

The Company was, at the year end, a wholly owned subsidiary of an EEA large group and in accordance with Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006, is not required to produce, and has not published, consolidated accounts.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.4. Impairment policy

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

Non-financial assets

An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Financial assets

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date. Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

1.5. Investment income

Investment income represents dividends from subsidiary undertakings. Investment income is recognised as it becomes receivable.

1.6. Investments

Fixed asset investments are stated at cost less provision for diminution in value.

1.7. Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the Balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the Balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

1.8. Wages and Directors' remuneration

The Company has no employees. The directors are not remunerated by the Company. Directors who resigned in the year were remunerated by Student Castle Property Management Services Limited, a group company, and newly appointed Directors are remunerated by companies in the wider group, for services rendered to SC Midco Limited.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.8. Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses comprise of audit and tax fees. Expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis and recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings.

1.9. Going concern

There is a risk that the demand for student accommodation may be adversely affected by the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Following the UK lockdown which commenced on 23 March 2020, and its impact on universities, Student Castle offered a refund to students deciding to depart before the end of their licence period for the 2019/20 academic year. Approximately 35% of all students took up this option, resulting in total refunds across the group of £2.39m. Of this £2.39m, £1.33m is in the form of cash, with the remaining £1.07m being credited against outstanding or future charges.

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The Group acknowledge that there remains an uncertainty over the future impact of Covid-19, however the group has not seen a considerable impact on bookings for the 2020/21 academic year, the rollout of the vaccine is making good progress in the UK and the Group is in a net asset position and continues to be supported by the parent company.

As at 31 August 2020, the Company is in a net current liability position of £23,594 (2019: £18,172). This is primarily due to the loans owed to Student Castle Property Management Services Limited of £18,444. The parent company; Straits Ten Pte Ltd has provided a letter of undertaking stating that the amounts owed will not be recalled and support of up to £165m will be provided to the Group for at least the next 12 months.

Due to the above factors, the Directors do not believe there to be uncertainty over the going concern of the Group.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.10. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the statement of financial position when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Debt instruments which meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method:

- a. The contractual return to the holder is (i) a fixed amount; (ii) a positive fixed rate or a positive variable rate; or (iii) a combination of a positive or a negative fixed rate and a positive variable rate.
- b. The contract may provide for repayments of the principal or the return to the holder (but not both) to be linked to a single relevant observable index of general price inflation of the currency in which the debt instrument is denominated, provided such links are not leveraged.
- c. The contract may provide for a determinable variation of the return to the holder during the life of the instrument, provided that (i) the new rate satisfies condition (a) and the variation is not contingent on future events other than (1) a change of a contractual variable rate; (2) to protect the holder against credit deterioration of the issuer; (3) changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law; or (ii) the new rate is a market rate of interest and satisfies condition (a).
- d. There is no contractual provision that could, by its terms, result in the holder losing the principal amount or any interest attributable to the current period or prior periods.
- e. Contractual provisions that permit the issuer to prepay a debt instrument or permit the holder to put it back to the issuer before maturity are not contingent on future events, other than to protect the holder against the credit deterioration of the issuer or a change in control of the issuer, or to protect the holder or issuer against changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law.
- f. Contractual provisions may permit the extension of the term of the debt instrument, provided that the return to the holder and any other contractual provisions applicable during the extended term satisfy the conditions of paragraphs (a) to (c).

Debt instruments that are classified as payable or receivable within one year on initial recognition and which meet the above conditions are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment.

With the exception of some hedging instruments, other debt instruments not meeting these conditions are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Commitments to make and receive loans which meet the conditions mentioned above are measured at cost (which may be nil) less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the Company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the Company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Fair value measurement

The best evidence of fair value is a quoted price for an identical asset in an active market. When quoted prices are unavailable, the price of a recent transaction for an identical asset provides evidence of fair value as long as there has not been a significant change in economic circumstances or a significant lapse of time since the transaction took place. If the market is not active and recent transactions of an identical asset on their own are not a good estimate of fair value, the fair value is estimated by using a valuation technique.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

2. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts 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 if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The Directors are of the opinion that there are no critical accounting judgements or key sources of estimation uncertainty during the current year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

	Land before the of		2042
3.	Loss before taxation	2020 £	2019 £
	The analysis of the auditor's remuneration is as follows:		
	Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual accounts	8,315	4,200
	Total audit fees	8,315	4,200
	Taxation compliance services	<u>-</u>	2,410
	Total non-audit fees	-	2,410
	Total fees	8,315	6,610
4.	Tax credit on loss The tax credit comprises:	2020 £	2019 £
	Current tax:		
	UK corporation tax on loss for the period	(1,272)	(1,270)
		(1,272)	(1,270)
	The total tax credit for the year can be reconciled to the loss per the incom	ne statement as follows	s:
	Loss before tax	(6,694)	(6,684)
	Tax on profit at standard UK corporation tax rate of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)	(1,272)	(1,270)
	Total tax credit for year	(1,272)	(1,270)

Factors that may affect the tax rate

In the March 2020 budget, the UK Government announced that from 1 April 2020 the corporation tax rate would remain at 19% (rather than reducing to 17%, as previously enacted). This new law was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020.

In the March 2021 budget, the UK Government announced that from 1 April 2023, the corporation tax rate would increase to 25% from 19%. As substantive enactment is after the balance sheet date, tax balances as at 31 August 2020 continue to be measured at a rate of 19%.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

5. Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments	Shares in group undertakings and participating interests
	£
Valuation At 31 August 2019 and 31 August 2020	12
Net book value At 31 August 2020	12
At 31 August 2019	12

Subsidiary undertakings	Country of incorporation	Principal activity	Shares held	%
Student Castle Developments Limited* SC Walmgate Limited SC Walmgate Management Limited SC Mitchams Corner Limited SC Mitchams Corner Management Limited	England and Wales England and Wales England and Wales England and Wales England and Wales	Holding company Property development Property management Property development Property management	Ordinary Ordinary Ordinary Ordinary Ordinary	100 100 100 100 100
SC Pulteney Road Limited SC Pulteney Road Management Limited	England and Wales England and Wales	Property development Property development and management	Ordinary Ordinary	100 100
SC Causewayside Limited SC Claypath Limited SC Claypath Management Limited	England and Wales England and Wales England and Wales	Property development and management Property development Property development and management	Ordinary Ordinary Ordinary	100 100 100

^{*} Held directly by SC Midco Limited

The registered address of all subsidiary undertakings is Kintyre House, 70 High Street, Fareham, Hampshire, England, PO16 7BB.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

6.	Debtors	2020 £	2019 £
	Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest Other debtors	2,373 1	2,373 1
		2,374	2,374

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

·	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the		
company has a participating interest	18,444	11,534
Other creditors	2	2
Accruals	7,534	9,020
	25,980	20,556

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand

8.	Called-up share capital	2020 £	2019 £
	Allotted, called-up and fully-paid 11 Ordinary shares of £1 each	11	11
		11	11

The ordinary shares carry equal voting rights.

9. Reserves

Profit and loss account - this reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

10. Control

On 06 November, Student Castle Property Management Services Limited was demerged from the Group and Student Caste Investments Holdco Limited, whose registered address is stated below became the direct parent of SC Midco Limited.

The ultimate controlling party is Singapore Press Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in Singapore and listed on the Singapore stock exchange.

The company's results are included in the consolidated financial statements of Student Castle Investments Holdco Limited, whose financial statements can be obtained from their registered address at Kintyre House, 70 High Street, Fareham, Hampshire, PO16 7BB. This is the smallest and largest group into which the results of the company are consolidated.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

11. Post Balance sheet events

There were no post Balance sheet events identified that require adjustment or disclosure in the financial statements.

See note 10 for details of change of direct parent.

12. Related party relationships and transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available under FRS 102, Section 33: Related Party Disclosures whereby it has not disclosed transactions with the ultimate parent company or any wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of the group.