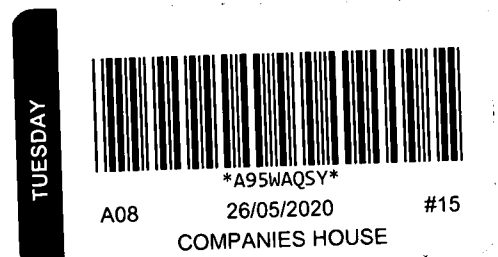




Annual report and financial statements Southampton Global Limited

For the year ended 31 August 2019



Company No. 10112318

Officers and professional advisers

Company registration number	10112318
Registered office	50-60 Station Road Cambridge Cambridgeshire CB1 2JH
Directors	D Johnston B Webb
Independent auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors The Maurice Wilkes Building St John's Innovation Park Cowley Road Cambridge CB4 0DS

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Directors' report

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 August 2019.

Results and dividends

The loss for the financial year amounted to £165,000 (2018: £346,000 loss). No dividends were paid during the year (2018: £nil).

Going concern

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the group into which the company is consolidated has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future within the level of existing facilities and to meet long term liabilities as they fall due. The parent has indicated it will continue to provide financial support for a period at least 12 months from the date these financial statements were approved. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Business review and future developments

The directors consider the results satisfactory and foresee further growth in the coming year.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were as follows:

M Ioakimides	Resigned 11 November 2019
D Johnston	Appointed 11 November 2019
P Symes	Resigned 11 November 2019
B Webb	

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A, 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 the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 Section 1A, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are 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.

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.

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

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

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, having expressed their willingness to continue in office, will be deemed reappointed for the next financial year in accordance with section 487 (2) of the Companies Act 2006 unless the company receives notice under section 488(1) of the Companies Act 2006.

Small company provisions

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

On behalf of the board



D Johnston
Director

17 March 2020

Independent auditors' report to the members of Southampton Global Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Southampton Global Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 August 2019 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A, and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the statement of financial position as at 31 August 2019; the income statement and the statement of comprehensive income, and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

ISAs (UK) require us to report to you when:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

We have nothing to report in respect of the above matters.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern. For example, the terms of the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union are not clear, and it is difficult to evaluate all of the potential implications on the company's trade, customers, suppliers and the wider economy.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with

the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the year ended 31 August 2019 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 3-4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also 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.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Entitlement to exemptions

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to: prepare financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime; and take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Richard Bedlow (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Cambridge

17 March 2020

Income statement

For the year ended 31 August 2019

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Revenue	194	152
Cost of sales	(76)	(153)
Gross profit/(loss)	118	(1)
Administrative expenses	(301)	(439)
Loss before taxation	(183)	(440)
Tax on loss	18	94
Loss for the financial year	(165)	(346)

All of the activities of the company are classed as continuing.

Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 August 2019

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Loss for the financial year	(165)	(346)
Total comprehensive expense for the year	(165)	(346)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position

As at 31 August 2019

	Note	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	6	156	195
Tangible assets	7	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
		157	196
Current assets			
Debtors	8	35	182
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>16</u>	<u>163</u>
		51	345
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	<u>(887)</u>	<u>(1,055)</u>
Net current liabilities		(836)	(710)
Total assets less current liabilities		(679)	(514)
Net liabilities		<u>(679)</u>	<u>(514)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital		-	-
Accumulated losses		(679)	(514)
Total equity		<u>(679)</u>	<u>(514)</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements on pages 8 to 19 were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 17 March 2020 and are signed on their behalf by:



D Johnston
Director

Company Registration Number: 10112318

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 August 2019

	Called-up share capital £'000	Accumulated losses £'000	Total equity £'000
At 1 September 2017	-	(168)	(168)
Loss for the financial year	-	(346)	(346)
Total comprehensive expense for the financial year	-	(346)	(346)
At 31 August 2018	-	(514)	(514)
Loss for the financial year	-	(165)	(165)
Total comprehensive expense for the financial year	-	(165)	(165)
At 31 August 2019	-	(679)	(679)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

1 General information

Southampton Global Limited (“the company”) is a private company limited by shares, and incorporated in England, United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the registered office, which is also the principal place of business, is given on page 1. The principal activity of the company is the provision of online and blended learning courses.

2 Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards including “The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland” (“FRS 102 Section 1A” applicable to small entities) and the Companies Act 2006 (part 15 special provisions for small companies).

3 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the year in these financial statements.

a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historic cost convention, as modified by the recognition of certain assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

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

Values are presented in thousands of pounds sterling except where the nature of the disclosure or the value disclosed is such that disclosure in pounds sterling is more appropriate.

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

b) Going concern

The group of which the company is a part meets its day-to-day working capital requirements through its banking facilities. The directors have prepared both detailed budgets and long term forecasts for the group, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance. After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that both the group and company have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, within the level of existing facilities and to meet long term liabilities as they fall due. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

c) Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transaction. 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. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions are recognised in the income statement.

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of pounds sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the income statement. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the income statement within administrative expenses.

d) Revenue

Revenue is stated net of VAT (if applicable) and is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have transferred to the buyer.

Revenue shown in the income statement represents amounts receivable in respect of the provision of online and blended educational courses and is recognised as the performance of those services occurs.

Where a contract has only been partially completed at the balance sheet date, revenue represents the fair value of the services provided to date, based on the stage of completion of the contract activity at the balance sheet date. Where payments are received from customers in advance of services provided, those amounts are recorded as deferred income or, if potentially refundable within the terms of the contract, as other creditors, both as part of creditors due within one year.

e) Interest

Interest income is recognised in the year in which it is earned using the effective interest rate method.

f) Employee benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including annual bonus arrangements, paid holiday arrangements and defined contribution pension plans.

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the year in which the service is received.

The group of which the company is a part operates a number of country-specific defined contribution plans for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the group pays fixed contributions into an arrangement separate from the group. Once the contributions have been paid, the group has no further payment obligations. The contributions are recognised as an expense when they are due. Differences between contributions payable and actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the group in independently administered funds.

The company operates a number of annual bonus plans for employees. An expense is recognised in the income statement when the group has a legal or constructive obligation to make payments under the plans as a result of past events and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

g) Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts to be paid to the tax authorities.

h) Deferred tax

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 have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax, with the following exceptions:

- Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is 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 on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

i) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are non-monetary assets without physical substance which are separable or arise from contractual or other legal rights.

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable academic courses controlled by the group are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- It is technically feasible to complete the academic course development so that it will be available for use;
- Management intends to complete the academic course development and use or sell it;
- There is an ability to use or sell the academic course and materials;
- It can be demonstrated how the academic course will generate probable future economic benefits;
- Adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the academic software are available; and
- The expenditure attributable to the academic course during the development can be reliably measured.

Costs associated with maintaining academic courses are recognised as an expense as incurred.

j) Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated, using the straight-line method, to allocate the depreciable amount of intangible assets to their residual values over their estimated useful economic lives, as follows:

Curriculum development	5 year straight line
------------------------	----------------------

Amortisation is charged to administrative expenses in the income statement.

Where factors, such as technological advancement or changes in market price, indicates that residual value or useful life have changed, the residual value, useful life or amortisation rate are amended prospectively to reflect the new circumstances. The assets are reviewed for impairment if the above factors indicate that the carrying amount may be impaired.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

k) **Tangible assets**

Tangible assets are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase price, costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use, dismantling and restoration costs.

Plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent costs, including major inspections, are included in the assets carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the group and the cost can be measured reliably. Repairs, maintenance and minor inspection costs are expensed as incurred.

Tangible assets are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected. On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in the income statement.

l) **Depreciation and residual values**

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of tangible assets, less their estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of those assets as follows:

Plant and equipment	15% - 25% straight line
---------------------	-------------------------

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting year. The effect of any change is accounted for prospectively.

m) **Impairment of non-financial assets**

The company assesses at each reporting date whether an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the company estimates the recoverable amount of assets. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of cash generating unit to which the asset belongs. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is impaired and it is reduced to its recoverable amount through an impairment in the income statement unless the asset is carried at revalued amount where impairment loss of a revalued asset is a revaluation decrease.

An impairment loss recognised for all assets, including goodwill, is reversed in a subsequent year if and only if the reasons for impairment loss have ceased to apply.

n) **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts, when applicable, are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

o) **Current debtors and creditors**

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the income statement in administrative expenses.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

p) Financial instruments

Basic financial assets, including other debtors, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. Financing transactions are measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at the market rate of interest and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting year financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the income statement.

Basic financial liabilities, including amounts owed to group undertakings, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. For such transactions the debt instrument is measured at present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest and subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Fees paid on establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities then trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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.

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Dividends and other distributions to the company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the year in which the dividends and other distributions are approved by the shareholders. These amounts are recognised in the statement of changes in equity.

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the statement of financial position. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the income statement. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. In the opinion of the directors, the estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities with the next financial year are described below.

Impairment of intangible assets

The company considers whether intangible assets are impaired. This estimate is based on a variety of factors such as expected useful life of the assets, expected usual life of cash generating units to which the assets are attributed, and any legal, regulatory or contractual provisions that can limit useful life and assumptions. Where an indication of impairment is identified the estimation of recoverable value requires estimation of the recoverable value of the cash generating units (CGUs). This requires estimation of the future cash flow from the CGUs and also selection of appropriate discount rates in order to calculate the net present value of those cash flows.

Impairment of debtors

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. The net carrying amount of the debtors and the associated impairment provision are given in note 8.

Taxation

The company establishes provisions based on reasonable estimates and where relevant for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective countries in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience with previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority.

Management estimation is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that is recognised, based upon likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with an assessment of the tax rates that will be applicable in future and the effect of future tax planning strategies.

5 Average number of employees

	2019	2018
	No.	No.
The average number of persons employed was:	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>

Directors' remuneration is borne by other group companies and it is deemed not possible to allocate a charge from other group companies.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

6 Intangible assets

	Curriculum development £'000
Cost:	
At 1 September 2018	289
Additions	23
At 31 August 2019	<u>312</u>
Accumulated amortisation:	
At 1 September 2018	94
Charge for the year	62
At 31 August 2019	<u>156</u>
Net book value at 31 August 2019	<u>156</u>
Net book value at 31 August 2018	<u>195</u>

7 Tangible assets

	Plant & equipment £'000
Cost :	
At 1 September 2018	1
Additions	1
At 31 August 2019	<u>2</u>
Accumulated depreciation:	
At 1 September 2018	-
Charge for the year	1
At 31 August 2019	<u>1</u>
Net book value at 31 August 2019	<u>1</u>
Net book value at 31 August 2018	<u>1</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

8 Debtors

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Trade debtors	1	98
Amounts owed by group undertakings	10	61
Prepayments and accruals	24	23
	<u>35</u>	<u>182</u>

Trade debtors are not impaired.

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

9 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Trade creditors	7	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	777	925
Accruals and deferred income	85	127
Other taxation and social security	18	3
	<u>887</u>	<u>1,055</u>

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

10 Related party transactions

As a wholly-owned subsidiary of Camelot Topco Limited, the company is exempt from the requirement to disclose transactions with other members of the group.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

11 Ultimate controlling party

The immediate parent company is CEG Digital Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom.

The ultimate parent company is Camelot Topco Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom with a registered office at the same address as that of the company, as shown on page 1.

CEG Digital Limited is the parent company of the smallest group which prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements that incorporate the results of the company. Copies of those consolidated financial statements may be obtained from the address given on page 1.

Camelot Topco Limited is the parent undertaking of the largest group which prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements that incorporate the results of the company. Copies of the consolidated financial statements may be obtained from the address given on page 1.

The ultimate controlling party is Bridgepoint Europe IV Fund, managed by Bridgepoint Advisers Limited, which owns the majority of the shares in the ultimate parent company on behalf of various funds.