Company Registration No. 03343749 (England and Wales)	
EDUCATIONCITY LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017	

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director Mr J R Stewart (Appointed 17 June 2016)

Secretary Mr J R Stewart

Company number 03343749

Registered office Unit 8 Saddlers Court

Saddlers Court Barleythorpe Oakham LE15 7GH

Auditor Magma Audit LLP

340 Melton Road

Leicester LE4 7SL

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STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

The director presents the strategic report for the year ended 31 January 2017.

Fair review of the business

Our key financial indicators are Invoiced Sales, Revenue, and EBITDA. The business has a slight seasonal pattern, with Q2 being strong, linked to the budget year for the majority of schools, and the remaining quarters being of broadly similar size. Our product is sold on a subscription basis, with some multi-year subscriptions. We rely significantly on our ability to achieve renewals of subscriptions, as well as sales to new customers.

When comparing the 12 months to January 2017 with that of the same period of the prior year the business had an overall 8% decline in revenue. Our International revenue grew strongly from a small base, but was more than offset by the reduction in UK revenue. Administrative expenses were on a pro-rata basis held broadly level with the prior year. We continue to invest in product development, adding content to provide greater UK and US curriculum coverage for our current subject offering, developing new features for the product platform, as well as looking to ensure our products remain compatible with the widening range of devices used by schools and individual users.

Other operating income fell 21% when drawing comparison with the 12 months to January 2016, and mainly comprises royalties receivable on sales of our product in the USA by Edmentum. We have developed a significant amount of content for a new product released in early 2017 by Edmentum, on which we anticipate receiving a new and growing royalty income starting in the next financial year.

As a result of the movements mentioned above, Operating profit decreased by 39% when compared to the 12 months profit to January 2016.

Interest receivable and Other interest receivable and similar income increased pro- rata, with the majority being unrealised foreign exchange gains reflecting the weakening of sterling during the period.

An agreement entered into on 9 June 2015 by our directors restricts repayments of loans by US group companies. An impairment provision against the book value of intercompany loans receivable from US entities within the group has been included as a prior period adjustment and updated accordingly in the current year.

We continue to finance our business primarily through cash flow from operations, supported where required by financing from Edmentum.

Looking ahead, in addition to the opportunities for growth that exist for our product in international markets, we anticipate growth opportunities arising from the sales of other Edmentum products in international markets.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The current economic outlook remains very challenging, although the low cost nature of our product and its very comprehensive and engaging content should enable us to continue to grow the overall business. We continue to target significant growth opportunities in International markets, whilst looking to maintain our market leading position in the UK market. Our products continue to benefit from the wide range of new features and additional content added in the twice a year major product releases.

On behalf of the board

Mr J R Stewart **Director** 30 October 2017

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2017.

Principal activities

The company continues to be a leading provider of educational content and provides online educational software targeted at children aged 3 - 12 years. The product covers English, Maths, Science, Modern Foreign Languages and Computing.

Director

The director who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements was as follows:

Mr R J Rueckl (Resigned 23 June 2017)
Mr J R Stewart (Appointed 17 June 2016)

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The director does not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Auditor

The auditor, Magma Audit LLP, are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of director's responsibilities

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 and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually 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 auditor is aware of that information.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

On behalf of the board

Mr J R Stewart **Director**30 October 2017

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF EDUCATIONCITY LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Educationcity Limited for the year ended 31 January 2017 set out on pages 6 to 20. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

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

Respective responsibilities of director and auditor

As explained more fully in the Director's Responsibilities Statement set out on pages 2 - 3, the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the director; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 January 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and the Director's Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements, and the Strategic Report and the Director's Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF EDUCATION CITY LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Director's Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us 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.

Luke Turner ACA FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Magma Audit LLP Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

340 Melton Road Leicester LE4 7SL

31 October 2017

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

	Notes	Year ended 31 January 2017 £	Period ended 31 January 2016 as restated £
Turnover Administrative expenses Other operating income	3	5,582,583 (4,951,741) 535,892	7,662,686 (6,015,219) 744,427
Operating profit	4	1,166,734	2,391,894
Interest receivable from group undertakings Other interest receivable and similar income Amounts written off investments	6 6 7	166,381 726,764 (91,735)	120,384 672,575 (6,114,734)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		1,968,144	(2,929,881)
Taxation	8	(331,743)	(600,775)
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		1,636,401	(3,530,656)
Retained earnings at 1 February 2016 as previously reported Effect of prior period adjustments		10,251,028 (6,726,952)	7,054,732
As restated		3,524,076	7,054,732
Retained earnings at 31 January 2017		5,160,477	3,524,076

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2017

		20	17	20 as resta	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9		189,015		129,076
Current assets					
Debtors	10	11,304,969		10,000,474	
Cash at bank and in hand		789,127		567,676	
		12,094,096		10,568,150	
Creditors: amounts falling due within o	ne				
year Taxation and social security		641,289		519,523	
Other creditors	11	675,632		381,054	
Deferred income	14	3,757,574		4,072,832	
		5,074,495		4,973,409	
Net current assets			7,019,601		5,594,741
Total assets less current liabilities			7,208,616		5,723,817
Provisions for liabilities	12		(25,000)		(11,000)
Deferred income	14		(2,023,039)		(2,188,641)
Net assets			5,160,577		3,524,176
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	16		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			5,160,477		3,524,076
Total equity			5,160,577		3,524,176

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 October 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr J R Stewart

Director

Company Registration No. 03343749

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Educationcity Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 8 Saddlers Court, Saddlers Court, Barleythorpe, Oakham, LE15 7GH.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2017 are the first financial statements of Educationcity Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 November 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position' Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures:
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' Carrying
 amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of
 determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value
 changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment' Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Archipelago Learning Holdings UK Ltd. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, Unit 8 Saddlers Court, Barleythorpe, Oakham, LE15 7GH.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.3 Turnover

Turnover in the financial statements is recognised on the accruals basis and represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and discounts. The company's income comprises the sale of licenses for a period of 12 months and in some cases longer, invoiced at inception of the agreement. Income relating to future periods is deferred based on the length of the license and released into the period to which it relates, usually on a monthly basis. Other operating income relates to royalties received, or receivable, from fellow group companies selling the company's software. Deferred income is disclosed separately in creditors in the financial statements.

1.4 Research and development expenditure

Research and development expenditure is written off to the profit and loss account in the year in which it is incurred

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Land and buildings Leasehold Over the term of the lease Fixtures, fittings & equipment 25% & 33% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

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 debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Classification of 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 deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

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

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value though profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred taxation is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.12 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

1.13 Foreign exchange

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are taken to profit and loss account.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is 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.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Useful economic lives of tangible assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are reassessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets. See note 9 for the carrying amount of the property plant and equipment, and note 1.5 for the useful economic lives for each class of assets.

3

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

Turnover and other revenue		
An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:		
	2017	2016
	£	£
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Sale of subscriptions	5,582,583 ————	7,662,686 ———
	2017	2016
	£	£
Other significant revenue		
Interest income	169,236	126,515
Royalty income	535,892	744,427
	2017	2016
	£	£
Turnover analysed by geographical market	_	_
United Kingdom	4,684,345	6,901,015
Europe	74,807	81,224
Rest of the World	823,431	680,447
	5,582,583	7,662,686
Operating profit		
operaning prom	2017	2016
Operating profit for the period is stated after charging/(crediting):	£	£
Exchange gains	(251,428)	(235,945)
Research and development costs	139,952	317,103
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial		
statements	7,550	7,550
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	112,413	107,960
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets Operating lease charges	498 157,217	17 190,139

Exchange differences recognised in profit or loss during the year, except for those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, amounted to £975,337 (2016 - £902,389).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

5 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

		2017 Number	2016 Number
	Directors	2	2
	Sales	42	41
	Content	55	49
	Other	7	7
		106	99
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Wages and salaries	3,623,536	3,909,932
	Social security costs	261,628	381,659
	Pension costs	105,147	154,688
		3,990,311	4,446,279
6	Interest receivable and similar income		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Interest income		
	Interest on bank deposits	2,855	6,131
	Interest receivable from group companies	166,381	120,384
	Total interest revenue	169,236	126,515
	Other income from investments		
	Exchange differences	723,909	666,444
	Total income	893,145	792,959
	Disclosed on the profit and loss account as follows:		
	Interest receivable from group undertakings	166,381	120,384
	Other interest receivable and similar income	726,764	672,575

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

7	Amounts written off investments		£	£
	Amounts written off current loans	(see note 20)	(91,735)	(6,114,734)
8	Taxation			
			2017 £	2016 £
	Current tax		£	-
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current per	riod	317,743	584,344
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods		-	15,431
	Total current tax		317,743	599,775
	Deferred tax			
	Origination and reversal of timing differences		14,000	1,000
	Total tax charge		331,743	600,775
	The actual charge for the year can be reconcile loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:	ed to the expected charge/(credit) for	the year based on	the profit or
			2017 £	2016 £
	Profit/(loss) before taxation		1,968,144	(2,929,881)
				
	Expected tax charge/(credit) based on the stan	dard rate of corporation tax in the		,
	UK of 20.00% (2016: 20.33%)	- d-1	393,629	(595,645)
	Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible i Group relief	n determining taxable profit	18,374 (70,222)	1,243,503 (74,030)
	Permanent capital allowances in excess of dep	reciation	(14,312)	(2,217)
	Other tax adjustments		(9,726)	12,733
	Deferred tax charge		14,000	1,000
	Prior year tax adjustment			15,431
	Taxation charge for the period		331,743	600,775

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

9	Tangible fixed assets			
		buildings	ixtures, fittings & equipment	Total
		Leasehold £	£	£
	Cost	_	_	_
	At 1 February 2016	62,669	583,600	646,269
	Additions	-	172,849	172,849
	Disposals		(44,395)	(44,395)
	At 31 January 2017	62,669	712,054	774,723
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 February 2016	57,228	459,965	517,193
	Depreciation charged in the year	1,718	110,695	112,413
	Eliminated in respect of disposals		(43,898)	(43,898)
	At 31 January 2017	58,946 	526,762	585,708
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 January 2017	3,723	185,292	189,015
	At 31 January 2016	5,441	123,635	129,076
40	P. Marrie			
10	Debtors		2017	2016
	Amounts falling due within one year:		£	£
	Trade debtors		1,254,296	1,249,022
	Amounts due from group undertakings		9,846,408	8,592,538
	Other debtors		707	-
	Prepayments and accrued income		203,558	158,914
			11,304,969	10,000,474
11	Other creditors falling due within one year			
	,		2017	2016
			£	£
	Trade creditors		118,253	239,668
	Other creditors		338	-
	Accruals		557,041	141,386
			675,632	381,054

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

12	Provisions for liabilities			
			2017	2016
		Notes	£	£
	Deferred tax liabilities	13	25,000	11,000

13 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

Balances:	Liabilities 2017 £	Liabilities 2016 £
and it was a second of the sec	-	~
Accelerated capital allowances	25,000 ======	11,000
Movements in the year:		2017 £
Liability at 1 February 2016 Charge to profit or loss		11,000 14,000
Liability at 31 January 2017		25,000

The movement in deferred tax for the following period, based on current rates and information, is estimated to be a £17,500 credit to the profit and loss account. This (primarily) relates to the reversal of timing differences on capital allowances.

14 Deferred income

	2017 £	2016 £
Sale of subscriptions	5,780,613	6,261,473
Deferred income is included in the financial statements as follows: Current liabilities	3,757,574	4,072,832
Shown as deferred income on the face of the balance sheet	2,023,039	2,188,641
	5,780,613	6,261,473

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

15	Retirement benefit schemes		
		2017	2016
	Defined contribution schemes	£	£
	Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	105,147	154,688

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

16 Share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

The Ordinary shares have full rights in the company with respect to voting, dividends and distributions.

17 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows.	2017 £	2016 £
Within one year Between two and five years	140,407 149,263	143,382 276,800
	289,670	420,182

18 Related party transactions

The following material transactions have been carried out with non-consolidated group companies during the year .

	Transactions during the year		Amounts due from/(to) at year end	
	£	£	£	£
	current period	prior period	current period	prior period
Educationcity Inc.				
Amounts due from them included group debtors	S		141,251	124,048
Archipelago Learning Inc.				
Interest received	29,131	18,192		
Impairment of loan receivable balance	31,173	1,010,228		
Amounts due from them included in group debt	tors		4,945,913	4,147,555

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

18 Related party transactions

(Continued)

Edm	entum	Inc.
Euni	entanı	IIIQ.

Recharged costs from them	305,626	342,297
Royalties received	508,694	698,068
Interest received	45,175	25,603
Inpairment of loan receivable balance	60,562	5,104,506

19 Controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Archipelago Learning Holdings UK Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. Consolidated accounts are available from Educationcity Limited's registered office.

The ultimate parent undertaking at 31 January 2017 was Edmentum Ultimate Holdings LLC, a company incorporated in the United States of America.

20 Prior period adjustment

The impact of an agreement that the directors entered into on 9 June 2015 which limits the repayment of loans by US group companies to Educationcity Limited was not considered. Had it been considered the loans receivable in Educationcity Limited should have been impaired by the amounts detailed in the note below. The associated tax adjustments are also detailed below.

The agreement also details that the loans are repayable on demand and therefore have been restated as due within one year.

Changes to the balance sheet

	At 3	At 31 January 2016			
	As previously reported	Adjustment	As restated		
	£	£	£		
Current assets					
Debtors due after one year	15,174,537	(15,174,537)	-		
Debtors due within one year	1,407,936	8,592,538	10,000,474		
Creditors due within one year					
Taxation	(374,570)	(144,953)	(519,523)		
Net assets	10,251,128	(6,726,952)	3,518,207		
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss	10,251,028	(6,726,952)	3,524,076		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

20 Prior period adjustment (Continued)

Changes	to the	profit and	dloss	account

Changes to the profit and loss account				
	Period ended 31 January 2016			
	As previously reported	Adjustment	As restated	
	£	£	£	
Interest receivable and similar income	1,260,224	(467,265)	792,959	
Amounts written off investments	-	(6,114,734)	(6,114,734)	
Taxation	(455,822)	(144,953)	(600,775)	
Profit/(loss) for the financial period	3,196,296	(6,726,952)	(3,530,656)	

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.