Registered number: 03885576

SCHOOLS PUBLISHING LTD

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2021

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 APRIL 2021

	Note		2021 £		2020 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		**22,335**		*113,307*
Tangible assets	5		**8,598**		*11,934*
			30,933		*125,241*
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	**822,995**		*902,280*	
Cash at bank and in hand		**161,808**		*37,635*	
		984,803		*939,915*	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	**(181,272)**		*(287,725)*	
Net current assets			**803,531**		*652,190*
Total assets less current liabilities			**834,464**		*777,431*
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		**(174,470)**		*-*
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax			**(896)**		*(986)*
Net assets			**659,098**		*776,445*
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			**75,000**		*75,000*
Share premium account			**149,895**		*149,895*
Profit and loss account			**434,203**		*551,550*
			659,098		*776,445*

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 APRIL 2021

The director considers that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

....
Mr R J Nisbet
Director

Date: 27 January 2022

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

Schools Publishing Ltd ("the company") is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act.

The registered number and address of the registered office is given in the company information.

The functional and presentational currency of the company is pounds sterling (£) and rounded to the nearest whole pound.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 Operating leases: the company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.4 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the same period as the related expenditure.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.6 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

2.7 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

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

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

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

2.8 Intangible assets - Franchises

Acquired franchises are written off in equal annual instalments over their estimated useful economic life of between 4 and 20 years. Franchises are reviewed annually for impairment.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	-	15%	on cost
Fixtures and fittings	-	15%	on cost
Office equipment	-	20%	on cost

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.10 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.11 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.12 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Financial instruments (continued)

case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Investments in non-derivative instruments that are equity to the issuer are measured:

- at fair value with changes recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;
- at cost less impairment for all other investments.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an 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.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 15 *(2020 - 17)*.

4. Intangible assets

	Franchises
	£
Cost	
At 1 May 2020	**1,247,263**
Disposals	**(45,000)**
At 30 April 2021	**1,202,263**
Amortisation	
At 1 May 2020	**1,133,956**
Charge for the year on owned assets	**70,972**
On disposals	**(25,000)**
At 30 April 2021	**1,179,928**
Net book value	
At 30 April 2021	**22,335**
At 30 April 2020	*113,307*

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings	Office equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 May 2020	**54,638**	**13,641**	**19,583**	**87,862**
Additions	**1,050**	**-**	**-**	**1,050**
At 30 April 2021	**55,688**	**13,641**	**19,583**	**88,912**
Depreciation				
At 1 May 2020	**44,499**	**11,846**	**19,583**	**75,928**
Charge for the year on owned assets	**3,820**	**566**	**-**	**4,386**
At 30 April 2021	**48,319**	**12,412**	**19,583**	**80,314**
Net book value				
At 30 April 2021	**7,369**	**1,229**	**-**	**8,598**
At 30 April 2020	*10,139*	*1,795*	*-*	*11,934*

6. Debtors

	2021	*2020*
	£	*£*
Trade debtors	**-**	*201,476*
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**805,096**	*646,096*
Prepayments and accrued income	**17,899**	*54,708*
	822,995	*902,280*

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Other loans	42,727	-
Trade creditors	22,117	149,110
Corporation tax	1,203	16,698
Other taxation and social security	75,637	73,960
Other creditors	36,588	41,544
Accruals and deferred income	3,000	6,413
	181,272	287,725

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Other loans	174,470	-
	174,470	-

9. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2021 £	2020 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Other loans	**42,727**	-
	42,727	-
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Other loans	**170,909**	-
	170,909	-
Amounts falling due after more than 5 years		
Other loans	**3,561**	-
	3,561	-
	217,197	-

10. Related party transactions

Included within other creditors is a balance due to the director totalling £713 (2020: £nil). This balance is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

11. Controlling party

The company's immediate parent company is Primary Times Limited and its ultimate parent company is Nisco Group Limited. Both companies were incorporated in England and Wales. Primary Times Limited holds all of the issued ordinary shares in this company and Nisco Group Limited owns all of the issued share capital in Primary Times Limited. The registered office of Nisco Group Limited is 6 Swan Court, Forder Way, Hampton, Peterborough, PE7 8GX.