

Company Registration No. 04511191 (England and Wales)

BLOOMSBURY INSTITUTE LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 JULY 2022

tc accounts · tax · legal · financial planning

76 New Cavendish Street
London
W1G 9TB

BLOOMSBURY INSTITUTE LIMITED

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BLOOMSBURY INSTITUTE LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr J Fairhurst Ms C A Cook Ms S Karim Mr T J Bolton Mr A Pisavadi Mr K M Bartlett Ms M Fellowes	(Appointed 1 November 2021) (Appointed 1 November 2022)
Secretary	Ms M Jackson	
Company number	04511191	
Registered office	7 Bedford Square London WC1B 3RA	
Auditor	TC Group 76 New Cavendish Street London W1G 9TB	

BLOOMSBURY INSTITUTE LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 July 2022.

Fair review of the business

Bloomsbury Institute Limited's principal activities during the year continued to be that of delivering higher education courses. The company delivers full-time undergraduate and postgraduate degrees in Business, Accounting and Law.

From June 2022 the company launched its newly designed undergraduate and postgraduate degrees (that are validated by Glyndŵr University), all of which have professional body accreditation. The company now has three intakes each academic year and recruits domestic and international students. The company's first significant recruitment of international students was to its June 2022 intake. This coincided with the launch of its new degrees, that now includes an MBA and MSc Management.

In the current academic year the company rolled out its travel bursary to domestic students, this being one of its strategic measures under the approved Access and Participation Plan and one of the most generous travel bursaries in the whole of the UK.

Development and performance

Turnover increased by 7.58% year on year. This was mainly due to the recruitment of new students in 2021/22 whereas in the prior year the company only had returning students.

The company's net (liabilities)/asset position at year end decreased to liability of £985,278 from assets of £1,917,793 in the previous year.

Profit before tax decreased by £3.56m mainly as a result of re-investment in the business since re-starting recruitment. The company's funding grants from the Office for Students decreased and there was no exceptional income as in 2021. As a result, the company incurred a loss before tax of (£2.9m) compared to £663k profit in the previous year.

Key performance indicators

The key financial and other performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	Year ended 31 July 2022	Year ended 31 July 2021	Change
	£	£	%
Turnover	5,931,623	5,513,505	7.58%
Operating profit	(2,749,691)	777,792	(454%)
Profit before tax	(2,903,071)	663,747*	(537%)
Average number of employees	102	72	

*Includes exceptional items of £100k

Principal risks and uncertainties

Below is a description of the risk factors that the directors and management believe affect the company's business operations. Not all factors are within the control of directors and management and other factors not stated could also affect the company.

Compliance and regulatory risk

Higher Education is tightly regulated within England. Legislative and policy changes affect the company's day-to-day business.

The company is required to comply with the Office for Students (OfS) Regulatory Framework, Notices and Advice. This includes compliance with the OfS Conditions of Registration (both general ongoing conditions, and two specific conditions which the OfS has applied to the company). To monitor compliance with the Conditions of Registration in 2021-22, the company maintained an OfS Compliance Register and a separate Action Plan for its Access and Participation Plan 2020-21 to 2024-25. Monthly update reports on both were submitted to the company's Senior Management and Leadership Team, the Academic Committee and the Board of Directors.

BLOOMSBURY INSTITUTE LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

In the case of the OfS Compliance Register, monthly update reports were also considered within meetings of the Audit Committee (that comprised two non-executive directors in 2021-22 and which reports directly to the Board of Directors). The Audit Committee has the power to require the attendance of any executive director, member of staff and/or external academic advisor of the Academic Committee at any of its meetings.

Certain OfS Conditions of Registration are separately included in the company's Corporate Risk Register. The Corporate Risk Register is reviewed every three months by the company's Senior Management and Leadership Team, Board of Directors and Audit Committee.

Competition

The provision of degree courses within London is very competitive. Students can choose between public universities, private universities and private providers such as Bloomsbury Institute. The company has addressed the risk of competition by always maintaining high standards and quality teaching, and, in 2021/22, redesigning all its degrees with each of them having professional body accreditation. The company has always produced exceptional results in the annual National Student Survey which have consistently been better than sector average.

Leaving the European Union

Following the UK's withdrawal from the European Union (EU), the UK government decided that new EU students with settled or pre-settled status within the UK will continue to be eligible for tuition fee funding through the SLC. EU students with settled status will also be eligible to maintenance support. Other EU students are treated as international students. The company recruits very few EU students with settled or pre-settled status, and is developing international recruitment markets that are outside of the EU.

Economic climate

The company is operating in times of heightened uncertainty. Russia's invasion of Ukraine exacerbated the economic damage caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. Rising inflation, slowing economic growth, an energy crisis and increasing interest rates are challenges the company is currently facing. The company has fixed as many costs as possible to mitigate these risks.

Credit risk

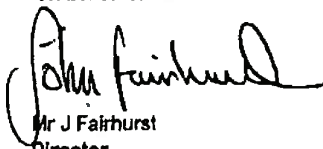
Credit risk refers to the risk that the company's students or other debtors will default and fail to make payments in accordance with the agreed terms.

This risk has increased as the number of privately paying international students increased. However, the company requires a 50% deposit before privately paying students start their course or, in the case of international students, are issued with a Confirmation of Acceptance for Studies that is required before they can apply for a Student visa. The company instructs debt collectors, if required, to manage any residual risk.

Liquidity and solvency risk

The company has incurred a large financial loss with the result that the company has net current liabilities in the Balance Sheet that is included in the financial statements that follow. The company has a loan with its parent company valued at £6.2m that, by decision of the Board of Directors, can be capitalised into equity. Any liquidity and solvency risk is further reduced as the parent company has extended this loan to 29 October 2025, and has granted the company with an option to extend the loan by a further period of up to five years.

On behalf of the board



Mr J Fairhurst
Director

22 December 2022

BLOOMSBURY INSTITUTE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2022.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the provision of higher education services.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 12.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Directors

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

Mr J Fairhurst	
Ms C A Cook	
Mr T R Mortimer	(Resigned 9 May 2022)
Mr T J Forsblad	(Resigned 31 May 2022)
Ms S Karim	
Mr T J Bolton	
Mr A Pisavadi	
Mr K M Bartlett	(Appointed 1 November 2021)
Ms M Fellowes	(Appointed 1 November 2022)

Financial instruments

The company's principal financial instruments comprise bank balances, trade creditors, trade debtors and property leases. The main purpose of these instruments is to raise funds and to finance the company's operations.

Due to the nature of the financial instruments used by the company, there is no exposure to price risk. The company's approach to managing other risks applicable to the financial instruments is shown below.

In respect of bank balances, the liquidity risk is managed by always maintaining a positive balance by using the loan from the parent company, if necessary. The company makes use of bank deposit account facilities where funds are available.

The company is a lessee in respect of leased properties. The liquidity risk in respect of this is managed in the same way as loans.

Trade debtors are managed in respect of credit and cash flow risk by policies concerning the credit offered to students and the regular monitoring of amounts outstanding for both time and credit limits.

Trade creditors' liquidity risk is managed by ensuring sufficient funds are available to meet amounts due.

Future developments

As detailed in the Strategic Report, the company resumed the recruitment of new students in 2021/22, both domestic and international.

BLOOMSBURY INSTITUTE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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;
- 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.

Strategic Report

The company has chosen in accordance with Companies Act 2006, s. 414C(11) to set out in the company's strategic report information required by medium-sized Companies (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, Sch. 7 to be contained in the directors' report. It has done so in respect of; review of the business, development and performance, key performance indicators, compliance and regulatory risks.

Auditor

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

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.

On behalf of the board



Mr J Fairhurst
Director

22 December 2022

BLOOMSBURY INSTITUTE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF GOVERNANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROL

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

Bloomsbury Institute Limited was established as a higher education institution in 2002. It has offered undergraduate and postgraduate degrees since 2008. The Institute is registered with the Office for Students under the approved fee cap category.

The Institute is a private company limited by shares and the sole activity of the company is the provision of higher education services. As a private company limited by shares, the Institute has to comply with the Companies Act 2006. Its immediate and ultimate parent company is Goldwail Limited, a holding company incorporated in England and Wales with a sole shareholder and director.

Governance

The Articles of Association (Articles) is the company's key governing document. The other significant governing document is the company's Corporate and Academic Governance Framework (CAGF); Regulation 139 of the Articles requires the Board of Directors to adopt the CAGF and the academic governance arrangements set out within the CAGF have to be ratified by the company's Academic Committee.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for ensuring that the Institute operates effectively and efficiently and takes all final decisions on matters of fundamental concern within its remit. Its responsibilities are set out in the Articles and the CAGF, and it is supported in the discharge of its responsibilities by five committees:

- Academic Committee
- Audit Committee
- Nominations Committee
- Remuneration Committee, and
- Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Committee

The Board of Directors comprises two executive directors and four non-executive directors (that will increase to six non-executive directors in 2022/23). Staff and student representatives attend its meetings but do not have full membership rights. The Board of Directors met six times during the financial year ended 31 July 2022.

The Academic Committee combines the responsibilities of an external advisory panel with those assigned to an academic board. The Academic Committee oversees academic standards and quality at the Institute. Reporting to the Board of Directors, it is responsible for ensuring that policies, principles, and procedures are in place to establish, monitor and review academic standards and the quality of learning opportunities. The Academic Committee met five times during the financial year ended 31 July 2022.

The Remuneration Committee is chaired by the Chair of the Board of Directors and is comprised entirely of non-executive directors. It is responsible for determining the remuneration of the Managing Director and Academic Principal and all members of the Senior Management and Leadership team. The Committee meets at least once per year and ensures that there are regular and robust reviews of performance that meet the needs of the Institute.

Appointment of Directors

The Board of Directors has six members; two are executive directors and four are independent non-executive directors. The majority of the members are independent non-executive directors, as required by Regulation 7 of the Articles. These independent non-executive directors bring a range of expertise including significant experience of higher education leadership and senior experience in industry.

During 2022/23 the membership of the Board of Directors will increase to eight with the appointment of two new independent non-executive directors.

Appointment responsibilities are delegated by the Board to the Nominations Committee to ensure both openness and transparency, and with explicit consideration given to equality and diversity. The Nominations Committee makes its recommendation for the nomination of directors to the Board of Directors. The maximum period of office of an independent non-executive director is four calendar years, subject to the period being extended by a decision of the directors, acting on a recommendation of the Nominations Committee, for one further period of no more than four calendar years.

BLOOMSBURY INSTITUTE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF GOVERNANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROL

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

Academic Principal and Accountable Officer

John Fairhurst holds the office of Managing Director and Academic Principal. He is the head of the Institute and responsible to the Board of Directors for the overall management, direction and organisation of the Institute. The Academic Principal also leads the academic community and has responsibility for assuring standards and the quality of the students' academic experience. The Managing Director and Academic Principal is also the Institute's Accountable Officer as defined by the Office for Students. He is supported by the Senior Management and Leadership Team that meets monthly.

Statement of Governing Body responsibilities

In addition to the responsibilities held in their capacity as Directors, by virtue of the Articles, the responsibilities of the Board of Directors are set out in the CAGF as follows:

- (i) Ensure compliance with the seven primary elements of higher education governance, as set out in the Committee of University Chairs (CUC) 'The Higher Education Code of Governance', the application of which are influenced by the core values of higher education governance;
- (ii) Embrace our own guiding principles as set out in Regulation 142 of the Articles;
- (iii) Ensure compliance with the Office for Students Regulatory Framework, Notices and Advice;
- (iv) Ensure compliance with our vision, mission and values;
- (v) Ensure that, through the Corporate and Academic Governance Framework and the Articles, the directors receive assurance that academic governance is effective by working with the Academic Committee;
- (vi) Take into account the advice of the Academic Committee;
- (vii) Not detract from the need to ensure the effective setting and maintaining of academic standards and the assuring and enhancing of academic quality;
- (viii) Ensure the establishment of a self-critical, cohesive academic community that has a commitment to quality assurance supported by effective quality and enhancement systems;
- (ix) Ensure staff are supported to engage in high-quality research;
- (x) Actively promote and apply equality, diversity and inclusion throughout the company, and promote an inclusive teaching and learning environment;
- (xi) Ensure respect for the principle of academic freedom, subject to compliance with the company's equality, diversity and inclusion policies and procedures, and subject to compliance with any legislative or regulatory requirements;
- (xii) Ensure respect for the principle of freedom of speech for all students enrolled on a course with the company, members of the Bloomsbury Institute Student Guild, staff employed by the company, external speakers, the directors and the shareholders, subject to compliance with the company's equality, diversity and inclusion policies and procedures, and subject to compliance with any legislative or regulatory requirements; and
- (xiii) Ensure the provision of a high-quality student experience.

Review of Effectiveness

In accordance with the CAGF, the Board of Directors commissioned an independent external review of the Institute's corporate and academic governance arrangements. The external review started in November 2019 and concluded in July 2021, identifying twelve examples of good practice and making 7 recommendations.

In response to the recommendations, the Institute has taken the following steps which continued during 2021/22:

- Expanded the number of cross-institute Senior Management and Leadership Team (SMLT) positions to manage operational workloads.
- Appointed additional non-executive directors to the Board to strengthen the Board in terms of size and capacity, and developed a succession plan for Board membership.
- Approved and implemented a formal Induction, Training and Development Plan for all Board members and staff and student representatives in place of the former Induction Programme.
- To further strengthen the size, capacity and representation to the Board, some members of SMLT attend Board meetings not as members with voting rights but to respond to key agenda items and to support the Managing Director and Academic Principal in the discharge of his duties.
- Outsourced the internal audit function ensuring it is a different firm to that which undertakes the external audit function.
- Undertook a project to develop and implement a new approach to risk management.
- Engaged in a number of activities to further increase and enhance student engagement in governance.

BLOOMSBURY INSTITUTE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF GOVERNANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROL

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

The Board of Directors remains committed to carrying out a regular internal review and evaluation of the company's corporate and academic governance arrangements to ensure there is compliance with: (i) the Committee of University Chairs 'The Higher Education Code of Governance' (on a "comply or explain" basis); and (ii) the Office for Students Regulatory Framework, Notices and Advice.

Statement of Internal Control

The Board of Directors is responsible for the Institute's internal controls, supported by the Audit Committee and other sub-committees, as outlined above and for reviewing the effectiveness of these controls.

As detailed above, an external firm was appointed internal auditor to the Institute in the financial year ended 31 July 2022. The purpose of internal audit is to provide management and the Board of Directors, via the Audit Committee, with an independent and objective assessment of the risk, control and governance arrangements in place at the Institute. The Board of Directors and senior leadership team at the Institute are ultimately responsible for establishing and operating a system of internal control that is appropriate for meeting the Institute's operational and regulatory needs.

During the current financial year, a review of risk management was undertaken with a new Risk Management Framework being developed and approved by the Board of Directors. A Risk Appetite Statement has been adopted and a new template for the Corporate Risk Register is being implemented.

To ensure that risk assessment and internal control is embedded in ongoing operations, the Corporate Risk Register is reviewed by the SMLT quarterly and makes recommendations to the Board.

By including all levels of operation in risk management, the Board therefore covers business, operational and compliance risk as well as financial risk at both operational and strategic levels.

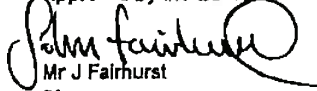
In addition, the internal audit firm reviews internal controls across operations in accordance with a 3 year plan. It reports to the Audit Committee that subsequently reports to the Board of Directors. The Board receives minutes of the Audit Committee as well as verbal reports pending confirmation of the minutes, and hence receives an assurance that a sound system of internal control is being maintained and the effectiveness of these controls are being appropriately reviewed.

In their annual audit work on the financial statements, the company's external independent auditors also assess the adequacy of the company's internal controls such that they might detect and respond to significant risks of material misstatement to the financial statements.

No significant internal control weaknesses were identified during the year.

This statement of corporate governance and internal control relates to the period 1 August 2021 to 31 July 2022 and includes the period up to the approval of the financial statements.

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



Mr J Fairhurst
Director

22 December 2022

BLOOMSBURY INSTITUTE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF BLOOMSBURY INSTITUTE LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bloomsbury Institute Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 July 2022 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 July 2022 and of its loss 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.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. 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 course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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 in this regard.

Opinions 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 directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

BLOOMSBURY INSTITUTE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF BLOOMSBURY INSTITUTE 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 directors' 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.

Opinion on other matters required by the Office for Students (OfS)

In our opinion in all material respects;

- Funds from the OfS for specific purposes have been properly applied to those purposes and managed in accordance with relevant legislation.
- Funds provided by the OfS have been applied in accordance with the Terms and Conditions of Funding and any other terms and conditions attached to them.
- The requirement of the OfS's Accounts direction have been met.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the OfS requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- The Institute's grant and fee income as disclosed in the note to the accounts has been materially misstated.
- The Institute's expenditure on access and participation activities for the financial year has been materially misstated.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors 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.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

The objectives of our audit, in respect to fraud, are: to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud; to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud, through designing and implementing appropriate responses; and to respond appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and its management.

BLOOMSBURY INSTITUTE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF BLOOMSBURY INSTITUTE LIMITED

Our approach was as follows:

- We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience, and through discussion with the directors and other management (as required by auditing standards), and discussed with the directors and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations;
- We considered the legal and regulatory frameworks directly applicable to the financial statements reporting framework (FRS 102 and the Companies Act 2006), the relevant tax compliance regulations in the UK and the requirements of OfS's Accounts direction;
- We considered the nature of the industry, the control environment and business performance, including the key drivers for management's remuneration;
- We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit;
- We considered the procedures and controls that the company has established to address risks identified, or that otherwise prevent, deter and detect fraud; and how senior management monitors those programmes and controls.

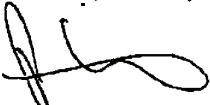
Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations. Where the risk was considered to be higher, we performed audit procedures to address each identified fraud risk. These procedures included: testing manual journals; reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation; performing analytical procedures; and enquiring of management, and were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/Our-Work/Audit/Audit-and-assurance/Standards-and-guidance/Standards-and-guidance-for-auditors/Auditors-responsibilities-for-audit/Description-of-auditors-responsibilities-for-audit.aspx>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

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.



Philip Clark FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of TC Group

Statutory Auditor

22 December 2022

Office: London

BLOOMSBURY INSTITUTE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	3	5,931,623	5,513,505
Cost of sales		(3,222,248)	(2,017,290)
Gross profit		2,709,375	3,496,215
Administrative expenses		(5,766,476)	(3,564,030)
Other operating income		307,410	745,471
Exceptional item	5	-	100,138
Operating (loss)/profit	6	(2,749,691)	777,792
Interest receivable and similar income	10	-	5
Interest payable and similar expenses	11	(153,380)	(114,050)
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(2,903,071)	663,747
Tax on (loss)/profit	13	-	-
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(2,903,071)	663,747
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(2,903,071)	663,747

The income statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

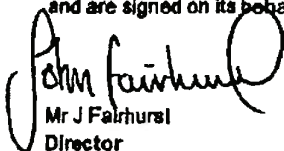
BLOOMSBURY INSTITUTE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

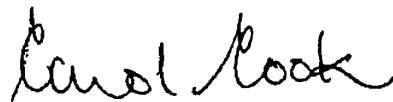
AS AT 31 JULY 2022

	Notes	2022		2021	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	14		339,312		395,640
Investments	15		2,245,791		3,931,975
			<u>2,585,103</u>		<u>4,327,615</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	16	5,165,338		1,807,629	
Cash at bank and in hand		4,785,071		2,579,907	
		<u>9,950,409</u>		<u>4,387,536</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	<u>(7,355,117)</u>		<u>(549,328)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>2,595,292</u>		<u>3,838,210</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>5,180,395</u>		<u>8,165,825</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	18		<u>(6,165,673)</u>		<u>(6,248,032)</u>
Net (liabilities)/assets			<u>(985,278)</u>		<u>1,917,793</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	22		3,275,029		3,275,029
Profit and loss reserves			(4,260,307)		(1,357,236)
Total equity			<u>(985,278)</u>		<u>1,917,793</u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22 December 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:


Mr J Fairhurst
Director

Ms C A Cook
Director



Company Registration No. 04511191

The notes on pages 16 to 28 form part of these financial statements

BLOOMSBURY INSTITUTE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 August 2020	3,275,029	(2,020,983)	1,254,046
Year ended 31 July 2021:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	663,747	663,747
Balance at 31 July 2021	3,275,029	(1,357,236)	1,917,793
Year ended 31 July 2022:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(2,903,071)	(2,903,071)
Balance at 31 July 2022	<u>3,275,029</u>	<u>(4,260,307)</u>	<u>(985,278)</u>

The notes on pages 16 to 28 form part of these financial statements

BLOOMSBURY INSTITUTE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	26	809,590		632,789	
Interest paid		(153,380)		(114,050)	
Net cash inflow from operating activities		656,210		518,739	
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(54,871)		(80,266)	
Movements on fixed asset investments		1,686,184		(1,306,621)	
Interest received		-		5	
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities		1,631,313		(1,386,882)	
Financing activities					
Repayment of borrowings		(82,359)		822,732	
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities		(82,359)		822,732	
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		2,205,164		(45,411)	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		2,579,907		2,625,318	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		4,785,071		2,579,907	

The notes on pages 16 to 28 form part of these financial statements

BLOOMSBURY INSTITUTE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Bloomsbury Institute Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 7 Bedford Square, London, WC1B 3RA.

The principal activity of the company continued to be the provision of higher education services.

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 amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

During the year the company incurred a loss before tax of £2,903k and at the balance sheet date had a net liability of £985k, including a loan of £6,166k due to its parent company, Goldwait Limited.

The company depends on its parent company financial support and has received an undertaking that this support will remain available for at least 24 months from the date of signing these financial statements.

Based on this, the directors have concluded that the company has adequate resources to continue in its operational existence. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover from the provision of education services, fee income is recognised when the services has been provided, over the period in which students are studying, when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.

Turnover of fee income is stated gross of any expenditure which is not a discount. Scholarship are accounted for gross as expenditure and not deducted from fee income.

1.4 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:

Leasehold land and buildings	Over the remaining lease term
Plant and machinery	Between 2 and 6 years 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.

BLOOMSBURY INSTITUTE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

1.6 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 and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.7 Financial instruments

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

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position 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.

BLOOMSBURY INSTITUTE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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 loans from fellow group companies 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 through 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.

1.8 Equity Instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.9 Taxation

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

BLOOMSBURY INSTITUTE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement 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 tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

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 profit or loss 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 leases asset are consumed.

1.13 Grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

Other grant income, including any grants for the purchase of fixed assets are recognised in the statement of Comprehensive Income in the year in which they are receivable.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

BLOOMSBURY INSTITUTE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

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.

Income recognition

Estimation is applied in determining the value and timing of certain income for tuition fees to be recognised in the financial statements. This includes determining the tuition fee income received for courses that have not been fully completed at the balance sheet date.

Specifically income for tuition fees received in advance, for students commencing courses pre year end and continuing courses post year end. The estimation relates to how many students have paid for 2 or 3 terms in advance. The assumption made is undergraduates advanced payments are for 2 terms and post graduate advanced payments are for 3 terms.

In the opinion of the directors there are no other significant judgements or areas of estimation uncertainty.

3 Turnover and other revenue

	2022	2021
	£	£
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Provision of tuition fees	5,931,623	5,513,505
	<u>5,931,623</u>	<u>5,513,505</u>
	2022	2021
	£	£
Other significant revenue		
Interest income	-	5
Grants received	297,882	742,716
	<u>297,882</u>	<u>742,716</u>
	2022	2021
	£	£
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
United Kingdom	5,931,623	5,513,505
	<u>5,931,623</u>	<u>5,513,505</u>

BLOOMSBURY INSTITUTE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

4 Grant Income

	2022	2021
	£	£
Grant income from the Office for Students	291,272	681,739
Grant income from other bodies	6,610	60,977
Total Grant Income	297,882	742,716

5 Exceptional Items

	2022	2021
	£	£
Exceptional items	-	(100,136)

In the prior year, exceptional expenses related to the legal fees in the case against the Office for Students and exceptional income related to legal costs recoverable following the Court Order by the Court of Appeal. In the prior year legal costs recoverable amounted to £215,000 and legal costs incurred amounted to £114,864.

6 Operating (loss)/profit

	2022	2021
	£	£
Operating (loss)/profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Government grants	(297,882)	(742,716)
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	20,160	18,360
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	111,199	116,485
Operating lease charges	504,623	231,057

7 Employees

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

	2022	2021
	Number	Number
Teaching and support	42	35
Office and administration (incl. directors)	60	37
Total	102	72

BLOOMSBURY INSTITUTE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

7 Employees (Continued)

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Wages and salaries	3,768,122	2,237,223
Social security costs	369,515	230,374
Pension costs	55,122	36,082
	<u>4,192,759</u>	<u>2,503,679</u>

8 Directors' remuneration

	2022	2021
	£	£
Remuneration for qualifying services	<u>416,500</u>	<u>374,808</u>

Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Remuneration for qualifying services	<u>240,000</u>	<u>272,000</u>

BLOOMSBURY INSTITUTE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

9 Remuneration of higher paid staff

The total remuneration package for the head of provider is as follows;

	2022	2021
	£	£
Basic salary	240,000	230,000

The head of provider undergoes an annual performance review with the Chair of the Board of Directors in accordance with the Institute's Annual Appraisal Scheme. As a result of this, combined with any changes to the job role and responsibilities, the Chair makes a recommendation to the Remuneration Committee with regards to the Managing Directors remuneration package. The remuneration committee is chaired by a Non-executive director of which the Managing Director is not a member. The remuneration committee then considers this recommendation and makes a final decision on the remuneration package. The Remuneration committee is confident that the Managing Director provides appropriate value to the Institute and the total remuneration package is appropriate and reasonable when compared to remuneration provided for similar roles in other providers and in terms of its relation to the median pay the Institute's staff.

The head of the provider's basic salary is 5.0 (2021: 4.9) times the median pay of staff, where median pay is calculated on a full-time equivalent basis for the salaries paid by the provider to its staff. The Office for Students accounts directive have a threshold of 8.1 times.

The number of staff who received an annual basic salary greater than £100,000 in the following ranges was:

	2022	2021
	Number	Number
Basic salary per annum		
£230,000 - £239,999	-	1
£240,000 - £249,999	1	-

10 Interest receivable and similar income

	2022	2021
	£	£
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	-	5

Investment income includes the following:

Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	5
--	---	---

11 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2022	2021
	£	£
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	50	-
Interest payable to group undertakings	153,330	114,050
	153,380	114,050

BLOOMSBURY INSTITUTE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

12 Access and participation investment

	2022
	£
Access and participation investment	
Access investment	16,325
Financial support investment	132,998
Research and evaluation investment	22,707
Support for disabled students	41,800
	<hr/>
Total access and participation investment	213,830
	<hr/> <hr/>

Included in the figures above are staff costs of £41,400 which are already included in Note 7 to the financial statements.

Our approved access and participation plan can be found at:

<https://www.bil.ac.uk/access-and-participation-plan-2020-21-to-2024-25/>

13 Taxation

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected (credit)/charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
(Loss)/profit before taxation	(2,903,071)	663,747
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Expected tax (credit)/charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)	(551,583)	126,112
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	35,952	21,669
Depreciation added back	21,128	22,132
Capital allowances	(12,688)	(5,712)
Tax losses utilised	-	(164,201)
Tax losses arising	507,191	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Taxation charge for the year	-	-
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

BLOOMSBURY INSTITUTE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

14 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 August 2021	248,405	1,052,193	1,300,598
Additions	7,822	47,049	54,871
At 31 July 2022	256,227	1,099,242	1,355,469
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 August 2021	117,184	787,774	904,958
Depreciation charged in the year	18,723	92,476	111,199
At 31 July 2022	135,907	880,250	1,016,157
Carrying amount			
At 31 July 2022	120,320	218,992	339,312
At 31 July 2021	131,221	264,419	395,640

15 Fixed asset investments

	2022 £	2021 £
Listed investments	2,245,791	3,931,975
Listed investments carrying amount	2,245,791	3,931,975

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Investments other than loans £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 August 2021	3,931,975
Valuation changes	(186,184)
Disposals	(1,500,000)
At 31 July 2022	2,245,791
Carrying amount	
At 31 July 2022	2,245,791
At 31 July 2021	3,931,975

BLOOMSBURY INSTITUTE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

16 Debtors		2022	2021
		£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:			
Trade debtors		2,507,672	1,048,914
Other debtors		114,000	467,000
Prepayments and deferred costs		2,543,666	291,715
		<u>5,165,338</u>	<u>1,807,629</u>
17 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2022	2021
	Notes	£	£
Trade creditors		3,556,917	234,273
Taxation and social security		137,009	91,155
Deferred income	20	3,022,228	-
Other creditors		16,738	-
Accruals and deferred income		622,225	223,898
		<u>7,355,117</u>	<u>549,326</u>
18 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		2022	2021
	Notes	£	£
Other borrowings	19	6,165,673	6,248,032
19 Loans and overdrafts		2022	2021
		£	£
Other loans		6,165,673	6,248,032
		<u>6,165,673</u>	<u>6,248,032</u>
Payable after one year		6,165,673	6,248,032
20 Deferred income		2022	2021
		£	£
Other deferred income		3,022,228	-

BLOOMSBURY INSTITUTE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

21 Retirement benefit schemes		
	2022	2021
Defined contribution schemes	£	£
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	55,122	36,082

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.

22 Share capital				
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	3,275,029	3,275,029

23 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:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Within one year	1,134,199	220,000
Between two and five years	4,554,579	880,000
In over five years	3,243,032	183,333
	8,931,810	1,283,333

24 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

Other information

During the year, the company paid expenses of £49,506 (2021: £47,939) on behalf of its immediate parent company, Goldwait Limited.

The company has a long term loan with Goldwait Limited and was charged interest of £153,330 (2021: £114,050) on the balance outstanding.

As per the terms of the loan, the valuation changes on the investments are reflected in the loan account. Profit or loss on disposal of the fixed asset investments are reflected in Goldwait Limited.

The balance due to Goldwait Limited as at 31 July 2022 was £6,165,673 (2021: £6,248,032).

25 Ultimate controlling party

The ultimate parent company is Goldwait Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. Goldwait Limited prepares group financial statements and copies can be obtained from 76 New Cavendish Street, London, W1G 9TB.

The ultimate controlling party is M Barnard.

BLOOMSBURY INSTITUTE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

26 Cash generated from operations		
	2022	2021
	£	£
(Loss)/profit for the year after tax	(2,903,071)	663,747
Adjustments for:		
Finance costs	153,380	114,050
Investment income	-	(5)
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	111,199	116,485
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(3,357,709)	813,476
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	3,783,563	(1,074,964)
Increase in deferred income	3,022,228	-
Cash generated from operations	<u>809,590</u>	<u>632,789</u>

27 Analysis of changes in net debt			
	1 August 2021	Cash flows	31 July 2022
	£	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	2,579,907	2,205,164	4,785,071
Borrowings excluding overdrafts	(6,248,032)	82,359	(6,165,673)
	<u>(3,668,125)</u>	<u>2,287,523</u>	<u>(1,380,602)</u>