Registered number: 03787251

LONDON STUDIO CENTRE LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2021

LONDON STUDIO CENTRE LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 03787251

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 AUGUST 2021 2021 2020 Note £ £ **Fixed assets** Intangible assets 4 40,096 6,315 Tangible assets 5 1,012,550 1,247,230 1,052,646 1,253,545 **Current assets** Debtors 4,801,608 6 5,189,168 Cash at bank and in hand 7 940,530 743,726 5,742,138 5,932,894 Creditors: amounts falling due within one 8 year (5,280,162)(5,718,844) Net current assets 461,976 214,050 Total assets less current liabilities 1,514,622 1,467,595 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year 9 (15,866) (20, 429)Provisions for liabilities Deferred tax (90,000) 11 (90,000) (90,000) (90,000) Net assets 1,408,756 1,357,166 **Capital and reserves** Called up share capital 12 2 2 Profit and loss account 1,408,754 1,357,164 1,408,756 1,357,166

LONDON STUDIO CENTRE LIMITED **REGISTERED NUMBER: 03787251**

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 AUGUST 2021

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 N Espinosa

Director

Date: 30 March 2022

The notes on pages 3 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2021

1. General information

London Studio Centre Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales, with registration number 03787251. The company's registered address is Aston House, Cornwall Avenue, London, N3 1LF.

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 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Nonmonetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

2.3 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:

Tuition fees for all courses are charged to students by academic term. Income is recognised for academic terms falling within the year.

Amounts received from performances are recognised as revenue in the year in which the performances occurs.

Charitable donations are recognised on receipt or where there is a certainty of future receipt and the value can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 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.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

Temporary rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic have been recognised on a systematic basis over the periods that the change in lease payments is intended to compensate. This is conditional on:

- the change in lease payments resulting in revised consideration for the lease that is less than the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change;
- any reduction in lease payments affecting only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2022;
- there being no significant change to other terms and conditions of the lease.

2.5 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.

2.6 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.

2.7 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 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.

2.9 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

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.

2.10 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

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:

| Long-term leasehold property | - | straight line over the terms of the lease |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| Plant and machinery | - | 15% straight line |
| Motor vehicles | | 25% straight line |
| Fixtures and fittings | - | 15% straight line |
| Production equipment | - | 15% straight line |

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.

2.11 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.

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.13 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.

2.14 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 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 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.

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 45 (2020 - 46).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2021

4. Intangible assets

| | Develop- ment expenditure £ | Computer software £ | Total £ |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|
| Cost | | | |
| At 1 September 2020 | 6,915 | - | 6,915 |
| Additions | 18,644 | 15,893 | 34,537 |
| At 31 August 2021 | 25,559 | 15,893 | 41,452 |
| Amortisation | | | |
| At 1 September 2020 | 600 | a | 600 |
| Charge for the year on owned assets | 756 | ан | 756 |
| At 31 August 2021 | 1,356 | - | 1,356 |
| Net book value | | | |
| At 31 August 2021 | 24,203 | 15,893 | 40,096 |
| At 31 August 2020 | 6,315 | - | 6,315 |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2021

5. Tangible fixed assets

| | Long-term leasehold property £ | Plant and machinery £ | Motor vehicles £ | Fixtures and fittings £ | Production equipment £ |
|---|---|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Cost or valuation | | | | | |
| At 1 September 2020 | 656,652 | 447,246 | 35,302 | 323,743 | 1,200,355 |
| Additions | | 24,511 | (| - | 35,296 |
| At 31 August 2021 | 656,652 | 471,757 | 35,302 | 323,743 | 1,235,651 |
| Depreciation | | | | | |
| At 1 September 2020 | 252,501 | 336,308 | 17,651 | 258,940 | 550,668 |
| Charge for the year on owned assets | 80,830 | 59,232 | | 22,035 | 123,565 |
| Charge for the year on financed assets | 1 4 | | 8,825 | , | ۲ |
| At 31 August 2021 | 333,331 | 395,540 | 26,476 | 280,975 | 674,233 |
| Net book value | | | | | ** |
| At 31 August 2021 | 323,321 | 76,217 | 8,826 | 42,768 | 561,418 |
| At 31 August 2020 | 404,151 | 110,938 | 17,651 | 64,803 | 649,687 |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2021

5. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

| | Total £ |
|--|------------|
| Cost or valuation | |
| At 1 September 2020 | 2,663,298 |
| Additions | 59,807 |
| At 31 August 2021 | 2,723,105 |
| Depreciation | |
| At 1 September 2020 | 1,416,068 |
| Charge for the year on owned assets | 285,662 |
| Charge for the year on financed assets | 8,825 |
| At 31 August 2021 | 1,710,555 |
| Net book value | |
| At 31 August 2021 | 1,012,550 |
| At 31 August 2020 | 1,247,230 |

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

| | 2021 £ | 2020 £ |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| Motor vehicles | 8,826 | 17,651 |
| | 8,826 | 17,651 |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2021

6. Debtors

| | 2021 £ | 2020 £ |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Due after more than one year | | |
| Other debtors | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| Due within one year | | |
| Trade debtors | 3,735,458 | 3,591,237 |
| Other debtors | 806,015 | 1,343,583 |
| Prepayments and accrued income | 220,135 | 214,348 |
| | 4,801,608 | 5,189,168 |

7. Cash and cash equivalents

| | 2021 £ | 2020 £ |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Cash at bank and in hand | 940,530 | 743,726 |
| | 940,530 | 743,726 |

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

| | 2021 £ | 2020 £ |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Trade creditors | 259,942 | 529,567 |
| Corporation tax | 43,562 | 51,994 |
| Other taxation and social security | 33,103 | 29,960 |
| Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts | 4,563 | 4,273 |
| Other creditors | 196,019 | 17,999 |
| Accruals and deferred income | 4,742,973 | 5,085,051 |
| | 5,280,162 | 5,718,844 |

The Company's bankers have a debenture including a fixed charge over all present freehold and leasehold property; a first fixed charge over book and other debts, chattels, goodwill and uncalled capital, both present and future; and a first floating charge over all assets and undertaking both present and future.

= =

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2021

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

| 2021 £ | 2020 £ |
|-----------|-------------|
| 15,866 | 20,429 |
| 15,866 | 20,429 |
| | £ 15,866 |

10. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

| 2021 £ | 2020 £ |
|-----------|----------------------|
| 4,563 | 4,273 |
| 15,869 | 20,429 |
| 20,432 | 24,702 |
| | £ 4,563 15,869 |

Hire purchase and finance leases are secured over the assets to which they relate.

11. Deferred taxation

| | 2021 £ | 2020 £ |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| At beginning of year | (90,000) | (90,000) |
| At end of year | (90,000) | (90,000) |
| The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows: | | |
| | 2021 £ | 2020 £ |
| Accelerated capital allowances | (90,000) | (90,000) |
| | (90,000) | (90,000) |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2021

12. Share capital

| Allotted, called up and fully paid | 2021 £ | 2020 £ |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| 2 (2020 - 2) Ordinary shares shares of £1 each | 2 | 2 |
| | | |

13. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £19,329 (2020 - £18,965). Contributions totaling £3,968 (2020 - £3,740) were payable to the fund at the reporting date and are included in creditors.

14. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 August 2021 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

| | 2021 £ | 2020 £ |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Not later than 1 year Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years | 816,909 2,434,845 | 677,000 2,560,000 |
| | 3,251,754 | 3,237,000 |

15. Related party transactions

As at 31 August 2021, the Company was owed £805,280 (2020 - £1,336,259) by Bridget Espinosa's London Studio Centre Limited, a company under the common control of the director,

The loan is non-interest bearing and is repayable upon demand. During the year, the Company was charged for licence and marketing fees by Bridget Espinosa's London Studio Centre Limited totalling £250,000 plus VAT (2020 - £250,000 + VAT).

16. Controlling party

The Company's parent undertaking is The Bridget Espinosa Memorial Trust, a registered unincorporated charity. The Company's results are included in the consolidated financial statements of The Bridget Espinosa Memorial Trust whose place of business is c/o Lester Aldridge LLP, 1 Fore Street Avenue, London, EC2Y 5EJ.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2021

17. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2021 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 30 March 2022 by Alexander Chrysaphiades FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) on behalf of Adler Shine LLP.