CHIPMUNKS LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors V Chanrai

A Grover

Company number 03811088

Registered office c/o Storal Learning

1 Kingdom Street

London

United Kingdom

W2 6BD

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION. AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

		2020	2019
	Notes	£	£
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	2	576,212	576,212
Current liabilities	3		
Trade and other payables	4	162,185	162,185
Net current liabilities		(162,185)	(162,185)
Total assets less current liabilities	5	414,027	414,027
Net assets		414,027	414,027
			-
Equity			
Called up share capital	5	2	2
Retained earnings	6	414,025	414,025
Total equity	•	414,027	414,027
			. =====

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on $\frac{y}{k}$ and are signed on its behalf by:

V Chanrai

Director

Company Registration No. 03811088

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2019	2	414,025	414,027
Year ended 31 December 2019:			
Balance at 31 December 2019	2	414,025	414,027
Year ended 31 December 2020:			
Balance at 31 December 2020	2	414,025	414,027
			=====

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Chipmunks Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is C/O Storal Learning Limited, 1 Kingdom Street, London, W2 6BD.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

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 prepared under the historical cost convention, except for the revaluation of . The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirements of paragraphs 62, B64(d), B64(e), B64(g), B64(h), B64(j) to B64(m), B64(n)(ii), B64 (o)(ii), B64(q)(ii), B66 and B67of IFRS 3 Business Combinations. Equivalent disclosures are included in the consolidated financial statements of Storal Learning Ltd in which the entity is consolidated:
- the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement;
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member; and
- the requirements of paragraphs 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

As permitted by FRS 101, the company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to share based payments, financial instruments, capital management, presentation of a cash flow statement, presentation of comparative information in respect of certain assets, standards not yet effective, impairment of assets, business combinations, discontinued operations and related party transactions.

Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the group accounts of Storal Learning Ltd. The group accounts of Storal Learning Ltd are available to the public and can be obtained via the Companies House online portal.

1.2 Going concern

The directors have at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

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

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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

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

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

1.4 Fair value measurement

IFRS 13 establishes a single source of guidance for all fair value measurements. IFRS 13 does not change when an entity is required to use fair value, but rather provides guidance on how to measure fair value under IFRS when fair value is required or permitted. The company is exempt under FRS 101 from the disclosure requirements of IFRS 13. There was no impact on the company from the adoption of IFRS 13.

1.5 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or other financial liabilities.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

1.6 Equity instruments

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

2 Intangible fixed assets

Goodwill £

Cost

At 31 December 2019 576,212

At 31 December 2020 576,212

Carrying amount

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2	Intangible fixed assets				(Continued)
					Goodwill £
	At 31 December 2020 At 31 December 2019				576,212 576,212
3	Liabilities				
			Notes	2020 £	2019 £
	Trade and other payables		4	162,185	162,185
4	Trade and other payables				
				2020 £	2019 £
	Other payables			162,185 ———	162,185
5	Share capital				
	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	2020 Number	2019 Number	2020 £	2019 £
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	-	-	2	2
6	Retained earnings			2020	2019
				£	£
	At the beginning and end of the year			414,025 ———	414,025