RE'. COMPANY NO. 05608149 AUDIT EXEMPTION NOTE 14 (Pg 31)

Registered Number 10421490 (England and Wales)

Storal Learning Ltd Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

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CORPORATE INFORMATION

Directors

Mark Emerson Anderegg

Varun Chanrai Ashwin Grover

Jan-Henning Woitschatzke

Registered Office

1, Kingdom Street

London **W2 6BD**

Auditor

Azets Audit Services

2nd Floor

Regis House 45 King William Street

London EC4R 9AN

Registered number

10421490

STRATEGIC REPORT

The directors present their strategic report on the group for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activities

Storal Learning Ltd and its associated subsidiaries ("Storal Learning") is a company engaged in providing childcare services to parents in various communities across England.

Review of the business and key performance indicators

In 2020, the company acquired an additional two nurseries and, in the process, grew from 1,473 registered places to 1,637 registered places at 31 December 2020. The coronavirus pandemic meant that all our nurseries were closed except for the children of key workers from 21 March until 1 June. Thereafter we have been able to open throughout the second lockdown. The seriousness of the pandemic meant that when we opened, our occupancy was well below historical averages. Come the beginning of the school year, our occupancy was about 70% of budget, climbing to circa 85% in December.

Future developments

With the business now stable once again, the company plans to continue acquiring high quality nurseries in our chosen regions and to continue supporting our nurseries in delivering ever higher standards of childcare by providing expertise, resources, and by instilling a positive working culture of knowledge sharing and continuous improvement.

Business environment

The business environment remains positive as occupancy has held up strongly compared to other sectors. With working from home being the norm for much of 2020, there is a new found appreciation for the nursery sector and its works. Finding ample high quality staff remains the biggest challenge in the sector.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The main risks arising from the group's financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk, currency risk and interest rate risk. The directors review and agree policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

Credit risk

The group's principal financial assets are cash and amounts due from shareholders to fund future acquisitions by way of uncalled preferred share capital.

The credit risk associated with the cash is limited as the counterparties have high credit ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies. The uncalled share capital is drawn down as required and each of the shareholders is committed to fund any cash calls as required.

Liquidity risk

The group seeks to manage financial risk by ensuring sufficient liquidity is available within the group to meet foreseeable needs and to invest cash assets safely and profitably.

The group has cash balances and has therefore been able to meet its working capital requirements throughout the period under review. The company and the group has entered into loan agreements to finance acquisitions made during the year.

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

Interest rate risk

The group uses bank loans and preferred shares to fund acquisitions. There is no interest rate risk associated with the preferred shares as they have a fixed coupon of 3.75% until redemption. The bank loans bear cash interest at LIBOR plus 2% to 2.60% per annum. To mitigate against interest rate changes, the group has entered into long dated commercial mortgages with long dated amortisation schedules so as to preserve group cash flow.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Recruitment remains the principal risk to growth. The labour market is extremely tight and finding good quality nursery staff is difficult up and down the country. Storal Learning prides itself on its culture, values and behaviours it expects of its staff and its strategy remains to attract, train and retain the highest quality nursery staff in the market.

The Behaviours we expect of all staff are:

- · We are professionals
- We deliver positive outcomes
- · We strive for personal and professional development
- We champion change and opportunity
- · We encourage inclusivity
- We communicate effectively
- · We challenge, consider and commit

These behaviours are embedded in all our policies and are the norm for our way of working and treating each other.

Continued increases in the national living wage also remains a challenge. Wages are our biggest cost item and any increase in the national living wage could affect profitability.

Competition is increasing in the market. Private equity is increasingly looking to enter the industry and this could increase competition for quality acquisition targets.

The hourly rate we receive from the government does not routinely keep up with the inflation rate.

As a provider of nursery services, we have a responsibility in accordance with the Children Act 1989 and 2004, The Early Years Foundation Stage, Sections 175 and 176 Education Act 2002 and related guidance to protect all children and families in our care. Failure to comply with these regulations may impact on our ability to provide childcare services.

Compliance

The group is required to comply with a range of increasingly complex laws, regulations and other standards. During the period new and improved processes were implemented to comply with GDPR laws, supplier payment practices and gender pay gap reporting.

By order of the board

Director - V. Chanrai

Date: $\mathcal{M}/8/\mathcal{M}$

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the group for the year 31 December 2020.

Directors

The persons who have been directors during year were:

Mark Emerson Anderegg Varun Chanrai Ashwin Grover Jan-Henning Woitschatzke

Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

Strategic Report

The company has chosen, in accordance with section 414C of the Companies Act 2006, to set out in the Strategic Report the following information which would otherwise be required to appear in the Directors' Report:

- Review of business including future developments
- Financial risk management objectives
- Indication of exposure to liquidity risk, cash flow risk, and interest rate risk.

Qualifying third-party indemnity provisions

Throughout the year, a qualifying third party indemnity provision for the benefit of the directors was in force.

Employees

It is the group's policy to ensure continued employment, where possible, to employees who become temporarily or permanently disabled and to provide training, career development and promotion to disabled employees wherever appropriate. To satisfy that need, consultative procedures enable management and other employees to discuss matters of mutual interest, including health and safety. Through these procedures, departmental channels and the publication of financial economic information, employees are kept informed about the group's affairs.

Events since the balance sheet date

There are no events requiring additional disclosure.

Disclosure of information to auditors

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this Directors' Report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditors

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and Azets Audit Services will therefore continue in office.

By order of the board

Director - V. Chanrai

Date: 24/8/21

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT, STRATEGIC REPORT, THE DIRECTORS' REPORT AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare group and parent company financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare both the group and the parent company financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to those companies reporting under IFRS.

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 group and parent company and of their profit or loss for that year. In preparing each of the group and parent company financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable, relevant and reliable;
- state whether they have been prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU;
- assess the group and parent company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the group or the parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the parent company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the parent company and enable them to ensure that its financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the group and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF STORAL LEARNING LTD

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Storal Learning Ltd (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Consolidated Income Statement, the Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Company Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, the Company Statement of Changes in Equity, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, the Company 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 International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and, as regards the parent company financial statements, as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006. In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and of the parent company's
 affairs as at 31 December 2020, and of the group's profit for the year then ended;
- the group financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.
- the parent company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006; and

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 group and parent 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 director's 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 group's or parent 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF STORAL LEARNING LTD

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the 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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and their 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 in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns;
- · 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.

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 group's and the parent 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 group or the parent 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. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The specific procedures for this engagement and the extent to which these are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- Enquiry of management and those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims as well as actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Assessing the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations considered to have a direct material
 effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company through enquiry and inspection;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Performing audit work over the risk of management bias and override of controls, including testing of
 journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant
 transactions outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for indicators of
 potential bias.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF STORAL LEARNING LTD

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

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-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.

lan Jefferson (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Azets Audit Services Statutory Auditor

I Audit Services

2nd Floor, Regis House 45 King William Street London EC4R 9AN

Date:

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020	2019
Continuing operations		£	£
Revenue	5	10,461,477	9,700,064
Cost of sales		(6,692,598)	(6,119,061)
Gross profit		3,768,879	3,581,003
Other income	6	856,441	-
Administrative expenses		(3,266,893)	(3,391,508)
Costs related to acquisition of subsidiaries		(113,382)	(243,075)
Operating profit/(loss)		1,245,045	(53,580)
Interest paid to banks		(431,011)	(313,276)
Interest on lease liabilities		(110,291)	(85,302)
Preferred share dividend		(147,865)	(199,163)
Loss on disposal of fixed assets		-	(27,781)
Finance expense	10	(689,167)	(625,522)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	,	555,878	(679,102)
Income tax expense	11	(47,803)	(42,464)
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		508,075	(721,566)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Fair value gain on properties		-	2,395,015
Income Tax	11	•	(455,053)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		508,075	1,218,396

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 December 2020

Non-current assets Section Sec		Note	2020 £	2019 £
Non-current assets	Acate		L	£
Soodwill 12 9,283,787 8,041,818 Property, plant and equipment 13 15,291,615 14,770,887 Deferred tax 19 380 73,986 24,575,782 22,886,691 Current assets				
Property, plant and equipment 13 15,291,615 14,770,887 Deferred tax 19 380 73,986 24,575,782 22,886,691 Current assets Trade and other receivables 15 2,972,539 3,264,095 Cash and cash equivalents 31,71,424 3,795,162 Equity attributable to owners of the parent 6,143,963 7,059,257 Total assets 30,719,745 29,945,948 Equity attributable to owners of the parent 20 792 792 Share premium account 2,077,299 2,077,299 2,077,299 Retained earnings 1,491,138 (1,960,332) 1,939,962 1,939,962 1,939,962 1,939,962 1,939,962 1,939,962 1,057,721 2 2 2 2 <td></td> <td>12</td> <td>9 283 787</td> <td>8 041 818</td>		12	9 283 787	8 041 818
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Equity attributable to owners of the parent Share capital 20 792 792 Share premium account 2,077,299 2,077,299 Retained earnings (1,491,138) (1,960,332) Revaluation reserve 1,939,962 1,939,962 Total equity 2,526,915 2,057,721 Liabilities Current liabilities Trade and other payables 16 1,620,155 1,859,022 Financial liabilities – borrowings 17 1,002,449 921,721 Lease liabilities 22 203,633 137,589 Owing to banks and third parties 15,278,654 14,846,607 Owing to shareholders 6,434,716 6,286,852 Financial liabilities – borrowings 17 21,713,370 21,133,459 Provision for liabilities 18 477,784 562,282 Lease liabilities 22 3,175,439 3,274,154 Lease liabilities 23 3,175,439 3,274,154			6,143,963	7,059,257
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Share capital 20 792 792 Share premium account 2,077,299 2,077,299 Retained earnings (1,491,138) (1,960,332) Revaluation reserve 1,939,962 1,939,962 Total equity 2,526,915 2,057,721 Liabilities Current liabilities Trade and other payables 16 1,620,155 1,859,022 Financial liabilities – borrowings 17 1,002,449 921,721 Lease liabilities 22 203,633 137,589 Non-current liabilities 15,278,654 14,846,607 Owing to banks and third parties 15,278,654 14,846,607 Owing to shareholders 6,434,716 6,286,852 Financial liabilities – borrowings 17 21,713,370 21,133,459 Provision for liabilities 18 477,784 562,282 Lease liabilities 22 3,175,439 3,274,154 Lease liabilities 22 3,175,439 3,274,154				
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Liabilities Z,526,915 2,057,721 Current liabilities Trade and other payables 16 1,620,155 1,859,022 Financial liabilities – borrowings 17 1,002,449 921,721 Lease liabilities 22 203,633 137,589 Non-current liabilities 22 2,826,237 2,918,332 Non-graph liabilities 15,278,654 14,846,607 Owing to banks and third parties 15,278,654 14,846,607 Owing to shareholders 6,434,716 6,286,852 Financial liabilities – borrowings 17 21,713,370 21,133,459 Provision for liabilities 18 477,784 562,282 Lease liabilities 22 3,175,439 3,274,154 Lease liabilities 22 3,175,439 3,274,154	Retained earnings		(1,491,138)	(1,960,332)
Liabilities Current liabilities Trade and other payables 16 1,620,155 1,859,022 Financial liabilities – borrowings 17 1,002,449 921,721 Lease liabilities 22 203,633 137,589 2,826,237 2,918,332 Non-current liabilities Owing to banks and third parties 15,278,654 14,846,607 Owing to shareholders 6,434,716 6,286,852 Financial liabilities – borrowings 17 21,713,370 21,133,459 Provision for liabilities 18 477,784 562,282 Lease liabilities 22 3,175,439 3,274,154 25,366,593 24,969,895	Revaluation reserve		1,939,962	1,939,962
Current liabilities Trade and other payables 16 1,620,155 1,859,022 Financial liabilities – borrowings 17 1,002,449 921,721 Lease liabilities 22 203,633 137,589 Non-current liabilities Owing to banks and third parties 15,278,654 14,846,607 Owing to shareholders 6,434,716 6,286,852 Financial liabilities – borrowings 17 21,713,370 21,133,459 Provision for liabilities 18 477,784 562,282 Lease liabilities 22 3,175,439 3,274,154 25,366,593 24,969,895	Total equity		2,526,915	2,057,721
Trade and other payables 16 1,620,155 1,859,022 Financial liabilities – borrowings 17 1,002,449 921,721 Lease liabilities 22 203,633 137,589 Non-current liabilities Owing to banks and third parties 15,278,654 14,846,607 Owing to shareholders 6,434,716 6,286,852 Financial liabilities – borrowings 17 21,713,370 21,133,459 Provision for liabilities 18 477,784 562,282 Lease liabilities 22 3,175,439 3,274,154 25,366,593 24,969,895	Liabilities			
Financial liabilities – borrowings 17 1,002,449 921,721 Lease liabilities 22 203,633 137,589 Non-current liabilities Owing to banks and third parties 15,278,654 14,846,607 Owing to shareholders 6,434,716 6,286,852 Financial liabilities – borrowings 17 21,713,370 21,133,459 Provision for liabilities 18 477,784 562,282 Lease liabilities 22 3,175,439 3,274,154 25,366,593 24,969,895	Current liabilities			
Lease liabilities 22 203,633 137,589 Non-current liabilities Owing to banks and third parties 15,278,654 14,846,607 Owing to shareholders 6,434,716 6,286,852 Financial liabilities – borrowings 17 21,713,370 21,133,459 Provision for liabilities 18 477,784 562,282 Lease liabilities 22 3,175,439 3,274,154 25,366,593 24,969,895	Trade and other payables	16	1,620,155	1,859,022
2,826,237 2,918,332 Non-current liabilities Owing to banks and third parties 15,278,654 14,846,607 Owing to shareholders 6,434,716 6,286,852 Financial liabilities – borrowings 17 21,713,370 21,133,459 Provision for liabilities 18 477,784 562,282 Lease liabilities 22 3,175,439 3,274,154 25,366,593 24,969,895	Financial liabilities – borrowings	17	1,002,449	921,721
Non-current liabilities Owing to banks and third parties 15,278,654 14,846,607 Owing to shareholders 6,434,716 6,286,852 Financial liabilities – borrowings 17 21,713,370 21,133,459 Provision for liabilities 18 477,784 562,282 Lease liabilities 22 3,175,439 3,274,154 25,366,593 24,969,895	Lease liabilities	22	203,633	137,589
Owing to banks and third parties 15,278,654 14,846,607 Owing to shareholders 6,434,716 6,286,852 Financial liabilities – borrowings 17 21,713,370 21,133,459 Provision for liabilities 18 477,784 562,282 Lease liabilities 22 3,175,439 3,274,154 25,366,593 24,969,895			2,826,237	2,918,332
Owing to shareholders 6,434,716 6,286,852 Financial liabilities – borrowings 17 21,713,370 21,133,459 Provision for liabilities 18 477,784 562,282 Lease liabilities 22 3,175,439 3,274,154 25,366,593 24,969,895	Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities – borrowings 17 21,713,370 21,133,459 Provision for liabilities 18 477,784 562,282 Lease liabilities 22 3,175,439 3,274,154 25,366,593 24,969,895	Owing to banks and third parties		15,278,654	14,846,607
Provision for liabilities 18 477,784 562,282 Lease liabilities 22 3,175,439 3,274,154 25,366,593 24,969,895	Owing to shareholders		6,434,716	6,286,852
Lease liabilities 22 3,175,439 3,274,154 25,366,593 24,969,895	Financial liabilities – borrowings	17	21,713,370	21,133,459
25,366,593 24,969,895	Provision for liabilities	18	477,784	562,282
	Lease liabilities	22	3,175,439	3,274,154
Total liabilities 30,719,745 29,945,948			25,366,593	24,969,895
	Total liabilities		30,719,745	29,945,948

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 24 August 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:

Director - V. Chanrai

Company number: 10421490

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020	2019
		£	£
Assets			
Non current assets			
Investment in subsidiaries	14	16,902,172	15,344,660
Property, plant and equipment	13	79,920	38,657
Deferred tax		•	8,126
		16,982,092	15,391,443
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	15	3,089,902	2,883,460
Cash and cash equivalents		98,556	31,309
		3,188,458	2,914,769
Total assets		20,170,550	18,306,212
Equity attributable to owners of the parent			
Share capital	20	792	792
Share premium account		2,077,299	2,077,299
Retained earnings		(1,362,180)	(850,212)
Shareholders' equity		715,911	1,227,879
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	16	13,004,738	10,791,481
		13,004,738	10,791,481
Non-current liabilities			
Owing to shareholders		6,434,716	6,286,852
Financial liabilities – borrowings	17	6,434,716	6,286,852
Provision for liabilities	18	15,185	-
		6,449,901	6,286,852
Total liabilities		20,170,550	18,306,212
		•	
Company's loss for the financial year		511,968	273,337

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 24 August 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:

Director - V. Chanrai

Company number: 10421490

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Share capital £	Share premium £	Retained earnings £	Revaluation Reserve £	Total attributable to the owners of the company £
Balance at 1 January 2019	792	2,077,299	(1,166,716)	-	911,375
Recognised on adoption of IFRS 16 (see note 22)	-	-	(72,050)	•	(72,050)
Loss for the year	-	-	(721,566)	-	(721,566)
Fair value gains	-	-	-	1,939,962	1,939,962
Balance at 31 December 2019	792	2,077,299	(1,960,332)	1,939,962	2,057,721
Recognised on adoption of IFRS 16 (see note 22)	-	-	(38,881)	-	(38,881)
Profit for the year	-	-	508,075	-	508,075
Balance at 31 December 2020	792	2,077,299	(1,491,138)	1,939,962	2,526,915

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statement

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Share capital £	Share premium £	Retained earnings £	Total attributable to the owners of the company
Balance at 1 January 2019	792	2,077,299	(576,875)	1,501,216
Loss for the year		-	(273,337)	(273,337)
Balance at 31 December 2019	792	2,077,299	(850,212)	1,227,879
Loss for the year	-	-	(511,968)	(511,968)
Balance at 31 December 2020	792	2,077,299	(1,362,180)	715,911

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Cash flows from operating activities Profit/(loss) for the year Adjustments for: Depreciation of property, plant and equipment Interest paid Preferred share dividend payable Taxation Lease interest payments Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables (Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables Cash generated/(absorbed) by operations Tax paid Net cash generated from operating activities F. £ £ £ £ £ £ Cash flows from operating activities 508,075 (721,566) 780,566 793,303 449,347 417,865 199,163 147,865 199,163 147,865 199,163 110,911 85,302 110,911 85,302 27,781 29,035) 10,000
Adjustments for: 373,303 449,347 Interest paid 431,011 313,276 Preferred share dividend payable 147,865 199,163 Taxation 47,803 42,464 Lease interest payments 110,911 85,302 Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment - 27,781 Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables 307,518 (29,035) (Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables (285,691) 780,566 Cash generated/(absorbed) by operations 1,640,795 1,147,298 Tax paid (31,858) - Net cash generated from operating activities 1,608,937 1,147,298
Adjustments for: 249,347 Depreciation of property, plant and equipment 373,303 449,347 Interest paid 431,011 313,276 Preferred share dividend payable 147,865 199,163 Taxation 47,803 42,464 Lease interest payments 110,911 85,302 Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment - 27,781 Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables 307,518 (29,035) (Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables (285,691) 780,566 Cash generated/(absorbed) by operations 1,640,795 1,147,298 Tax paid (31,858) - Net cash generated from operating activities 1,608,937 1,147,298
Interest paid 431,011 313,276 Preferred share dividend payable 147,865 199,163 Taxation 47,803 42,464 Lease interest payments 110,911 85,302 Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment - 27,781 Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables 307,518 (29,035) (Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables (285,691) 780,566 Cash generated/(absorbed) by operations 1,640,795 1,147,298 Tax paid (31,858) - Net cash generated from operating activities 1,608,937 1,147,298
Interest paid 431,011 313,276 Preferred share dividend payable 147,865 199,163 Taxation 47,803 42,464 Lease interest payments 110,911 85,302 Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment - 27,781 Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables 307,518 (29,035) (Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables (285,691) 780,566 Cash generated/(absorbed) by operations 1,640,795 1,147,298 Tax paid (31,858) - Net cash generated from operating activities 1,608,937 1,147,298
Preferred share dividend payable 147,865 199,163 Taxation 47,803 42,464 Lease interest payments 110,911 85,302 Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment - 27,781 Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables 307,518 (29,035) (Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables (285,691) 780,566 Cash generated/(absorbed) by operations 1,640,795 1,147,298 Tax paid (31,858) - Net cash generated from operating activities 1,608,937 1,147,298
Taxation 47,803 42,464 Lease interest payments 110,911 85,302 Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment - 27,781 Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables 307,518 (29,035) (Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables (285,691) 780,566 Cash generated/(absorbed) by operations 1,640,795 1,147,298 Tax paid (31,858) - Net cash generated from operating activities 1,608,937 1,147,298
Lease interest payments110,91185,302Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment-27,781Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables307,518(29,035)(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables(285,691)780,566Cash generated/(absorbed) by operations1,640,7951,147,298Tax paid(31,858)-Net cash generated from operating activities1,608,9371,147,298
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables (Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables (Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables (285,691) Cash generated/(absorbed) by operations 1,640,795 1,147,298 Tax paid (31,858) - Net cash generated from operating activities 1,608,937 1,147,298
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables (Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables (285,691) Cash generated/(absorbed) by operations Tax paid Net cash generated from operating activities 307,518 (29,035) 780,566 1,640,795 1,147,298 1,147,298
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables(285,691)780,566Cash generated/(absorbed) by operations1,640,7951,147,298Tax paid(31,858)-Net cash generated from operating activities1,608,9371,147,298
Cash generated/(absorbed) by operations1,640,7951,147,298Tax paid(31,858)-Net cash generated from operating activities1,608,9371,147,298
Tax paid (31,858) - Net cash generated from operating activities 1,608,937 1,147,298
Net cash generated from operating activities 1,608,937 1,147,298
Cash acquired in subsidiary 925 (12)
Purchase of goodwill
Purchase of subsidiaries (1,317,500) (5,000,000)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (649,406) (175,471)
Purchase of other assets (50,454)
Net cash outflow from investing activities (2,016,535) (5,175,483)
Cash flows from financing activities
Issue of ordinary shares
Issue of preferred shares
Share premium received
Receipt of bank loans 900,000 9,654,229
Repayment of bank loans (351,313) (2,526,685)
Interest paid to banks (431,011) (313,276)
Payment of finance lease liabilities (35,912) -
Payment of lease liabilities (297,904) (380,947)
Net cash inflow from financing activities (216,140) 6,433,321
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (623,738) 2,405,136
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year 3,795,162 1,390,026
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year 3,171,424 3,795,162

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss for the year	(511,968)	(273,338)
Adjustments for:	• • •	• • •
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	23,552	3,550
Preferred share dividend payable	147,865	199,163
Taxation	23,311	(8,126)
Increase in trade and other receivables	(5,157)	24,662
Decrease in trade and other payables	(8,994)	117,050
Cash generated by operations	(331,391)	62,961
Tax paid	-	· -
Net cash generated from operating activities	(331,391)	62,961
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of subsidiaries	(1,557,513)	(5,120,603)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(64,815)	(40,627)
Net cash outflow from investing activities	(1,622,328)	(5,161,230)
Cash flows from financing activities		<u> </u>
Amounts owed to related companies	2,020,966	4,614,630
Net cash inflow from financing activities	2,020,966	4,614,630
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	67,247	(483,639)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	31,309	514,948
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	98,556	31,309

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 General Information

The company is a private company, limited by shares and is registered in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is 1, Kingdom Street, London, W2 6BD. The financial statements cover the trading year to 31 December 2020.

2 Statement of compliance

These group and company financial statements have been prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to those companies reporting under IFRS.

New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations

The company and group applied for the first time certain Standards, Amendments and Interpretations which are effective for annual periods commencing on or after 1 January 2020. The company and group have not early adopted any other Standards, Amendments or Interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective.

The following standards have been adopted:

- Amendments to References to Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards. The Amendments effective date 1 January 2021.
- Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations addresses the definition of a business combination, to help companies determine whether an acquisition is of a business or a group of assets. The Amendments are effective 1 January 2021.
- Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 addresses definition of material in the context of applying IFRS.
 The concept of what is and is not material is crucial in preparing financial statements, a change in the definition may fundamentally affect how preparers make judgements in preparing financial statements. The Amendments effective date 1 January 2021.
- Covid-19 Related Rent Concessions (Amendment to IFRS 16).

The following Adopted IFRSs have been issued but have not been applied by the group in these financial statements, all of which are effective for the accounting period commencing 1 January 2022.

- Narrow scope amendments to IFRS 3, IAS 16 and IAS 27.
- Annual improvements to IFRS Standards 2018 2020.
- Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or non Current.

As yet, none of these have been endorsed for use in the UK and will not be adopted until such time as endorsement is confirmed. The directors do not expect any material impact as a result of adopting the standards and amendments listed above in the financial year they become effective.

The company has applied UK-adopted IAS. At the date of application, both UK-adopted IAS and EU-adopted IFRS are the same.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3 Accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention and are in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

The financial statements are presented in £ sterling.

(b) Going concern

After reviewing the group's forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The business is highly cash generative and the group therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its consolidated financial statements.

The directors have taken into account the unusual circumstances created by the COVID-19 pandemic in the preparation of the base case forecasts and believe that there is minimal impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the group's business.

(c) Basis of consolidation

The group financial statements consolidate the financial statements of Storal Learning Ltd and all its subsidiary undertakings drawn up to 31 December 2020.

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the group. The group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries acquired during the year are consolidated using the acquisition method. Their results are incorporated from the date that control passes.

Details of the group's trading subsidiary companies are set out in Note 15.

All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

(d) Business combinations

Acquisitions of subsidiaries and businesses are accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. The cost of the business combination is measured at the aggregate of the fair values (at the date of exchange) of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Costs directly attributable to the business combination have been written off as incurred.

Any excess of the cost of the business combination over the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired is recognised as goodwill.

(e) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the group expects to be entitled in exchange for those services net of discounts, and VAT. The group concludes that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, because it typically controls the services before transferring them to the customer. Payment is typically due with 7 days. Contracts with customers do not contain a financing component or any element of variable consideration.

Revenue from services relating to fixed price contracts is recognised in relation to the delivery of the performance obligations specified in the contract. Penalties for non-performance against specific terms of the contract are provided for when there is a probable outflow of resources under the contract terms and the amount can be reliably estimated. Such adjustments are deducted from revenue.

The group recognises contract liabilities for consideration received in respect of unsatisfied performance obligations and reports these amounts as other liabilities in the balance sheet (see Note 16). Similarly, if the group satisfies a performance obligation before it receives the consideration, the group recognises either a contract asset or a receivable in its statement of financial position, depending on whether something other than the passage of time is required before the consideration is due.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3 Accounting policies (continued)

(f) Employee benefits

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the year in which the service is received.

The group operates defined contribution pension schemes. The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of the group in independently administered funds. Contributions are charged in the profit and loss account as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the schemes. Once the contributions have been paid the group has no further payment obligations.

(g) Taxation

The taxation expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting year. Tax is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current tax

Current tax is recognised for the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the current or past reporting years using the tax rates and laws that that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences at the reporting date except for unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets which are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is calculated using the tax rates and laws that that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the temporary difference.

(h) Government grants

Government grants are recognised when it is reasonable to expect that the grants will be received and that all related conditions will be met, usually on submission of a valid claim for payment.

Grants of a revenue nature are credited to income so as to match them with the expenditure to which they relate.

(i) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired as part of an acquisition of a business are capitalised separately from goodwill if the fair value can be measured reliably on initial recognition. Intangible assets created within the business are not capitalised and expenditure is charged against profits in the year in which it is incurred, other than for certain research and development costs as disclosed below.

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment. Intangible assets are amortised on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives. The carrying value of intangible assets is reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Amortisation is charged so as to allocate the cost of intangibles less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. The intangible assets are amortised over the following useful economic lives:

Intangible asset class

10 years

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3 Accounting policies (continued)

(j) Goodwill

Goodwill acquired on each business combination is capitalised, classified as an asset on the balance sheet and valued at cost less any necessary provision to reflect the perceived impairment of that goodwill. In determining whether or not an impairment provision is required, the directors take into account a variety of factors such as the expected use of the acquired business, the expected useful life of the cash generating units to which the goodwill is attributed, any legal, regulatory or contractual provision that can limit useful life and assumptions that market participants would consider in respect of similar businesses.

(k) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated to write down the cost less estimated residual value of all tangible assets, other than freehold land, over their expected useful lives, using the straight-line method. The rates applicable are:

Freehold property 2% on cost

Fixtures and fittings 25% on cost
Office equipment 33% on cost
Motor Vehicles 33% on cost

Right-of-use assets Straight-line basis over the remaining term of the lease.

(I) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date non-financial assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that the assets may be impaired. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount.

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account, unless the asset has been revalued when the amount is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation. Thereafter any excess is recognised in profit or loss.

Calculation of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount of the asset is the greater of the net realisable value and value in use. In assessing value in use, the expected future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the rate of return expected on an equally risky investment. For an asset that does not generate largely independent income streams, the recoverable amount is determined for the income-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Reversals of impairment

An impairment loss is reversed on intangible assets (excluding goodwill) only if subsequent external events reverse the effect of the original event which caused the recognition of the impairment or the loss arose on an intangible asset with a readily ascertainable market value and that market value has increased above the impaired carrying amount. For other assets where the recoverable amount increases as a result of a change in economic conditions or in the expected use of the asset then the resultant reversal of the impairment loss is recognised in the current year.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3 Accounting policies (continued)

(m) Leases

All leases are accounted for by recognising a right-of-use asset and a lease liability except for:

- · Leases of low-value assets; and
- · Leases with a duration of twelve months or less.

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the contractual payments due to the lessor over the lease term, with the discount rate determined by reference to the rate inherent in the lease unless (as is typically the case) this is not readily determinable, in which case the company's incremental borrowing rate on commencement of the lease is used. Variable lease payments are only included in the measurement of the lease liability if they depend on an index or rate. In such cases, the initial measurement of the lease liability assumes the variable element will remain unchanged throughout the lease term. Other variable lease payments are expensed in the period to which they relate.

On initial recognition, the carrying value of the lease liability also includes:

- Amounts expected to be payable under any residual value guarantee;
- The exercise price of any purchase option granted in favour of the company if it is reasonable certain to assess that options;
- Any penalties payable for terminating the lease, if the term of the lease has been estimated on the basis of termination option being exercised.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at the amount of the lease liability, reduced for any lease incentives received, and increased for:

- Lease payments made at or before commencement of the lease:
- · Initial direct costs incurred; and
- The amount of any provision recognised where the company is contractually required to dismantle, remove or restore the leased asset.

Subsequent to initial measurement lease liabilities increase as a result of interest charged at a constant rate on the balance outstanding and are reduced for lease payments made. Right-of-use assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the remaining term of the lease.

(n) Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiary companies in the company's financial statements are held at historical cost less accumulated impairment losses.

(o) Financial instruments

Short-term receivables and payables

Receivables and payables with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the income statement in other operating expenses.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity date of three months or less. For the purpose of the consolidated and company cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities include borrowings and other payables. Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Preferred shares

Preferred shares are included in the accounts at their issue price. Interest accrues on a compound basis at 3.75%. Unpaid preferred share capital is separately disclosed within trade and other receivables.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3 Accounting policies (continued)

(p) Classification of shares as debt or equity

To be classified as equity, shares must have the right to benefit from all the risks and rewards of the business. Ordinary shares in the company have this right and are treated as equity capital. Preferred shares have a fixed right to capital and a pre-determined rate of return and so do not benefit from the relevant risks and rewards of operations and so are treated as loan capital.

(q) Provisions

A provision is recognised when the group has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

4 Significant judgements and estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are.

Useful economic lives of property, plant and equipment

The annual depreciation charge for *property, plant and equipment* is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are reassessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates.

Intangible assets

The group establishes a reliable estimate of the useful life of intangible assets arising on business combinations. This estimate is based on a variety of factors such as the expected use of the acquired business, the expected usual life of the cash generating units to which the intangibles are attributed, any legal, regulatory or contractual provisions that can limit useful life and assumptions that market participants would consider in respect of similar businesses.

Impairment of receivables

The group uses the simplified approach in accounting for trade and other receivables and records the loss allowance as lifetime expected credit losses. These are the expected shortfalls in contractual cashflows considering the potential for default at any point during the life of the financial instrument. When assessing impairment of trade and other receivables, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the receivable, the ageing profile of receivables and historical experience. The group assesses impairment of trade receivables on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics and have been grouped based on the days past due.

Impairment of goodwill

In determining whether or not an impairment provision is required, the directors take into account a variety of factors such as the expected use of the acquired business, the expected useful life of the cash generating units to which the goodwill is attributed, any legal, regulatory or contractual provision that can limit useful life and assumptions that market participants would consider in respect of similar businesses.

Business combinations

The recognition of business combinations requires the excess of the purchase price of acquisitions over the net book value of assets acquired to be allocated to the net assets and liabilities pf the acquired entity.

The group makes judgements and estimates in relation to the fair value allocation of the purchase price. If any unallocated portion is positive it is recognised as goodwill and if negative, it is recognised in the income statement.

Where less than 100% of a business is acquired and put and call options are granted over the remaining interest the put option is recognised and carried at the present value of the put option exercise price and a corresponding charge made to reserves or added to the cost of the investment. The group makes judgements and estimates to establish the fair value of the put option.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

5 Revenue

All revenue arose from the rendering of childcare services in the United Kingdom.

	2020	201 9
	£	£
Private fee income	5,602,910	6,712,974
Government subsidised fee income	3,789,853	2,985,596
Government grant	1,068,714	-
Other income	•	1,494
	10,461,477	9,700,064

6 Other income

Other income noted below is not considered to be part of the main revenue generating activity and is therefore present separately from revenue.

	2020	2019
	£	£
Insurance claims receivable	856,441	-
	856,441	-

7 Profit on ordinary activities before taxation

Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Depreciation of owned fixed assets	373,303	449,347
Operating lease rentals	112,969	127,974
Auditor's remuneration:		
Audit of these financial statements	16,600	16,000
Other services	35,160	30,650
Other services relating to tax compliance	13,000	11,700

Audit fees are disclosed on a consolidated basis, and as such company fees are not disclosed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

8	Staff numbers and costs	2020	2019
		£	£
	Staff costs during the year were as follows:		
	Wages and salaries	6,855,664	5,730,654
	Temporary and casual staff	17,831	4,866
	Social security costs	440,063	673,755
	Other pension costs	102,521	103,846
		7,416,079	6,513,121
	The average number of persons employed by the group (including directo by category was as follows:	rs) during the year,	analysed
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Directors	4	4
	Nursery managers and staff	405	407
	Administration support	21	17
		430	428
9	Directors' emoluments	2020	2019
		£	£
	Emoluments	440,566	440,000
	Defined contribution pension scheme contributions	566	4,440
		441,132	444,440
	The emoluments of the highest paid director are as follows:		
	Emoluments	200,283	202,220
10	Finance expense	2020	2019
		£	£
	Interest paid to banks	431,011	313,276
	Interest on lease liabilities	110,291	85,302
•	Preferred share dividend	147,865	199,163
	Loss on disposal of fixed assets		27,781
		689,167	625,522

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

11	Income tax (charge)/credit	2020	2019
		£	£
	UK Corporation Tax	(107,458)	(21,556)
	Over provision in prior periods	36,668	-
	Total current tax	(70,790)	(21,556)
	Deferred taxation:		
	- Fair value gains	-	(455,053)
	- Tax losses	(73,606)	(20,908)
	Over provision in prior periods	96,593	•
	Total deferred tax	22,987	(475,961)
	Total tax	(47,803)	(497,517)

Reconciliation of tax charge

Tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for the year ended 31 December 2020 of 19% The differences are explained below:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	555,878	(679,102)
Profit/(loss) multiplied by the standard rate of tax in the UK of 19%	105,617	(129,029)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	49,728	125,457
Origination and reversal of temporary timing differences	25,725	46,036
Arising on fair value gains	-	455,053
Overprovision in prior period	(133,261)	-
	47,803	497,517

Factors affecting future tax charges

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate to 17% (effective 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 15 September 2016. Furthermore, a budget resolution made on 17 March 2020 which announced that the main UK corporation tax rate will remain at 19% from 1 April 2020 (cancelling the enacted cut to 17%). This was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020 and accordingly deferred tax has been recognised at 19%).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

12 Intangible assets: Goodwill

	2020 Total £	2019 Total £
Cost brought forward	8,041,818	5,555,146
Additional goodwill arising from previous acquisition	50,454	279,019
Goodwill arising on acquisition	1,191,515	2,207,653
At end of year	9,283,787	8,041,818

Goodwill is reviewed and tested on an annual basis or more frequently if there is indication that goodwill might be impaired. Goodwill has been tested for impairment by comparing the carrying amount of the total investments (including goodwill) which create the overall cash-generating units. The recoverable amount of the CGUs is determined from value-in-use calculations. The value-in-use is the present value of the cash flows expected to be generated over a projection year together with a terminal value. The projection year is the time year over which future cash flows are predicted. The group's methodology is to use a projection year of one year being the year over which reliable cash flows can be estimated.

The methodology applies a long term growth rate. Cash flow expectations exclude any future cash flows that may arise from restructuring or other enhancements to the cash generating activities and reflect management's expectations of the range of economic conditions that may exist over the projection year.

The key assumptions for the value-in-use calculations are as follows:

Profit	Based on the latest forecast for revenue and costs as approved by the directors and takes into consideration past experience and the current economic environment with regard to customer attrition rates and additions to the customer base.
Growth rates	3%, calculated based principally on current inflation rates and does not exceed the long-term average potential growth rate of the respective operations.
Discount rates	The post-tax rate used to discount the forecast cash flows is 15% based on the group's estimated weighted average cost of capital and the risks associated.

The directors have determined that there has been no impairment and a sensitivity analysis has been performed in assessing recoverable amounts of goodwill. This has been based on changes in key assumptions considered to be possible by the directors. This included a change in the discount rate of up to 1% and changes in the long-term growth rate between 0% and 2% in absolute terms. The sensitivity analysis shows no impairment would arise under each scenario. The directors have concluded that it is reasonable to assume that there will be no material deterioration in the customer base over the projection year which will significantly impact future cash flows and that no reasonably possible change in key assumptions would result in impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

12 Intangible assets: Goodwill (continued)

Acquisition analysis for acquisitions before 1 January 2020

During the financial period ended 31 December 2019, the group entered into a share purchase agreement to acquire the entire share capital of The Willow Tree Day Nursery Limited (acquired on 1 March 2019), Tiggywinkles Day Nursery Limited (acquired on 15 May 2019) and Smart Start Child Care Services Limited (acquired on 9 September 2019).

Goodwill has arisen as the purchase consideration exceeds the fair value of net assets acquired. Acquisition costs (primarily advisors fee, diligence costs and banking fees) have been expensed.

All of the above-mentioned acquisitions have been included in the consolidated balance sheet at fair value at the acquisition date.

Acquisition analysis:	Book value	Revaluation adjustments	Fair value	
	£	£	£	
Property plant and equipment	1,386,414	1,482,471	2,868,885	
Stock	94,890	(61,013)	33,877	
Trade and other receivables	334,943	(334,955)	(12)	
Cash in hand and at bank	(12,172)	12,172	-	
Trade and other payables	(511,786)	401,383	(110,403)	
Net assets	1,292,289	1,500,058	2,792,347	
Goodwill arising on acquisition			2,207,653	
		•	5,000,000	
Discharged by:		•		
Cash			5,000,000	

The turnover and profits of the three acquisitions included in the 2019 financial statements were as follows:

Turnover	Operating loss
£	3
1,633,727	(142,257)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

12 Intangible assets: Goodwill (continued)

Acquisition analysis for acquisitions after 1 January 2020

During the financial period ended 31 December 2020, the group entered into a share purchase agreement to acquire the entire share capital of Barney Lodge Nursery Limited (acquired on 4 February 2020) and C & S Childcare Limited (acquired on 29 February 2020).

Goodwill has arisen as the purchase consideration exceeds the fair value of net assets acquired. Acquisition costs (primarily advisors fee, diligence costs and banking fees) have been expensed.

All of the above mentioned acquisitions have been included in the consolidated balance sheet at fair value at the acquisition date.

Acquisition analysis:	Book value	Revaluation adjustments	Fair value
	£	£	£
Property plant and equipment	129,085	-	129,085
Trade and other receivables	15,962	-	15,962
Cash in hand and at bank	925	-	925
Trade and other payables	(19,987)	-	(19,987)
Net assets	125,985	-	125,985
Goodwill arising on acquisition			1,191,515
		-	1,317,500
Discharged by:		-	
Cash		_	1,317,500

The turnover and profit of the two acquisitions included in the 2020 financial statements were as follows:

Operating loss	Turnover
£	£
(117,353)	776,590

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

13 Property, plant and equipment

Group

	Land and buildings	Right-of- use business premises (note 22)	Leasehold improvements	Office equipment	Fumiture and fittings	Motor vehicles	2020 Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost:							
At 1 January 2020	11,552,760	3,775,696	50,868	57,036	401,086	19,053	15,856,499
Acquisitions	-	-	88,511	26,208	13,990	375	129,084
Recognised on adoption of IFRS 16	-	461,764	-	-	-	-	461,764
Additions	578,300	-	-	71,206	-	-	649,506
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fair value adjustment		-	-		-	-	-
As at 31 December 2020	12,131,060	4,237,460	139,379	154,450	415,076	19,428	17,096,853
Depreciation:							
At 1 January 2020	211,440	471,764	8,829	14,491	360,035	19,053	1,085,612
Recognised on adoption of IFRS 16	-	346,323	, -	-	-	-	346,323
Charge for the year	67,575	215,420	2,543	51,244	36,435	86	373,303
Released on disposals	-	-	_	-		-	-
As at 31 December 2020	279,015	1,033,507	11,372	65,735	396,470	19,139	1,805,238
Net book value:							
As at 31 December 2020	11,852,045	3,203,953	128,007	88,715	18,606	289	15,291,615
As at 31 December 2019	11,341,320	3,303,932	42,039	42,545	41,051	-	14,770,887

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

13 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Group

	Land and buildings £	Right-of- use business premises (note 22)	Leasehold improvements	Office equipment	Furniture and fittings	Motor vehicles £	2019 Total
Cost:	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
As previously reported	6,281,305	-	40,484	4,869	338,393	18,487	6,683,538
Recognised on adoption of IFRS 16	-	2,476,026	-		-	-	2,476,026
At 1 January 2019	6,281,305	2,476,026	40,484	4,869	338,393	18,487	9,159,564
Acquisitions	-	-	-	8,306	58,391	566	67,263
Additions	2,876,440	1,299,670	50,868	43,861	4,302	-	4,275,141
Disposals	-	-	(40,484)	-	-	-	(40,484)
Fair value adjustment	2,395,015		-	-		•	2,395,015
As at 31 December 2019	11,552,760	3,775,696	50,868	57,036	401,086	19,053	15,856,499
Depreciation:							
As previously reported	109,936	-	3,851	2,246	193,488	8,223	317,744
Recognised on adoption of IFRS 16	· -	323,692	• •	· •	<u>-</u>	-	323,692
At 1 January 2019	109,936	323,692	3,851	2,246	193,488	8,223	641,436
Charge for the year	101,504	148,072	10,149	12,245	166,547	10,830	449,347
Released on disposals	-	-	(5,171)	_	-		(5,171)
As at 31 December 2019	211,440	471,764	8,829	14,491	360,035	19,053	1,085,612
Net book value:							
As at 31 December 2019	11,341,320	3,303,932	42,039	42,545	41,051	•	14,770,887
As at 21 December 2019	0.474.005		00.000	0.000	444.00-	40.00	
As at 31 December 2018	6,171,367	-	36,633	2,623	144,905	10,264	6,365,794

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

13 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Company	Office equipment £	2020 Total £
Cost:		
As at 1 January 2020	43,946	43,946
Additions	64,815	64,815
As at 31 December 2020	108,761	108,761
Depreciation:		
As at 1 January 2020	5,289	5,289
Charge for the year	23,552	23,552
As at 31 December 2020	28,841	28,841
Net book value:		
As at 31 December 2020	79,920	79,920
As at 31 December 2019	38,657	38,657
Company	Office equipment £	2019 Total £
Cost:	~	~
As at 1 January 2019	3,319	3,319
Additions	40,627	40,627
As at 31 December 2019	43,946	43,946
Depreciation:		
As at 1 January 2019	1,739	1,739
Charge for the year	3,550	3,550
As at 31 December 2019	5,289	5,289
Net book value:		
As at 31 December 2019	38,657	38,657
As at 31 December 2018	1,580	1,580

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

14 Investments

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2020, all of which are incorporated and registered in England and Wales are as follows:

Subsidiary undertaking	Principal activity	Type of shares held	Proportion held
Hemsley House Childcare Limited	Pre-primary education	Ordinary	100%
Storal Nurseries Limited	Pre-primary education	Ordinary	100%
Chipmunks Limited	Holding company	Ordinary	100%
Archway Nursery Limited	Pre-primary education	Ordinary	100%
Ickle Pickles Day Nursery Limited	Pre-primary education	Ordinary	100%
Playmates Nurseries Limited	Pre-primary education	Ordinary	100%
The Honeytree Day Nursery Limited	Pre-primary education	Ordinary	100%
Rocking Horse Nursery Limited	Pre-primary education	Ordinary	100%
Swingboat Holdings Limited	Holding company	Ordinary	100%
Ashby Day Nursery Limited	Pre-primary education	Ordinary	100%
Woodville Day Nursery Limited	Pre-primary education	Ordinary	100%
Hermitage Day Nursery Limited	Pre-primary education	Ordinary	100%
Old Croft Bank Day Nursery Limited	Pre-primary education	Ordinary	100%
The Willow Tree Day Nursery Limited	Pre-primary education	Ordinary	100%
Tiggywinkles Day Nursery Limited	Pre-primary education	Ordinary	100%
Smart Start Child Care Services Limited	Pre-primary education	Ordinary	100%
Barney Lodge Nursery Limited	Pre-primary education	Ordinary	100%
C&S Childcare Limited	Pre-primary education	Ordinary	100%
Storal GR Limited	Business support services	Ordinary	100%

The registered office addresses for all of the above subsidiaries is the same address as the parent company, as stated in page 1 of these financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020 the above subsidiaries have taken the entitled exemption from audit under Section 479A of the Companies Act.

Trade and other receivables	Group 2020	Group 2019	Company 2020	Company 2019
	ž.	£	Ł	£
Trade receivables	92,817	363,125	•	-
Provision for bad debts	(74,529)	(85,615)	-	-
Sundry receivables	170,143	141,796	91,517	91,517
Prepayments	104,914	165,595	5,157	-
Due from related undertakings	•	-	314,034	112,749
Due from shareholders	2,679,194	2,679,194	2,679,194	2,679,194
	2,972,539	3,264,095	3,089,902	2,883,460
	Trade receivables Provision for bad debts Sundry receivables Prepayments Due from related undertakings	Trade receivables Provision for bad debts Sundry receivables Prepayments Due from related undertakings Due from shareholders 2020 92,817 (74,529) 170,143 104,914 2,679,194	Z020 2019 £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ Provision for bad debts (74,529) (85,615) Sundry receivables 170,143 141,796 Prepayments 104,914 165,595 Due from related undertakings - - Due from shareholders 2,679,194 2,679,194	Z020 2019 2020 £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ Provision for bad debts (74,529) (85,615) - Sundry receivables 170,143 141,796 91,517 Prepayments 104,914 165,595 5,157 Due from related undertakings - - 314,034 Due from shareholders 2,679,194 2,679,194 2,679,194

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

16	Trade and other payables	Group	Group	Company	Company
		2020	2019	2020	2019
		£	£	£	£
	Trade payables	246,046	275,096	113,954	62,791
	Sundry payables	-	40,453	-	-
	Other payables	626,743	708,451	33,399	28,432
	Accruals	251,258	288,193	34,784	70,095
	Contract liabilities	292,127	349,126	•	-
	Social security and other taxes	96,288	123,987	32,816	62,629
	Corporation Tax	107,693	73,716	•	-
	Due to related undertakings	•		12,789,785	10,567,534
		1,620,155	1,859,022	13,004,738	10,791,481
17	Financial liabilities – borrowings	Group	Group	Company	Company
••	· ····aiioiai ···abiiiiioo ···boiioiiiiigo	2020	2019	2020	2019
		£ £	2019 £	2020 £	
	Command harmoniana amanada dos vidhis	_	L	£	£
	Current borrowings – amounts due within on	e year:			
	Bank loans (secured)	966,537	885,809	-	-
	Financial liability – leasing arrangement	35,912	35,912	•	-
		1,002,449	921,721	•	<u> </u>
	Non-current borrowings - amounts falling due	e after more than o	one year:		
	Bank loans (secured)	9,963,666	9,495,707	-	_
	Financial liability – leasing arrangement	5,314,988	5,350,900	-	-
	Preferred share capital	5,912,109	5,912,109	5,912,109	5,912,109
	Preferred share dividend	522,607	374,743	522,607	374,743
		21,713,370	21,133,459	6,434,716	6,286,852

The preferred shares are redeemable at any time at the election of the company or upon a sale or listing. The shares accrue a dividend at 3.75% per annum on the amount subscribed for the shares (including premium).

The group's objectives when managing capital are:

- to safeguard the group's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it may provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and
- to provide adequate returns to shareholders by ensuring returns are commensurate with the risk.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

18	Provision for liabilities	2020	2019
		Total	Total
		£	£
	Deferred tax liability (company £15,185)	477,784	562,282
		Deferred tax	Deferred tax
	Acquired		107,229
	Temporary timing differences (company £15,185)	22,731	-
	Fair value gains	455,053	455,053
		477,784	562,282
19	Net deferred tax		
	Split as:		
	Deferred tax asset	380	73,986
	Deferred tax liability (company £15,185)	(477,784)	(562,282)
		(477,404)	(488,296)
	Deferred tax		
	The provision for deferred tax consists of:		
	Tax losses	380	73,986
	Temporary timing differences (company £15,185)	(22,731)	-
	Fair value gains	(455,053)	(562,282)
		(477,404)	(488,296)
			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

20 Share capital

On incorporation, 35,250 £0.01 A ordinary shares and 10,000 £0.01 B ordinary shares were issued at par. On 12 November 2019, 23,877 £0.01 A ordinary shares were issued at a premium of £87 and 10,000 £0.01 ordinary C shares were issued at par.

Class of shares	Nominal value per share (£)	Number of shares in issue	Nominal value (£)	Share premium (£)	Totai (£)
Amounts presented in equity:			. ,		, ,
A Ordinary shares	0.01	59,127	592	2,077,299	2,077,891
B Ordinary shares	0.01	10,000	100	•	100
C Ordinary shares	0.01	10,000	100	•	100
		-	792	2,077,299	2,078,091
Amounts presented in liabilities:					
Preferred shares	0.01	591,210,926	5,912,109		5,912,109

A Ordinary, B Ordinary, and C Ordinary

VOTING RIGHTS

The holders of these shares shall, in respect of the Ordinary shares held by them, be entitled to receive notice of, attend and speak at and vote, general meetings of the company and on a show of hands each such holder shall have one vote and on a poll or on a written resolution each such holder shall have one vote for each Ordinary share held by them.

DIVIDEND RIGHTS:

After payment of the preferred dividend, the profits of the company available for distribution and resolved with the consent of the Investor Majority to be distributed shall, subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts and the finance documents, be distributed by way of dividend amongst the holders of the Ordinary shares in proportion to the numbers of such shares held by them respectively. Every dividend shall be apportioned and paid to the appropriate member according to the amounts paid up or credited as paid up on the shares of the relevant class held by them during any portion of the year in respect of which the dividend is payable.

RETURN OF CAPITAL RIGHTS:

On a return of capital on a liquidation or otherwise, the surplus assets of the company available for distribution among the members (after the payment of the company's liabilities including any debts arising from non-payment of preferred dividends) shall be applied in the following manner and order of priority:

- (a) Firstly, in paying to each holder of Preferred shares in respect of each Preferred share it holds, an amount equal to all unpaid arrears and accruals of Preferred dividend thereon (and any interest thereon) calculated down to and including the date of payment and to be payable irrespective of what, if any, profits have been made or earned by the company and irrespective of whether or not such unpaid arrears and accruals have become due and payable in accordance with the provisions of the Articles;
- (b) Secondly, in paying to each holder of Preferred shares in respect of each Preferred share it holds, an amount equal to the subscription price of such Preferred shares; and
- (c) Finally, the balance of such assets shall be distributed amongst the holders of the Ordinary share in proportion to the number of such Ordinary shares held by them respectively.

REDEMPTION RIGHTS:

These shares do not carry redemption rights.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

20 Share capital (continued)

Preferred Shares

VOTING RIGHTS:

The holders of the Preferred shares do not have any voting rights.

DIVIDENDS RIGHTS:

The holders of the Preferred shares shall, before application of any available profits to reserves or for any other purpose, be entitled to receive in respect of each Preferred share a fixed, cumulative, preferential dividend ("Preferred dividend") at an annual compound rate of 3.75% of the amount of the issue price paid up per Preferred share to the person registered as its holder on the due date. The Preferred dividend may be paid in cash on 31 December each year. All unpaid arrears and accruals of the Preferred dividend shall be paid on the date of an exit.

RETURN OF CAPITAL RIGHTS:

On a return of capital on a liquidation or otherwise, the surplus assets of the company available for distribution among the members (after the payment of the company's liabilities including any debts arising from non-payment of Preferred dividends) shall be applied in the following manner and order of priority:

- (a) Firstly, in paying to each holder of Preferred shares in respect of each Preferred share it holds, an amount equal to all unpaid arrears and accruals of Preferred dividend thereon (and any interest thereon) calculated down to and including the date of payment and to be payable irrespective of what, if any, profits have been made or earned by the company and irrespective of whether or not such unpaid arrears and accruals have become due and payable in accordance with the provisions of the Articles:
- (b) Secondly, in paying to each holder of Preferred shares in respect of each Preferred share it holds, an amount equal to the subscription price of such Preferred shares; and
- (c) Finally, the balance of such assets shall be distributed amongst the holders of the Ordinary share in proportion to the number of such Ordinary shares held by them respectively.

21 Reserves

Share premium account – includes any premiums received on issue of share capital less transaction costs associated with the issue of shares.

Retained earnings – includes all retained profits and losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

22 Right-of-use assets

The following right-of-use assets are in place at 31 December 2020

		Length of	
Company	Types of leases	lease	interest
		(years)	Rate
Hemsley House Childcare Limited	Property – 1	20.00	3.35%
Hemsley House Childcare Limited	Property – 2	20.00	3.35%
The Honeytree Day Nursery Limited	Property – 1	10.00	2.75%
The Honeytree Day Nursery Limited	Property – 2	20.18	2.75%
Archway Nursery Limited	Property – 1	25.00	3.25%
Ickle Pickles Day Nursery Limited	Property – 1	23.44	3.35%
Smart Start Childcare Limited	Property – 1	30.00	3.00%
Willlow Tree Nursery Limited	Car Park	25.00	2.75%
C&S Childcare Limited	Property – 1	10.00	2.75%
All lease obligations are secured by the lessor's title to	the leased asset.		
Date of initial recognition		29/02/2020	01/01/2019
•		Balance	Balance
		Sheet	Sheet
		3	£
Right-of-use asset recognition		115.441	2.152.334
Lease liability recognition		(154,322)	(2,224,384)
Equity		38,881	72,050
		-	-
Movements during the year			
Type of right-of-use assets			Buildings
			£
Balance as at 1 January 2019			2,463,490
Additions			1,299,670
Depreciation as at 1 January 2019			(311,156)
Depreciation charge for the year			(148,072)
Balance as at 31 December 2019		-	3,303,932
Additions at 29 February 2020			461,764
Depreciation as at 29 February 2020			(346,323)
Depreciation charge for the year			(215,420)
Balance as at 31 December 2020		-	3,203,953
		-	

I enath of

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liability recognised in the statement of financial position at the date of initial application is noted above.

This is based on the companies' incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial recognition.

Lease liabilities - maturity analysis (contractual undiscounted cash flows)

	2020	201 9
	£	£
Less than one year	309,417	243,447
One to five years	989,575	986,410
Over five years	3,374,593	3,579,508
Total lease liabilities as at 31 December 2020	4,673,858	4,809,365

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

22 Right-of-use assets- continued

Lease liabilities	included in	the statement	of financia	I position:
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	2020	2019
	£	£
Current	203,633	137,589
Non-current	3,175,439	3,274,154
	3,379,072	3,411,743

The amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss for the year ending 31 December 2020 is presented below:

Amounts recognised in the profit and loss	2020	2020
	£	£
Interest on lease liabilities	110,911	97,450
Depreciation of lease	215,420	148,081
Expenses relating to short-term leases	112,969	93,772

Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flow

Cash flow from operating activities	110,911	85,302
Cash flow from financing activities	(297,904)	(380,947)

21.1 Lease commitments

The future minimum rental payment under short-term leases were as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Not later than one year	50,400	100,800
Later than one and not later than five years		50,400
	. 50,400	212,128

23 Related party transactions

Balances and transactions between the company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note.

The directors are the only key management.

Details of directors' emoluments are disclosed in Note 9.

24 Controlling parties

At the balance sheet date, Varun Chanrai and Ashwin Grover were the controlling party of the group.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

25 Financial risk management and financial instruments - group and company

Credit risk

The group's exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amounts of financial assets recognised at the statement of financial position date, as summarised below. Management considers that the group is exposed to little credit risk arising on its receivables due to the value of those receivables. The credit risk on cash balances is limited because the third parties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies.

Financial assets carried at amortised cost - carrying amounts	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	£	£	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	3,171,424	3,795,162	98,556	31,309
Trade receivables	18,288	277,510	-	-
Other financial assets	2,954,251	2,986,585	3,089,902	2,883,460
	6,143,963	7,059,257	3,188,458	2,914,769

The group applies the IFRS 9 simplified model of recognising lifetime expected credit losses for all trade receivables as these items do not have a significant financing component. In measuring the expected credit losses, the trade receivables have been assessed on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics. They have been grouped based on the days past due and also according to the geographical location of customers.

Liquidity risk - group and company

Liquidity risk is the risk that the group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments and excluding the effect of netting agreements:

2020

	Carrying Within 1 year amount		2 to <5 years	5 years and over
Group	£	£	£	£
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Secured bank loans	10,930,203	1,294,443	3,883,329	5,752,431
Financial liabilities - borrowings	5,350,900	35,912	107,736	5,207,252
Leasing liabilities	3,379,072	203,633	501,572	2,673,867
Preferred share capital	5,912,109	-	-	5,912,109
Trade and other payables	2,620,546	1,620,155	522,607	477,784
		3,154,143	5,015,245	20,023,443

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

25 Financial risk management and financial instruments - group and company (continued)

2019				_
	Carrying Within 1 year amount		2 to <5 years	5 years and over
Group	£	£	£	£
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Secured bank loans	10,381,516	1,197,254	4,789,018	4,395,244
Financial liabilities – borrowings	5,386,812	35,912	107,736	5,243,164
Leasing liabilities	3,411,743	137,589	601,542	2,672,612
Preferred share capital	5,912,109	-	_	5,912,109
Trade and other payables	2,722,331	1,785,306	374,743	562,282
	-	3,156,061	5,873,039	18,785,411
2020	-			
	Carrying amount	Within 1 year	2 to <5 years	5 years and over
Company	£	£	£	£
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Secured bank loans	-	-	-	-
Preferred share capital	5,912,109	-	-	5,912,109
Trade and other payables	13,004,738	13,004,738	-	-
	-	13,004,738	-	5,912,109
2019	-			
	Carrying amount	Within 1 year	2 to <5 years	5 years and over
Company	£	£	£	£
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Secured bank loans	-	-	-	-
Preferred share capital	5,912,109	-	-	5,912,109
Trade and other payables	10,791,481	10,791,481	-	-
	-	10,791,481	•	5,912,109
	-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

All financial liabilities are carried at amortised cost.

Capital management

The group's main objective when managing capital is to reward stakeholders, meet financial obligations to staff and protect returns to shareholders by ensuring it will continue to trade profitably in the foreseeable future. The group also aims to maximise its capital structure of debt and equity so as to minimise its cost of capital.

The group manages its capital with regard to the risks inherent in the business and the sector within which it operates by monitoring its gearing ratio on a regular basis.

The group considers its capital to include share capital, share premium, fair value reserve and retained earnings. Net debt includes short and long-term borrowings (including lease obligations) and shares classed as financial liabilities, net of cash and cash equivalents. The group has not made any changes to its capital management during the year and it is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

25 Financial risk management and financial instruments - group and company (continued)

Secured bank loans

	Nominal Interest rate	Year of Maturity	Face Value
Hemsley House Childcare Limited	2.85%	2031	239,161
Archway Nursery Limited	2.75%	2032	204,538
Ickle Pickles Day Nursery Limited	3.35%	2032	124,642
Storal Nurseries Limited	2.25%	2037	517,695
Playmates Nurseries Limited	2.50%	2038	621,645
The Honeytree Day Nursery Limited	2.50%	2038	1,319,059
Rocking Horse Nursery Limited	2.50%	2038	939,847
Swingboat Holdings Limited	2.75%	2038	2,229,030
Old Croft Bank Day Nursery Limited	2.75%	2038	938,764
The Willow Tree Day Nursery Limited	2.75%	2039	1,439,806
Tiggywinkles Day Nursery Limited	2.75%	2034	1,105,138
Smart Start Child Care Services Limited	3.00%	2034	322,356
Smart Start Child Care Services Limited	3.00%	2024	55,559
Barney Lodge Nursery Limited	4.15%	2035	872,963

Secured bank loans:

	Nominal Interest rate	Year of Maturity	Face Value
Floating rate bank loan	3.00%	2024	55,559
Floating rate bank loan	2.85%	2031	239,161
Floating rate bank loan	2.75% - 3.35%	2032	329,180
Floating rate bank loan	2.75% - 3.00%	2034	1,427,494
Floating rate bank loan	4.15%	2035	872,963
Floating rate bank loan	2.25%	2037	517,695
Floating rate bank loan	2.50% - 2.75%	2038	6,048,345
Floating rate bank loan	2.75%	2039	1,439,806

26 Contingent liabilities and events since the balance sheet date

There were no contingent liabilities at 31 December 2020. Events since the balance sheet are disclosed in the Directors' Report.