REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021 FOR JSA EDUCATION GROUP LTD.

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COMPANY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

DIRECTORS: S N Smith

Dr K Liu

REGISTERED OFFICE: 20 Hanover Square

London W1S 1JY

REGISTERED NUMBER: 10745967 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS: Shenward LLP

Chartered Accountants & Business Advisors

Summit House Woodland Park Bradford Road Cleckheaton West Yorkshire BD19 6BW

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 July 2021.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of provision of higher education.

DIRECTORS

S N Smith has held office during the whole of the period from 1 August 2020 to the date of this report.

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

P Chow - appointed 29 April 2021 - resigned 10 May 2021 Dr K Liu - appointed 29 April 2021

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Shenward LLP, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

S N Smith - Director

Date: 18th February 2019

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JSA Education Group Ltd. (the 'company') for the year ended 31 July 2021 which comprise the Income Statement, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows and Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows, Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 July 2021 and of its loss for the year then ended:
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to the going concern accounting policy which describes the basis upon the Board has concluded it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of preparation. In forming our opinion on the financial statements, we have considered the adequacy of the going concern accounting policy. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Report of the Directors has 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 company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Report of the Directors.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the Report of the Directors.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page two, 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 necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' 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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the Company and management.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to UK tax legislation and regulations which governs the preparation of the financial statements, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries to increase profit, through management bias in manipulation of accounting estimates or accounting for significant transactions outside the normal course of business.

Audit procedures performed included, but not limited to:

- Enquiry of management around actual and potential litigation claims and instances of non-compliance with laws
- and regulations;
 - Auditing the risk of management override of controls, through testing journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, testing accounting estimates (because of the risk of management bias), and evaluating the
- business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business;
- Reviewing financial statements disclosures and agreeing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with
- applicable laws and regulations; and
- Review of board meeting minutes (where held).

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 for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors. 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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

Sherad Dewedi (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Shenward LLP

Chartered Accountants & Business Advisors

Summit House Woodland Park Cleckheaton West Yorkshire

BD19 6BW

Date: 28 February 2022

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
TURNOVER		-	-
Administrative expenses		316,028	138,161
OPERATING LOSS and LOSS BEFORE TAXATION		(316,028)	(138,161)
Tax on loss	6	(48)	190
LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEA	AR	(315,980)	(138,351)

JSA EDUCATION GROUP LTD. (REGISTERED NUMBER: 10745967)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION 31 JULY 2021

		2004			
	Notes	2021 £	£	2020 £	£
FIXED ASSETS				~	~
Γangible assets nvestments	7 8		747 1		997
TV Courter (Co	O				
			748		997
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	9	11,701		2,000	
Cash at bank and in hand		611,234		890,423	
MEDITOR		622,935		892,423	
CREDITORS Amounts falling due within one year	10	118,431		57,561	
ET CURRENT ASSETS			504,504		834,862
OTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LABILITIES			505,252		835,859
REDITORS					
mounts falling due after more than one					
ear	11		(410,896)		(425,475)
ROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	12		(142)		(190)
ET ASSETS			94,214		410,194
APITAL AND RESERVES					
alled up share capital hare premium	13		150		150
etained earnings			599,950 (505,886)		599,950 (189,906)
			,		(100,000)
HAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			94,214		410,194

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

S N Smith - Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Share premium £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 August 2019	100	(51,555)	~	(51,455)
Changes in equity Issue of share capital Total comprehensive income	50	(<u>138,351</u>)	599,950	600,000 (138,351)
Balance at 31 July 2020	150	(189,906)	599,950	410,194
Changes in equity Total comprehensive income		(315,980)		(315,980)
Balance at 31 July 2021	150	(505,886)	599,950	94,214

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Cash flows from operating activities Cash generated from operations	1	(264,608)	(82,972)
Net cash from operating activities		(264,608)	(82,972)
Cash flows from investing activities Purchase of tangible fixed assets Purchase of fixed asset investments Net cash from investing activities		(1) (1)	(1,247)
Cash flows from financing activities New loans in year Amount introduced by directors Amount withdrawn by directors Share issue Share premium Net cash from financing activities		(14,580) - - - - (14,580)	350,000 12,571 50 599,950 962,571
(Decrease)/increase in cash and cash e Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		(279,189) 890,423	878,352 12,071
Cash and cash equivalents at end of ye	ar 2	611,234	890,423

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

1.	RECONCILIATION OF LOSS BEFORE TAXATION TO CASH GENERATED FROM			
	OPERATIONS		2021	2020
	Loss before taxation Depreciation charges		£ (316,028) 	£ (138,161)
	Increase in trade and other debtors Increase in trade and other creditors		(315,778) (9,701) _60,871	(137,911) - 54,939
	Cash generated from operations		(264,608)	(82,972)
2.	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
	The amounts disclosed on the Statement of Cash Flows in respetitese Statement of Financial Position amounts:	ct of cash and c	ash equivalents a	are in respect of
	Year ended 31 July 2021		31.7.21	1.8.20
	Cash and cash equivalents		£ 611,234	£ 890,423
	Year ended 31 July 2020		31.7.20	1.8.19
	Cash and cash equivalents		£ 890,423	£ 12,071
3.	ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN NET FUNDS			
		At 1.8.20 £	Cash flow £	At 31.7.21 £
	Net cash Cash at bank and in hand	890,423	(279,189)	611,234
		890,423	(279,189)	611,234
	Total	890,423	(279,189)	611,234

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

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

JSA Education Group Ltd. is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Preparation of consolidated financial statements

The financial statements contain information about JSA Education Group Ltd. as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The company is exempt under Section 399(2A) of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirements to prepare consolidated financial statements.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Details of these judgements can be found in the accounting policies.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life. Computer equipment - 20% on cost

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset and is credited or charged to the income statement.

Impairment of fixed 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).

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are recognised at cost.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially recorded at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party,

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recorded at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities in payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. 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.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the statement of financial position date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Provisions for liabilities

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

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Income Statement in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of Financial Position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of Financial Position.

Going concern

After reviewing the company's forecasts and projections, the Board have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

4. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 13 (2020 - 11).

There are no threshold disclosures to be made over pay.

	Directors' remuneration	2021 £ 52,000	2020 £ 39,000
5.	OPERATING LOSS		
	The operating loss is stated after charging:		
	Depreciation - owned assets Auditors' remuneration Auditors' remuneration for non audit work	2021 £ 250 2,700 1,380	2020 £ 250 2,000 900
6.	TAXATION		
	Analysis of the tax (credit)/charge The tax (credit)/charge on the loss for the year was as follows:	2004	2000
	Deferred tax	2021 £ (48)	2020 £ 190
	Tax on loss	(48)	190

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

6.	TAXATION - continued		
	Reconciliation of total tax (credit)/charge included in profit and loss The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation ta explained below:	x in the UK. Th	ne difference is
		2021	2020
	Loss before tax	£ (316,028)	£ (138,161)
	Loss multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%)	(60,045)	(26,251)
	Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Capital allowances in excess of depreciation Depreciation in excess of capital allowances Deferred tax Tax losses carried forward	14 - 48 (48) 59,983	145 (189) - 190 26,295
	Total tax (credit)/charge	(48)	190
7.	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS		Computer equipment £
	COST At 1 August 2020 and 31 July 2021		1,247
	DEPRECIATION At 1 August 2020 Charge for year		250 250
	At 31 July 2021		500
	NET BOOK VALUE At 31 July 2021		<u>747</u>
	At 31 July 2020		997
8.	FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS		Shares in group undertakings £
	COST Additions		1
	At 31 July 2021		1
	NET BOOK VALUE At 31 July 2021		1

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

8. **FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS - continued**

The company's investments at the Statement of Financial Position date in the share capital of companies include the following:

No.38 Limited

Registered office: United Kingdom Nature of business: Dormant company

Class of shares: Ordinary

holding 100.00

9.	DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
	Other debtors VAT Prepayments	2021 £ 2,000 8,882 819	2020 £ 2,000
		11,701	2,000
10.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
	Trade creditors Social security and other taxes Net wages Pensions Accruals and deferred income	2021 £ 13,866 24,094 71,856 1,636 6,979	2020 £ 4,049 12,189 38,423 - 2,900
		118,431	57,561
11.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR	0004	
	Other creditors Directors' loan accounts	2021 £ 362,044 48,852 410,896	2020 £ 362,043 63,432 425,475

Included within creditors falling due after more than one year are the following:

The balances noted above are unsecured and no interest was charged or accrued on the outstanding balances during the year.

12. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	2021 £	2020 £
Deferred tax	<u>142</u>	190

^{1.} Other creditors of £362,043 (2020: £362,043) owed to a shareholder, Ma Xiaoya (Helen Ma) (2021: £350,000; 2020: £350,000) and to a former shareholder, Hsu Huei-Ching (2021: £12,043; 2020: £12,043). The maximum balance during the current and previous year was £362,043.

^{2.} Director's loan account of £48,852 (2020: £63,432). The maximum balance during the current and previous year was £63,432.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

12.	PROVISIONS F	FOR LIABILITIES - continued			
	Baiance at 1 Au Provided during				Deferred tax £ 190 (48)
	Balance at 31 J	uly 2021			142
13.	CALLED UP S	HARE CAPITAL			
	Allotted, issued Number:	and fully paid: Class:	Nominal	2021	2020 £
	100	Ordinary	value: 1	£ 150	150

14. COMPANIES HOUSE

In accordance with Section 444 (2A) of the Companies Act 2006, the Board has opted to file an abridged Statement of Financial Position with the Registrar of Companies. A full set of statutory Financial Statements have been prepared and audited and have been considered by the company and its members.

DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
	202 £	1 £	202 £	0 £
Income		-		
Expenditure				
Insurance	1,252		395	
Directors' salaries	52,000		29,000	
Directors' fees	-		10,000	
Directors' social security	5,961		3,499	
Directors' pensions paid	622		-	
Wages	71,369		16,619	
Social security	5,314		1,494	
Pensions	966		-	
Printing and Stationery	1,572		837	
Digital marketing	48,892		13,379	
Travel	1,169		1,081	
Communications	1,264		897	
Academic and Professional	13,648		33,135	
Registrations	7,958		12,063	
Events	4,707		2,400	
Training and Recruitment	894		452	
Sundry expenses	90		_	
Video and Photography	4,317		_	
Office Supplies	387		_	
Marketing - Print	6,874		-	
PR Marketing	56,917			
Subscriptions	2,486		86	
egal and Accountancy	22,897		8,815	
Auditors' remuneration	2,700		2,000	
Auditors' remuneration for non audit work Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	1,380		900	
Computer equipment	250		250	
Entertainment	72		762	
		315,958	102	138,064
		(315,958)		(138,064)
Finance costs				
Bank charges		70		97
NET LOSS		(316,028)		(138,161)