

Company registration number: 05849002

**Fairfield School of Business Limited
Trading as Fairfield School of Business Ltd**

Financial statements

30 June 2022

Fairfield School of Business Limited

Contents

	Page
Directors and other information	1
Strategic report	2 - 3
Directors report	4 - 5
Independent auditor's report to the members	6 - 9
Statement of comprehensive income	10
Statement of financial position	11
Statement of changes in equity	12
Statement of cash flows	13
Notes to the financial statements	14 - 19

Fairfield School of Business Limited

Directors and other information

Directors	Mr Syed Baqar Abbas Zaidi	(Resigned 4 January 2022)
	Mrs Hassnain Zahra Zaidi	
	Mr Mohammed Hussain Zaidi	(Appointed 30 July 2021)
	Dr Mohamad Hassan	(Appointed 30 July 2021)
	Mr Michael Robert Hill	(Appointed 5 January 2022)
	Mr Hussain Mehdi	(Appointed 30 December 2021)
	Dr John Anthony George Pomeroy	(Appointed 30 December 2021)
	Mr Syed Sajjad Haider Zaidi	(Appointed 30 December 2021)
	Mr Ronald Leonard Cohen	(Resigned 30 July 2021)
	Dr George Panagiotou	(Appointed 30 July 2021)(Resigned 30 December 2021)
Company number	05849002	
Registered office	Citylink West 2 Addiscombe Road Croydon Surrey CR0 5TT	
Business address	Citylink West 2 Addiscombe Road Croydon Surrey CR0 5TT	
Auditor	K K Associates 305 Crown House North Circular Road Park Royal London NW10 7PN	

Fairfield School of Business Limited

Strategic report Year ended 30 June 2022

Corporate Governance

Fairfield School of Business (FSB) is fully controlled by its Board of Governors which is its ultimate authority and decision making body.

Under the outstanding leadership of the Board of Governors, FSB pursued its strategic aims under the exceptionally challenging circumstances presented by the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic. Despite the difficult circumstances, Board of Governors continued to oversee the School's considerable progress in the delivery of its strategy. The board prioritised its student and staff wellbeing, and the provision of high-quality higher education programmes, whilst ensuring the School's financial sustainability.

The School does not hold its own Degree Awarding Powers and its taught programmes are validated under agreement with partner public universities. These partnerships commit the School to embrace governance concepts that align with those of a publicly founded higher education provider to demonstrate the necessary transparency and probity for institutions which receive income from student loans. As such, the School operates its governance arrangements with due regard for the Public Interest Governance Principles set out within the Office for Students' Regulatory Framework.

Our governance had to be flexible and adaptable during this period to assure rigorous decision making with appropriate transparency and accountability.

Our committees had to work especially hard to respond nimbly to the uncertainty and frequent changes we faced, taking into account the School's short, medium, and long-term financial situation and risk management. Throughout this period, the School demonstrated its financial resilience in the face of adversity, adopting a robust approach to scenario planning, and prudent operational management.

The School is committed to exemplifying best practice in all aspects of corporate governance. The School acknowledges its statutory duty to conduct its affairs in a responsible and transparent way, and to take into account the requirements of the Sector Regulatory Body (the OfS), and the School's awarding body partners.

FSB is also committed to the principles of academic freedom and equality of opportunity in its approach to governance.

The School has a responsibility to ensure that slavery and human trafficking are not taking place in our business or in our supply chains. Our Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking Statement can be accessed on our website at: <https://fsb.ac.uk/modern-slavery-statement>

Governance Framework

Governance at FSB is structured within three domains, namely:

- o Strategic governance at Board-level
- o Institutional management undertaken by the Executive
- o Governance of Quality and Standards overseen by the Academic Board and its subcommittees

The CEO has a general responsibility for maintaining and promoting the efficiency and good order of the School. Under the terms of the OfS Regulatory Framework for Higher Education in England, the CEO is the Accountable Officer of the School.

The Board of Governors is the governing body of the School, responsible for setting the general strategic direction of the institution, for ensuring proper accountability, and for the strategic oversight of its finances, property and investments and the general business of the School.

The Board of Governors ensure that it has adequate independent membership, together with student and staff representatives who are only appointed after demonstration that they satisfy the definition of 'fit and proper persons' as articulated by the OfS in the 'Regulatory framework for higher education in England'.

The Board of Governors has a number of committees, which undertake a lot of the detailed scrutiny on behalf of the Board and their decisions are reported back to the Board and, where relevant, other committees. All committees are formally constituted with written terms of reference.

Fairfield School of Business Limited

Strategic report (continued) Year ended 30 June 2022

Internal Control

There are two principal bodies of governance at FSB; its governing body (the Board of Governors) which has primacy in all matters of institutional strategy and core policy, and a devolved body for the independent oversight of academic standards and quality (the Academic Board). Authority for committing necessary resources and coordinating actions to carry out strategic plans and directives from the Board of Governors is delegated in practice to an Executive Committee, comprising the School's senior management and departmental heads.

The School's instruments of governance and terms of reference are set out within comprehensive guidance document: Governance and the Fairfield School of Business Ltd, which is published prominently on the School's public website.

As the governing body Fairfield School of Business Ltd, the Board of Governors has responsibility for maintaining a sound system of internal control that supports the achievement of policies, aims and objectives, while safeguarding public and other funds and assets for which the School is responsible in accordance with the responsibilities assigned to the governing body in the School's Governance Handbook and in the OfS's Regulatory Framework for Higher Education in England.

The system of internal control is designed to manage and eliminate (where possible) the risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives.

Risk Management

The School has reviewed and updated its risk management procedures, which continue to enable it to be fully compliant with university partners and other regulators. The School keeps its Risk Register under review in order to better recognise and manage the risks it faces in the delivery of its strategic aims. It has been designed to cover all risks including governance, management, quality, reputational and financial, whilst focusing on the most important risks. The Risk Register provides an appraisal of the current and projected position for each risk, including a likelihood/impact matrix.

The School has a Remuneration and Audit Committee which is managed by an Independent Financial Consultant. The Board of Governors receives regular reports from Academic Board, Financial Board, Executive Committee, and other committees, which it reviews and updates its instructions relating to the School's internal control systems and audit checks.

The School strives to apply value for money considerations to all its processes and activities and this is supported by strong awareness and vigilance across the executive. The Board of Governors and the Audit Committee and Finance Board have adequate and effective arrangements in place to ensure value for money in accordance with the OfS's Regulatory Framework for Higher Education in England.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 31 October 2022 and signed on behalf of the board by:



Mr Mohammed Hussain Zaidi
Director

Fairfield School of Business Limited

Directors report Year ended 30 June 2022

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 June 2022.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

Mr Syed Baqar Abbas Zaidi	(Resigned 4 January 2022)
Mrs Hassnain Zahra Zaidi	
Mr Mohammed Hussain Zaidi	(Appointed 30 July 2021)
Dr Mohamad Hassan	(Appointed 30 July 2021)
Mr Michael Robert Hill	(Appointed 5 January 2022)
Mr Hussain Mehdi	(Appointed 30 December 2021)
Dr John Anthony George Pomeroy	(Appointed 30 December 2021)
Mr Syed Sajjad Haider Zaidi	(Appointed 30 December 2021)
Mr Ronald Leonard Cohen	(Resigned 30 July 2021)
Dr George Panagiotou	(Appointed 30 July 2021)(Resigned 30 December 2021)
Mr Ali Jafar Zaidi	(Appointed 30 July 2021)(Resigned 30 December 2021)
Ms Benish Fatimah Zaidi	(Appointed 30 July 2021)(Resigned 30 December 2021)

Dividends

Particulars of recommended dividends are detailed in note 9 to the financial statements.

Other matters

The principal activity of the company during this year continued to be education and training services.

Directors responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, directors report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and 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 judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Fairfield School of Business Limited

Directors report (continued)
Year ended 30 June 2022

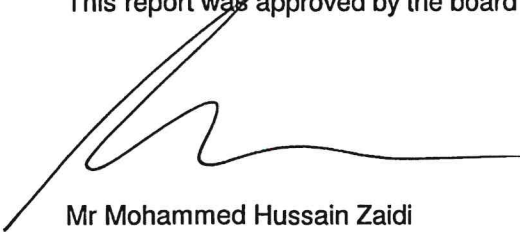
Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- they have taken all 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.

The auditor is deemed to have been re-appointed in accordance with section 487 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 31 October 2022 and signed on behalf of the board by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a series of loops and a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Mr Mohammed Hussain Zaidi
Director

Fairfield School of Business Limited

Independent auditor's report to the members of Fairfield School of Business Limited Year ended 30 June 2022

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Fairfield School of Business Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 June 2022 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and 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 FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. 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 there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

Fairfield School of Business Limited

Independent auditor's report to the members of Fairfield School of Business Limited (continued) Year ended 30 June 2022

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 directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report 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 strategic report or the directors' report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and the 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.
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Fairfield School of Business Limited

Independent auditor's report to the members of Fairfield School of Business Limited (continued) Year ended 30 June 2022

We reviewed control environment of the company's industry (education), and the company's documentation (policies and procedures) relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. The company teaches for university degrees and complies with their regulations, which we included in our review.

When we planned the audit, we included in our audit procedures such reviews and tests that are most likely to reveal any material irregularity including fraud.

We discussed with company management the steps designed to prevent fraud, irregularities, and the risk of management override. We ascertained their views, assessed and tested the adequacy and compliance of policies in place to prevent these. They advised that they regularly review this matter in board and management committees' meetings and implement any decisions taken. We reviewed minutes of these meetings and included appropriate tests in our audit work.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. we also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

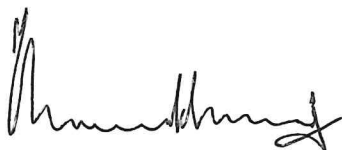
We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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 auditors 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.

Fairfield School of Business Limited

**Independent auditor's report to the members of
Fairfield School of Business Limited (continued)
Year ended 30 June 2022**



Kamal A Kureshi (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of
K K Associates
Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors
305 Crown House
North Circular Road
Park Royal
London
NW10 7PN

31 October 2022

Fairfield School of Business Limited

Statement of comprehensive income
Year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	4	2,681,351	2,351,124
Cost of sales		(874,677)	(649,340)
Gross profit		<u>1,806,674</u>	<u>1,701,784</u>
Administrative expenses		(1,649,369)	(1,595,871)
Operating profit	5	<u>157,305</u>	<u>105,913</u>
Profit before taxation		157,305	105,913
Tax on profit	8	(36,755)	(25,600)
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income		<u><u>120,550</u></u>	<u><u>80,313</u></u>

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 14 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

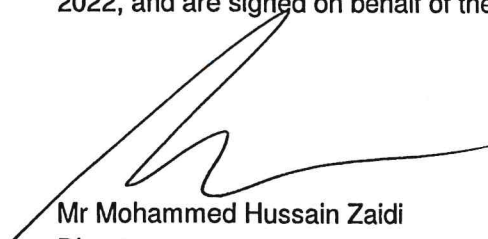
Fairfield School of Business Limited

**Statement of financial position
30 June 2022**

	Note	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10	2,775		24,116	
			2,775		24,116
Current assets					
Debtors	11	1,991,892		4,032,173	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,402,869		365,354	
		5,394,761		4,397,527	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(1,222,622)		(217,279)	
Net current assets			4,172,139		4,180,248
Total assets less current liabilities			4,174,914		4,204,364
Net assets			4,174,914		4,204,364
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	13		100		100
Profit and loss account			4,174,814		4,204,264
Shareholders funds			4,174,914		4,204,364

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 31 October 2022, and are signed on behalf of the board by:


Mr Mohammed Hussain Zaidi
Director

Company registration number: 05849002

The notes on pages 14 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Fairfield School of Business Limited

**Statement of changes in equity
Year ended 30 June 2022**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total
	£	£	£
At 1 July 2020	100	4,123,951	4,124,051
Profit for the year		80,313	80,313
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	80,313	80,313
At 30 June 2021 and 1 July 2021	100	4,204,264	4,204,364
Profit for the year		120,550	120,550
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	120,550	120,550
Dividends paid and payable		(150,000)	(150,000)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	-	(150,000)	(150,000)
At 30 June 2022	100	4,174,814	4,174,914

Fairfield School of Business Limited

**Statement of cash flows
Year ended 30 June 2022**

	2022	2021
	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the financial year	120,550	80,313
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Depreciation of tangible assets	30,167	40,463
Tax on profit	36,755	25,600
<i>Changes in:</i>		
Trade and other debtors	2,040,281	(1,524,592)
Trade and other creditors	888,735	58,489
Cash generated from operations	3,116,488	(1,319,727)
Tax paid	(70,147)	(116,333)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	<u>3,046,341</u>	<u>(1,436,060)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible assets	(8,826)	(6,769)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(8,826)</u>	<u>(6,769)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	3,037,515	(1,442,829)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	365,354	1,808,183
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>3,402,869</u>	<u>365,354</u>

Fairfield School of Business Limited

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 30 June 2022

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is Fairfield School of Business Ltd, Citylink West, 2 Addiscombe Road, Croydon, Surrey, CR0 5TT.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Fairfield School of Business Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 June 2022

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fittings fixtures and equipment - 25% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Fairfield School of Business Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 June 2022

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

4. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

5. Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2022	2021
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible assets	30,167	40,463
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	5,040	5,040

6. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 9 (2021: 23).

The company also uses services of contractors/consultants.

Fairfield School of Business Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Year ended 30 June 2022

7. Directors remuneration

The directors aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services was:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Remuneration	<u>81,613</u>	<u>-</u>

8. Tax on profit

Major components of tax expense

	2022	2021
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK current tax expense	<u>36,755</u>	<u>25,600</u>
Tax on profit	<u>36,755</u>	<u>25,600</u>

9. Dividends

Equity dividends

	2022	2021
	£	£
Dividends proposed before the year end and recognised as a liability	<u>150,000</u>	<u>-</u>

Fairfield School of Business Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Year ended 30 June 2022

10. Tangible assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 July 2021	526,199	526,199
Additions	8,826	8,826
At 30 June 2022	<u>535,025</u>	<u>535,025</u>
Depreciation		
At 1 July 2021	502,083	502,083
Charge for the year	30,167	30,167
At 30 June 2022	<u>532,250</u>	<u>532,250</u>
Carrying amount		
At 30 June 2022	<u>2,775</u>	<u>2,775</u>
At 30 June 2021	<u>24,116</u>	<u>24,116</u>

11. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	1,506,958	817,695
Other debtors	484,934	3,214,478
	<u>1,991,892</u>	<u>4,032,173</u>

12. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	994,654	110,028
Corporation tax	61,401	94,793
Social security and other taxes	16,567	12,458
Dividends payable	150,000	-
	<u>1,222,622</u>	<u>217,279</u>

13. Called up share capital
Issued, called up and fully paid

	2022		2021	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares shares of £ 1.00 each	100	100	100	100

Fairfield School of Business Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 June 2022

14. Charge on assets

On 17 April 2019 a debenture was created and registered giving HSBC UK Bank PLC a fixed and floating charge over the company's assets to cover any temporary overdraft facilities and/or credit card facilities.

15. Other financial commitments

An unlimited multilateral bank guarantee has been given to HSBC UK Bank plc.

16. Related party transactions

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Transaction value		Balance owed by/(owed to)	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£	£	£	£
Directors remuneration	81,613	-	-	-
Directors dividends	150,000	-	(150,000)	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

17. Head of provider remuneration

During the year ended 30 June 2022 there was a change of head of provider as described below. From 1 January 2022 Mr M H Zaidi became head of provider. His salary and total remuneration during the year was £34,833. This was a multiple of 1.2 (annualised 2.4) of the median salary and other remuneration of other employees.

Until 31 December 2021 Mr S B A Zaidi was head of provider. He did not receive a salary but received consultancy payments of £25,000 and dividend of £150,000 totalling £175,000. This was a multiple of 6.0 of the total median salary and other remuneration of other employees.

The company performed well under leadership of heads of provider. The directors do not consider the head of provider's remuneration to be excessive and considered it to be comparable to other providers in the industry.

18. Gross salaries over £100,000

During this year and the previous year no employee or director received gross salary over £100,000.

19. Details of grant and fee income

All the fee income earned during this year falls in the category of fee income for taught awards.

20. Access and participation expenditure

The School's fee category does not require an access and participation plan. An access and participation statement is available.