

Registered number: 13210674

**SP JAIN LONDON SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

SP JAIN LONDON SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Company information	1
Directors' report	2 - 4
Directors' responsibilities statement	5
Independent auditor's report	6 - 9
Profit and loss account	10
Balance sheet	11
Statement of changes in equity	12
Notes to the financial statements	13 - 18

SP JAIN LONDON SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	N Jain A W Lindsay (resigned 17 July 2023) S Pagni N Puri M S Stuart A V Vaswani P W Willman
Registered number	13210674
Registered office	16 Great Queen Street Covent Garden London WC2B 5AH
Independent auditor	Blick Rothenberg Audit LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor 16 Great Queen Street Covent Garden London WC2B 5AH

SP JAIN LONDON SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Directors' strategic report

The School has performed in line with expectations set out in the ambitious Business Plan during 2022-23 and is on track to welcome its first intake of students in Autumn 2023. Despite the challenges of establishing a new UK business school we were able to achieve several significant deliverables including:

- Successful completion of our application to register with the Office for Students – this was completed in December 2022 when the School was registered as an approved fee cap institution;
- Securing high quality premises in Harbour Exchange, Canary Wharf to ensure that the School has access to one of the main global financial centres – this is now being fitted out with state-of-the-art classrooms and lecture rooms to welcome students in Autumn 2023;
- Applying for new degree awarding powers – the School was successful in making an application for taught degree awarding powers which was approved in May 2023; and
- Continuing to recruit high quality staff with the skills, experience, enthusiasm and flexibility to take the organisation forward.

Future Developments

The 2023/24 financial year is a key period of activity for School as we get ready to welcome our first cohort of students in Autumn 2023.

- Regulatory: With our degree awarding powers confirmed, we have to apply for a UKVI student sponsor licence which will determine how many international students the organisation will be able to recruit in the School's first year of operation. The application was submitted in May 2023.
- Academic: We continue to develop our programmes which are due for validation between May to July 2023. We will also be recruiting more academic staff, both full time and adjunct so we have the high-quality staff to deliver our programmes.
- Student support – developing a holistic and proactive approach to student support to ensure that students are enabled to succeed.
- Campus: We will complete our new state of the art campus in Canary Wharf ready to welcome students in Autumn 2023.
- Marketing & Recruitment: We have launched a marketing and recruitment campaign in order to attract a cohort of undergraduate and postgraduate students for Autumn 2023.

Statement of Corporate Governance

Legal status

SP Jain London School of Management Limited (SPJ UK) is a private company limited by shares (Company Number 13210674) and a wholly owned subsidiary of **SP Jain Education FZ LLC, Dubai. (S P Jain)**. The School's principal activity is operating as a business school.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

Mr Nitish Jain
Dr Alan Lindsay (resigned 17 July 2023)
Ms Stephanie Pagni
Mr Neil Puri
Professor Mary Stuart (Chair of the Board)
Mr Ashok Vaswani
Professor Paul Willman

SP JAIN LONDON SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

In accordance with the Memorandum and Articles of the School and the School's Governance Charter, the Board of Directors (BoD) is responsible for ensuring the effective governance and management of the affairs of the School. In particular its duties are:

- a. Leadership, strategic direction and oversight of the affairs of SPJ UK.
- b. Ensure compliance with the Office for Students regulatory requirements including the Public Interest Governance Principles.
- c. Act in accordance with the CUC Higher Education Code of Governance or other appropriate codes.
- d. Delegate such powers as are necessary for the efficient administration of SPJ UK and keep delegations under review.
- e. Approve the vision, mission, strategic direction, and business plan, and monitor performance against such plans.
- f. Financial oversight in accordance with UK accounting standards, including setting and monitoring the annual budget, financial and cash flow forecasts, maintaining financial viability, appointing a qualified auditor to independently audit financial statements annually.
- g. Oversee the risk management and assessment plans and review them at least annually.
- h. Oversee workplace health and safety practices.
- i. Oversee overall quality assurance and monitor effectiveness.
- j. Approve non-academic policies and provide oversight of academic policies.
- k. Appoint and monitor the performance of the Senior Executive.
- l. Monitor the quality of programmes offered by the School and the awards made.
- m. Approve and monitor systems of control and accountability.
- n. Approve any significant commercial activities.
- o. Oversee the functioning of the Academic Board.
- p. Ensure equitable treatment of staff and students and foster wellbeing of staff and students.
- q. Ensure academic freedom is protected at the School and that academic staff have freedom within the law to question and test received wisdom; and to put forward new ideas and controversial or unpopular opinions.
- r. Ensure the School implements the Prevent Duty.
- s. Approve appeal processes and decisions where necessary.

The BoD has established the following committees to support its work:

- **the Academic Board** which is accountable for the academic governance of the School's higher education operations, quality of educational offerings and scholarly outputs, the oversight of academic policies, research activities and research training, and the efficacy of academic leadership, teaching and learning.
- **the Audit and Risk Committee** which advises and assists the BoD with all higher education risk management and finance matters. The key role of the committee is to establish and maintain a Risk Management Framework, oversee its implementation and review its effectiveness so as to identify and manage risks in a timely manner. This includes financial and quality/compliance audits.
- **the Industry Advisory Board** which fosters industry partnerships and connections and provides advice that contributes to new programme development areas and emerging disciplines or research. It also provides feedback about graduate employability, programme alignment with current industry practice and the relevancy and currency of the School's programmes.
- **the Nominations Committee** which is an advisory committee established by the BoD to assist it in determining the appropriate composition for the BoD, including appointing new BoD members, reviewing the performance of existing BoD members and taking stock of the skills composition for the BoD to ensure the BoD can effectively discharge its oversight duties as SPJ UK evolves.
- **the Remuneration Committee** which under delegated authority subject to annual reports sets the senior staff remuneration.

The Board's practice and procedure is in line with the OfS Regulatory Framework for Higher Education in England and the guidance notes issued by the OfS. It also conducts its business in accordance with the Standards in Public Life and the Committee of University Chairs (CUC) Higher Education Code of Governance 2020. It has formally adopted the principles of the CUC Higher Education Remuneration Code and the CUC's Higher Education Audit Committees Code of Practice as appropriate to the size and nature of the institution.

SP JAIN LONDON SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

The School maintains a Register of Interests of members of the Board of Directors and senior staff which may be consulted by arrangement with the Chief Operating Officer.

Executive management is delegated to the Senior Management Team. They make regular reports to the Board of Directors on the progress with the development of the School.

Statement of internal control

The Board of Directors is responsible for maintaining a sound system of internal financial control in accordance with the responsibilities assigned to it by the Higher Education and Research Act (2017) and the registration requirements of the Office for Students.

The system of internal control is designed to manage the risk of failure to achieve strategic business objectives. As well as supporting the achievement of aims and objectives it includes the appropriate policies to ensure the safeguarding of public and other funds and assets while providing for the prevention and detection of corruption, fraud, bribery and other irregularities. The Board is advised on the system of internal control by the Audit and Risk Committee which also monitors the policies as appropriate.

The system also encompasses risk management at the School. To this end the School has approved a risk management policy and a risk management plan which is linked to the strategic objectives of the School as well as financial, operational and compliance risks and how these are being mitigated and managed. While the School is in its start up phase, the Board of Directors continues to review the business plan and the risk management plan at every meeting to ensure that it understands how the risks are being managed. The Risk Management Plan is updated throughout the year and includes the main risk owners and risk mitigating actions. Risks are prioritised by likelihood and impact and rated accordingly.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.



N Jain
Director

Date: 1 August 2023

SP JAIN LONDON SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

The directors are responsible for preparing the 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), 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 for the company's financial statements 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 to 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.

SP JAIN LONDON SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SP JAIN LONDON SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of S P Jain London School of Management Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2023, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes, 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 March 2023 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 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 United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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.

SP JAIN LONDON SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SP JAIN LONDON SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT LIMITED (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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.

Opinion 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 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, 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' exemptions in preparing the Directors' Report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 5, 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.

SP JAIN LONDON SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SP JAIN LONDON SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT LIMITED (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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:

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the company through discussions with directors and other management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of the education sector;
- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company, including the Companies Act 2006, taxation legislation and data protection, anti-bribery, employment, environmental and health and safety legislation;
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management; and
- identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested a sample of journal entries to identify unusual transactions; and
- investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation; and
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

SP JAIN LONDON SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SP JAIN LONDON SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT LIMITED (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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 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.



Mark Hart (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of

Blick Rothenberg Audit LLP

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

16 Great Queen Street
Covent Garden
London
WC2B 5AH

Date: 1 August 2023

SP JAIN LONDON SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Year ended 31 March 2023 £	Period ended 31 March 2022 £
Administrative expenses	(894,819)	(328,056)
Operating loss	(894,819)	(328,056)
Loss before taxation	(894,819)	(328,056)
Tax on loss	-	-
Loss for the financial year/ period	(894,819)	(328,056)

There are no items of other comprehensive income for the year/period other than the loss for the year/period. Accordingly, no statement of other comprehensive income has been presented.

SP JAIN LONDON SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT LIMITED**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2023**

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	995	-
		<u>995</u>	<u>-</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	52,971	-
Cash at bank and in hand		1,373,169	2,105,847
		<u>1,426,140</u>	<u>2,105,847</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(650,010)	(433,903)
Net current assets		<u>776,130</u>	<u>1,671,944</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>777,125</u>	<u>1,671,944</u>
Net assets		<u>777,125</u>	<u>1,671,944</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	7	2,000,000	2,000,000
Profit and loss account		(1,222,875)	(328,056)
Total equity		<u>777,125</u>	<u>1,671,944</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

N Jain
Director

Date: 1 August 2023

The notes on pages 13 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

SP JAIN LONDON SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
Comprehensive loss for the period			
Loss for the financial period	-	(328,056)	(328,056)
Total comprehensive loss for the period	-	(328,056)	(328,056)
Contributions by owners			
Shares issued during the period	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
Total transactions with owners	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
At 31 March 2022 and 1 April 2022	2,000,000	(328,056)	1,671,944
Comprehensive loss for the year			
Loss for the financial year	-	(894,819)	(894,819)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(894,819)	(894,819)
At 31 March 2023	2,000,000	(1,222,875)	777,125

SP JAIN LONDON SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is 16 Great Queen Street, Covent Garden, London, United Kingdom, WC2B 5AH.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£), which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £

The financial statements are in respect of the year from 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023. The comparatives cover the date of incorporation, 18 February 2021 to 31 March 2022. Therefore, the comparatives are not entirely comparable.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least twelve months from the date these financial statements were approved. The directors have received confirmation from the company's parent that financial support will be forthcoming for the foreseeable future, being a period of not less than twelve months from the date that these financial statements were approved.

Additionally, the directors have considered the ability of the parent company to provide such support. The directors do not foresee any issues with the ability or willingness of the parent company to support the company. Accordingly, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

2.3 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

The company's policies for its major classes of financial assets and financial liabilities are set out below.

SP JAIN LONDON SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances, intercompany working capital balances, and intercompany financing are initially recognised at transaction price, 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If the financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

SP JAIN LONDON SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Fixtures and fittings	- 5 years
Computer equipment	- 3 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.5 Cash

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

2.6 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

SP JAIN LONDON SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of taxable profit for the year or prior years.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2023	2022
	No.	No.
Directors	7	8
Employees	3	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	10	9
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

SP JAIN LONDON SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2022	-	-	-
Additions	174	821	995
At 31 March 2023	<u>174</u>	<u>821</u>	<u>995</u>
Net book value			
At 31 March 2023	<u>174</u>	<u>821</u>	<u>995</u>
At 31 March 2022	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

5. Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Prepayments and accrued income	<u>52,971</u>	<u>-</u>

6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	1,934	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	640,569	407,987
Accruals and deferred income	7,507	25,916
	<u>650,010</u>	<u>433,903</u>

7. Share capital

	2023 £	2022 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
2,000,000 (2022 - 2,000,000) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>

SP JAIN LONDON SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

8. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in FRS 102 section 33 "Related Party Disclosures" from disclosing transactions with entities which are a wholly owned part of the group.

9. Post balance sheet events

Subsequent to the year end on 15 May 2023 two lease agreements for the UK campus were signed covering the period to 31 May 2033. The total committed payments over the life of the lease is £5,961,422.

On the same day the company also committed to capital expenditure of £1,291,000 to develop the leased property for use as a school campus.

10. Controlling party

S. P. Jain Education Fz-LLC is a company registered in Dubai, United Arab Emirates and is the immediate and ultimate parent company of S P Jain London School of Management Limited.

S. P. Jain Education Fz-LLC's registered address is S.P.Jain Center, 533 Kanta Terrace Ground Floor, Kalbadevi Road Mumbai, Mumbai City, MH 400002 IN.

SP JAIN LONDON SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT LIMITED
DETAILED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

These pages do not form part of the financial statements

SP JAIN LONDON SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT LIMITED

DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Year ended 31 March 2023 £	Period ended 31 March 2022 £
Administrative expenses	(894,819)	(328,056)
Loss before taxation	<u>(894,819)</u>	<u>(328,056)</u>

SP JAIN LONDON SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT LIMITED

SCHEDULE TO THE DETAILED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Year ended 31 March 2023 £	Period ended 31 March 2022 £
Administrative expenses		
Staff salaries	356,484	38,724
Staff welfare	43	-
Entertainment	9,033	-
Hotels, travel and subsistence	3,951	-
Consultancy	17,460	-
Printing and stationery	77	-
General office expenses	174	-
Advertising and promotion	2,360	-
Trade subscriptions	21,690	3,547
Legal and professional	147,289	244,756
Auditor's remuneration	7,250	6,000
Bank charges	769	204
Irrecoverable VAT	28,882	-
Service charges	785	-
Insurances	3,240	4,345
Director sitting costs	62,750	30,250
Conveyance fees	-	230
Administrative expenses	232,582	-
	894,819	328,056