COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

Faulkner House Victoria Street St Albans Hertfordshire AL1 3SE

Rayner Essex LLP
Chartered Accountants

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Dr M Al Masri (Appointed 6 August 2018)

Mr Z Patel (Appointed 6 August 2018)
Mr A Songra (Appointed 21 November 2018)

Mr S Tharamaratnam (Appointed 21 November 2018)

Secretary

Company number 11502650

Registered office 32-34 Colmore Circus

Queensway Birmingham West Midlands

B4 6BN

Auditor Rayner Essex LLP

Faulkner House Victoria Street St Albans Hertfordshire AL1 3SE

CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' report	1 - 2
Independent auditor's report	3 - 5
Profit and loss account	6
Balance sheet	7 - 8
Statement of cash flows	10
Notes to the financial statements	11 - 18

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the Period ended 31 August 2019.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company was that of provision of higher level education services in the dental industry.

Directors

The directors who held office during the Period and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Dr M Al Masri (Appointed 6 August 2018)
Mr Z Patel (Appointed 6 August 2018)
Mr A Songra (Appointed 21 November 2018)
Mr S Tharamaratnam (Appointed 21 November 2018)

Results and dividends

The results for the Period are set out on page 6.

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Rayner Essex LLP be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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 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 of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

On behalf of the board

Dr M Al Masri Director

30 November 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of College of Dentistry Limited (the 'company') for the Period ended 31 August 2019 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the 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 31 August 2019 and of its loss for the Period 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.

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to the Turnover accounting policy, which indicates income received from transferred BPP students that is collected by BPP on the company's behalf is recorded on a cash receipt rather than an invoice basis, on the understanding that unremitted amounts due from individuals who have finished their training and are based overseas are unlikely to be received if they were not paid when due. Our opinion is not modified in this respect.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report 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 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY LIMITED

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial Period 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 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 in preparing the directors' report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

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.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY LIMITED

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.

Neil Heyes FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Rayner Essex LLP

3 December 2021

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

Faulkner House Victoria Street St Albans Hertfordshire AL1 3SE

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

	Period ended 31 August 2019 £
Turnover	1,314,736
Cost of sales	(624,189)
Gross profit	690,547
Administrative expenses	(1,222,752)
Operating loss	(532,205)
Interest receivable and similar income	21
Loss before taxation	(532,184)
Tax on loss	
Loss for the financial Period	(532,184)

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2019

		2019	
	Notes	£ £	
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	3	107,331	
Tangible assets	4	98,975	
Investments	5	1	
		206,307	
Current assets			
Debtors	6	133,002	
Cash at bank and in hand		26,773	
		150 775	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	159,775 (533,264)	
oreditors, amounts faming due within one year	,	(555,204)	
Net current liabilities		(373,489)	
Total assets less current liabilities		(167,182)	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(150,000)	
Net liabilities		(317,182)	
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	9	215	
Share premium account		214,787	
Profit and loss reserves		(532,184)	
Total equity		(317,182)	
• •			

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 AUGUST 2019

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 November 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Dr M Al Masri

4l Alur.

Director

Company Registration No. 11502650

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

		Share capital	Share premium	Profit and loss	Total
		Capitai	account	reserves	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Period ended 31 August 2019: Loss and total comprehensive income for the					
period		-	-	(532,184)	(532,184)
Issue of share capital	9	215	214,787	-	215,002
Balance at 31 August 2019		215	214,787	(532,184)	(317,182)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

		201	9
	Notes	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations	13		75,121
Investing activities			
Purchase of intangible assets		(137,019)	
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(126,351)	
Proceeds on disposal of subsidiaries		(1)	
Interest received		21	
Net cash used in investing activities			(263,350)
Financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares		215,002	
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities			215,002
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			26,773
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of Period			
Cash and cash equivalents at end of Period			26,773

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

College of Dentistry Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 32-34 Colmore Circus, Queensway, Birmingham, West Midlands, B4 6BN. The principle place of business is: 32-34 Colmore Circus, Birmingham, B4 6BN.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

The company's financial statements are for the first period of trade. As such the period is longer than one year.

1.2 Going concern

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

The company continues to meet its day to day liabilities through financial support from the directors. The directors note that management accounts post year end indicate that the company shall have a profitable 2021.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

Revenue from students transferred from BPP where the income is invoiced and collected by BPP is recognised on a cash transferred basis and deferred in line with the period the receipts cover. The directors consider this appropriate given that the majority of the students reside overseas and that any monies not collected are unlikely to be recoverable but acknowledge that in some circumstances it may lead to income being understated if an overdue amount is subsequently collected after the accounting period has ended.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is five years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and equipment

5 years straight line

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 profit or loss.

1.6 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

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

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

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

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

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.9 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

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

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Classification of financial liabilities

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.

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 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. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

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 if 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.

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.12 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.13 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

2 Employees

3

4

At 31 August 2019

Carrying amount At 31 August 2019

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the Period was:

	2019 Number
Total	21
Intangible fixed assets	
	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 6 August 2018	-
Additions	137,019
At 31 August 2019	137,019
Amortisation and impairment	
At 6 August 2018	
Amortisation charged for the Period	29,688
At 31 August 2019	29,688
Carrying amount	
At 31 August 2019	107,331
Tangible fixed assets	
-	Plant and
	machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 6 August 2018	400.054
Additions	126,351
At 31 August 2019	126,351
Depreciation and impairment	
At 6 August 2018 Depreciation charged in the Period	27,376
Depressation sharged in the Fellod	27,376

27,376

98,975

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

5	Fixed asset investments	2042
		2019 £
	Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	1
	The company purchased 100% of the shares in DentEd Limited during the period. T from preparing consolidated accounts under the Companies Act by way of it being a	
	Movements in fixed asset investments	
		Shares in group undertakings £
	Cost or valuation	L
	At 6 August 2018 Additions	1
	At 31 August 2019	1
	Carrying amount At 31 August 2019	1
6	Debtors	2019
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£
	Trade debtors Other debtors	71,542 61,460
		133,002
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	
		2019 £
	Trade creditors Taxation and social security Other creditors	176,313 128,813 228,138
		533,264

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

2019

£

Other creditors 150,000

9 Called up share capital

2019

£

Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid

215 Ordinary shares of £1 each 215

Reconciliation of movements during the Period:

Number

On incorporation 2 ordinary £1 shares were issued at par.

On 21 November 2018 a further 213 ordinary £1 shares were issued for a total consideration of £215,000, giving rise to a share premium of £214,787.

10 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2019

£

1,103,133

11 Related party transactions

During the period the company purchased services from a family member of one of the directors, amounting to £5,600.

12 Directors' transactions

At period end, £186,597 was owed by the company to the directors.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

13	Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations	
10	ousin generated from/(absorbed by) operations	2019 £
	Loss for the Period after tax	(532,184)
	Adjustments for:	
	Investment income	(21)
	Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	29,688
	Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	27,376
	Movements in working capital:	
	Increase in debtors	(133,002)
	Increase in creditors	683,264
	Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations	75,121

COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY LIMITED MANAGEMENT INFORMATION FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

Gross profit

DETAILED TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

	£	Period ended 31 August 2019 £
Turnover		
Course Income		1,265,693
Clinic and Other Income		49,043
		1,314,736
Cost of sales		
Finished goods purchases	107,948	
Wages and salaries	15,040	
Subcontract labour	377,149	
Room hire and marking	9,040	
Travelling expenses	18,641	
Delegate catering	25,627	
Library costs	324	
Student validation, accreitation	70,420	
		(624,189)

690,547

DETAILED TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

		Period ended 31 August 2019
	£	£
Administrative expenses		
Wages and salaries	450,147	
Social security costs	35,486	
Staff training	2,075	
Staff pension costs defined contribution	10,527	
Other staff costs - healthcover/medical expenses and uniforms	15,835	
Directors' remuneration	71,663	
Rent	267,221	
Property repairs and maintenance	16,184	
Computer running costs	36,662	
Travel and subsistence	63,137	
Professional subscriptions	705	
Legal and professional fees	96,513	
Non audit remuneration paid to auditors	17,807	
Assurance fees	6,000	
Bank charges	834	
Interest on director loans	11,583	
Insurances	29,387	
Printing and stationery	8,162	
Advertising	15,360	
Office Equipment	2,297	
Entertaining	7,240	
Sundry expenses	830	
Amortisation	29,688	
Depreciation	27,376	
Foreign exchange gain/loss	33	
		(1,222,752)
Operating loss		(532,205)
Interest receivable and similar income		
Bank interest received	21	
Dalik ilitelest lecelved		
		21
Loss before taxation		(532,184)