Company Registration No. 06545902 (England and Wales)

LONDON SCHOOL OF COMMERCE & IT LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

LONDON SCHOOL OF COMMERCE & IT LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr Nasrullah Khan Mr Md Chowdhury
Company number	06545902
Registered office	55-56 Greenfield Road London E1 1EJ
Auditor	Reddy Siddiqui LLP 183-189 The Vale Acton London W3 7RW

LONDON SCHOOL OF COMMERCE & IT LIMITED

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LONDON SCHOOL OF COMMERCE & IT LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2019.

Fair review of the business

On behalf of the board

Mr Nasrullah Khan
Director
18 December 2019

LONDON SCHOOL OF COMMERCE & IT LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019.

Principal activities
The principal activity of the company continued to be that of providing education services.

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

Mr Nasrullah Khan
Mr Md Chowdhury

Auditor
Reddy Siddiqui LLP were appointed as auditor to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

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.

On behalf of the board

Mr Nasrullah Khan
Director

Mr Md Chowdhury
Director

18 December 2019

LONDON SCHOOL OF COMMERCE & IT LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF LONDON SCHOOL OF COMMERCE & IT LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of London School of Commerce & IT Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2019 which comprise the income statement, the statement of financial position, 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 March 2019 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

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.

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 strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters 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.

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 LONDON SCHOOL OF COMMERCE & IT 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.

S. Siddiqui

Seema Siddiqui (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Reddy Siddiqui LLP

18 December 2019

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

183-189 The Vale
Acton
London
W3 7RW

LONDON SCHOOL OF COMMERCE & IT LIMITED

INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	2019	2018
	£	£
Revenue	573,625	474,428
Cost of sales	(147,297)	(102,778)
Gross profit	426,328	371,650
Administrative expenses	(367,144)	(344,759)
Profit before taxation	59,184	26,891
Tax on profit	(11,210)	(5,204)
Profit for the financial year	47,974	21,687

LONDON SCHOOL OF COMMERCE & IT LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2019 £	2018 £	2018 £
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	3		59,080		61,422
Current assets					
Trade and other receivables	4	60,686		161,847	
Cash and cash equivalents		287,307		153,609	
		347,993		315,456	
Current liabilities	5	(40,194)		(58,494)	
Net current assets			307,799		256,962
Total assets less current liabilities			366,879		318,384
Provisions for liabilities			(4,778)		(4,257)
Net assets			362,101		314,127
Equity					
Called up share capital	6		110,100		110,100
Retained earnings			252,001		204,027
Total equity			362,101		314,127

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 18 December 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr Nasrullah Khan
Director

Mr Md Chowdhury
Director

Company Registration No. 06545902

LONDON SCHOOL OF COMMERCE & IT LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total £
Balance at 1 April 2017		110,100	200,640	310,740
Year ended 31 March 2018:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	21,687	21,687
Dividends		-	(18,300)	(18,300)
Balance at 31 March 2018		110,100	204,027	314,127
Year ended 31 March 2019:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	47,974	47,974
Balance at 31 March 2019		110,100	252,001	362,101

LONDON SCHOOL OF COMMERCE & IT LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2019 £	2018 £	2018 £
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations	**10**		173,880		(246,044)
Income taxes paid			(36,644)		(5,000)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities			137,236		(251,044)
Investing activities					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(3,538)		(291)	
Net cash used in investing activities			(3,538)		(291)
Financing activities					
Dividends paid		-		(18,300)	
Net cash used in financing activities			-		(18,300)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			133,698		(269,635)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			153,609		423,244
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			287,307		153,609

1 Accounting policies

Company information

London School of Commerce & IT Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 55-56 Greenfield Road, London, E1 1EJ.

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.

1.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided as education provider 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.

1.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment 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:

Leasehold land and buildings	Straight line over 30 years
Fixtures and fittings	10% on reducing balance

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.

1.4 Impairment of non-current assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

1.5 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.

1.6 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 statement of financial position 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 trade and other receivables 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.

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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, 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 payables 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.9 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 non-current 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.

1.10 Retirement benefits

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

1.11 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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 8 (2018 - 7).

3 Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2018	18,478	229,082	247,560
Additions	-	3,538	3,538
At 31 March 2019	18,478	232,620	251,098
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2018	6,159	179,979	186,138
Depreciation charged in the year	616	5,264	5,880
At 31 March 2019	6,775	185,243	192,018
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2019	11,703	47,377	59,080
At 31 March 2018	12,319	49,103	61,422

4 Trade and other receivables

Amounts falling due within one year:	**2019** £	**2018** £
Trade receivables	-	107,256
Other receivables	60,686	54,591
	60,686	161,847

5 Current liabilities

	2019 £	**2018** £
Corporation tax	21,228	47,183
Other taxation and social security	6,875	7,007
Other payables	12,091	4,304
	40,194	58,494

6 Called up share capital

	2019 £	**2018** £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
110,100 Oridinary of £1 each	110,100	110,100

7 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 £	**2018** £
	179,300	179,300

8 Related party transactions

The company had an outstanding directors loan of £31 in credit as at 31.03.2019 (Prior year £16 in credit). This is included in other creditors in note 7.

9 Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is Mrs Gul Meher, Mr Nasrullah Khan and Mr Md Meftahul Islam Chowdhury by virtue of their shareholding.

10 Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations

	2019	2018
	£	£
Profit for the year after tax	47,974	21,687
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	11,210	5,204
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	5,880	6,072
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	101,161	(18,595)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	7,655	(260,412)
Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations	173,880	(246,044)

LONDON SCHOOL OF COMMERCE & IT LIMITED

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

LONDON SCHOOL OF COMMERCE & IT LIMITED

DETAILED TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

		2019		2018
	£	£	£	£
Revenue				
Sales of services		573,625		474,428
Cost of sales				
Commissions payable	71,640		45,562	
Legal and professional fees	29,280		8,490	
Consultancy fees	46,377		48,726	
		(147,297)		(102,778)
Gross profit	74.32%	426,328	78.34%	371,650
Administrative expenses		(367,144)		(344,759)
Operating profit		59,184		26,891

LONDON SCHOOL OF COMMERCE & IT LIMITED

SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	2019	2018
	£	£
Administrative expenses		
Wages and salaries	20,943	18,408
Social security costs	902	799
Staff welfare	11,804	4,057
Staff pension costs defined contribution	102	37
Directors' remuneration	42,000	42,000
Directors' bonuses and commissions	6,000	-
Directors' pension costs - defined contribution scheme	723	302
Rent re operating leases	175,800	179,300
Rates	43,314	49,329
Cleaning	1,463	347
Power, light and heat	12,963	5,592
Property repairs and maintenance	189	599
Premises insurance	5,780	5,780
Computer running costs	320	-
Travelling expenses	5,069	6,654
Subscriptions	4,624	801
Legal and professional fees	7,198	6,221
Consultancy fees	3,533	5,819
Accountancy	2,250	1,610
Audit fees	3,500	3,500
Bank charges	265	739
Insurances (not premises)	4,629	1,100
Printing and stationery	1,452	501
Books, periodicals, reference materials	384	117
Advertising	2,650	1,607
Telecommunications	2,973	2,904
Sundry expenses	434	564
Amortisation	616	616
Depreciation	5,264	5,456
	367,144	344,759