Company registration number 06545902 (England and Wales)

LONDON SCHOOL OF COMMERCE & IT LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

LONDON SCHOOL OF COMMERCE & IT LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr Nasrullah Khan Mr Md Chowdhury Dr Md Shahidul Islam (Non Executive Director)
Company number	06545902
Registered office	55-56 Greenfield Road London United Kingdom E1 1EJ
Auditor	Reddy Siddiqui LLP 183-189 The Vale Acton London United Kingdom W3 7RW

LONDON SCHOOL OF COMMERCE & IT LIMITED

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LONDON SCHOOL OF COMMERCE & IT LIMITED

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

The directors present the corporate governance report for the year ended 31 March 2024.

Statement on Corporate Governance and Internal Control

The Board of Directors of London School of Commerce & IT (LSCI) is also the Board of Governance (BoG). The BoG is responsible for the statutory oversight of the College to ensure that it meets the laws and regulations of a company limited by shares, the regulations of its regulator and awarding bodies and the expectations of its students, staff and shareholders.

As a limited company and a registered HE provider, the directors have adopted, with effect from 20th January 2020, the following Statement of Primary Responsibilities, drawing on the model in the HE Code of Governance. The Board's responsibilities are:

To implement and embed the above values and expectations in the college, governors, trustees, and senior leaders will undertake to:

- Formulate and agree the mission and strategy including defining the ethos of the college.
- Be collectively accountable for the business of the college taking all decisions on all matters within their duties and responsibilities.
- Ensure there are effective underpinning policies and systems, which facilitate the student voice.
- Foster excellent teaching and learning.
- Ensure that the college is responsive to workforce trends by adopting a range of strategies for engaging with employers and other stakeholders.
- Adopt a financial strategy and funding plans which are compatible with the duty to ensure sustainability and solvency of the college.
- Ensure that effective control and due diligence takes place in relation to all matters including acquisitions, subcontracting and partnership activity.
- Meet and aim to exceed its statutory responsibilities for equality and diversity.
- Ensure that there are organised and clear governance and management structures, with well-understood delegations.
- Regularly review governance performance and effectiveness

These values and governance responsibilities are implemented through Academic Quality Enhancement Committee (AQEC) who provides strategic direction and ensures day to day management of operations.

Internal Control

The BoG and the AQEC are responsible for ensuring that the College has a sound system of internal control in place to maintain an appropriate risk management framework and risk management tools (such as risk registers) to manage various risks affecting the sustainability of the College's operation. The BoG is also responsible for evaluating the effectiveness of the internal control in place for risk identification, risk evaluation and the management review of the effectiveness of the arrangement and take remedial actions for any weakness and failure.

Risk assessment and internal control are embedded in our ongoing operations. The College internal control system is risk-based in that it includes an evaluation of the likelihood and impact of any risk becoming a reality.

Risk Management

The Risk Management Framework covers all risks affecting the College, including corporate, operational, regulatory, compliance and academic risks. The College, therefore, maintains a Risk Register covering all the risks. The Risk Register identifies clear ownership of the individual risks to be identified, evaluated and reported to the BoG periodically for appropriate remedial actions to mitigate them. With regard to academic risk management, the AQEC provides leadership and oversight of these risks and provides a yearly report to the BoG.

The AQEC's responsibility covers various areas of College activity including advising and making recommendations to the BoG on the appropriateness of its control systems, risk management processes and tools, processes for promoting Value for Money and the management and quality assurance of data.

The AQEC reports to the BoG and is responsible for producing an annual report with an opinion on the effectiveness of the College's risk management, internal control and corporate governance.

The internal control arrangements ensure that public funds received are spent consistently and in strict accordance with the purposes for which those funds were given. The College's governance framework has built- in checks to ensure regularity, propriety and Value for Money achieved by the appropriate segregation of duties, so that no single individual has unfettered power. Internal control is collectively scrutinised by the BoG.

The College ensures that regularity is maintained for all items of expenditure and receipts to which are dealt with following the UK Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

Assessment of Principal Business Risks:

This year (2022-23) has been a critical year for LSCI due to global pandemic and emerging consequence from Brexit.

1. Covid-19

The College quickly recognised the uncertainties resulting from the rapid spread of Covid-19 across Europe and from there into the UK. To ensure Covid-19 did not significantly impact upon the students' learning and associated operations, LSCI took timely measures to protect the students and staff by dissemination government, NHS and awarding bodies' guidance promptly and switching to on line delivery of all its academic provisions from March, 2021.

2. Brexit

The College had anticipated the negative impact of reduced number of EU students from September 2021 and increased its recruitment drive for UK students. So far, the marketing efforts were successful as evidenced by increasing number of students enrolling for LSCI courses in April and September 2020.

The College will closely monitor the student recruitment trend following the Brexit and will develop alternative source of student recruitment if the existing market start to shrink.

Internal control is an ongoing process which has been maintained and monitored throughout the twelve month period covered by this Financial Report. To the date of signing, no fraud or other significant internal control weaknesses have been identified by our Auditors.

On behalf of the board

....

Mr Nasrullah Khan

Director

Interim Chair, Board of Governance

Date: 30/08/2024

LONDON SCHOOL OF COMMERCE & IT LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024.

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
Dr Md Shahidul Islam (Non Executive Director)

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.

Small companies exemption
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
Interim Chair, Board of Governance

Date: 30/08/2024

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

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 2024 which comprise the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including 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 2024 and of its income and expenditure, gains and losses, changes in reserves and cash flows for the year;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006;
- The requirements of the OfS's accounts direction (OfS 2019.41) have been met.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other information

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

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 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' exemption 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, 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF LONDON SCHOOL OF COMMERCE & IT LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to breaches of employment laws, health and safety regulations, data protection, and tax legislation, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006. We evaluated management's Incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries and management bias in accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed included:
Enquiries and discussions with management and Internal legal counsel, Including consideration of known or suspected instancesof non-compliances with laws and regulations and fraud.

- Reviewing minutes of meetings held by the Executive Board as those charged with governance.
- Challenging assumptions made by management in making their ssignificant accounting estimates, In particular In relation to revenue.
- Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any journal entries posted with unusual account combinations,, journals posted containing unusual words in the account descriptions, journal entries posted by unexpected users, Journal entries posted during unusual periods, where any such Journal entries were identified.
- Designing audit procedures to incorporate unpredictability around the nature, timing or extent of our testing.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher that the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentation, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://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.

S. Siddiqui

Seema Siddiqui
Senior Statutory Auditor
For and on behalf of Reddy Siddiqui LLP

Date: 30-8-24

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

183-189 The Vale
Acton
London
United Kingdom
W3 7RW

LONDON SCHOOL OF COMMERCE & IT LIMITED

INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Notes	2024 £	2023 £
Revenue	**3**	6,385,138	6,540,881
Cost of sales		(2,950,321)	(3,246,633)
Gross profit		3,434,817	3,294,248
Administrative expenses		(1,061,800)	(847,365)
Operating profit		2,373,017	2,446,883
Finance costs		(21,300)	-
Profit before taxation		2,351,717	2,446,883
Tax on profit		(587,864)	(466,133)
Profit for the financial year		1,763,853	1,980,750

The income statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

LONDON SCHOOL OF COMMERCE & IT LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	2024 £	2023 £
Profit for the year	1,763,853	1,980,750
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,763,853	1,980,750

LONDON SCHOOL OF COMMERCE & IT LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2024

	Notes	2024 £	2024 £	2023 £	2023 £
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	6		75,587		73,997
Current assets					
Trade and other receivables	7	109,025		110,332	
Cash and cash equivalents		10,856,347		8,259,687	
		10,965,372		8,370,019	
Current liabilities	8	(4,616,125)		(3,748,896)	
Net current assets			6,349,247		4,621,123
Total assets less current liabilities			6,424,834		4,695,120
Provisions for liabilities			(16,783)		(15,922)
Net assets			6,408,051		4,679,198
Equity					
Called up share capital			110,100		110,100
Retained earnings			6,297,951		4,569,098
Total equity			6,408,051		4,679,198

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 30/08/2024... and are signed on its behalf by:

....
Mr Nasrullah Khan
Director
Interim Chair Board of Governance
Company Registration No. 06545902

LONDON SCHOOL OF COMMERCE & IT LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Notes	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total £
Balance at 1 April 2022		110,100	2,588,348	2,698,448
Year ended 31 March 2023:				
Profit and total comprehensive income		-	1,980,750	1,980,750
Balance at 31 March 2023		110,100	4,569,098	4,679,198
Year ended 31 March 2024:				
Profit and total comprehensive income		-	1,763,853	1,763,853
Dividends		-	(35,000)	(35,000)
Balance at 31 March 2024		110,100	6,297,951	6,408,051

LONDON SCHOOL OF COMMERCE & IT LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Notes	2024 £	2024 £	2023 £	2023 £
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	**10**		3,104,537		2,505,913
Interest paid			(21,300)		-
Income taxes paid			(441,930)		(349,394)
Net cash inflow from operating activities			2,641,307		2,156,519
Investing activities					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(9,646)		(24,716)	
Repayment of loans		(1)		3	
Net cash used in investing activities			(9,647)		(24,713)
Financing activities					
Dividends paid		(35,000)		-	
Net cash used in financing activities			(35,000)		-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			2,596,660		2,131,806
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			8,259,687		6,127,881
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			10,856,347		8,259,687

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, United Kingdom, 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.

1.9 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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

1.12 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.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Revenue

	2024	**2023**
	£	**£**
Details of grant and fee income		
Fee income for taught awards (exclusive of VAT)	346,525	2,026,342
Grant income from the OfS	-	-
Subcontracted in course fees	6,038,613	4,514,539

	2024	**2023**
	£	**£**
Revenue analysed by geographical market		
United Kingdom	6,385,138	6,540,881

4 Employees

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

	2024 Number	2023 Number
Director	2	2
Tutors	12	10
Administration	2	2
Total	16	14

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2024	2023
Wages and salaries	390,948	331,583
Social security costs	30,530	31,696
Pension costs	6,423	6,433
	427,901	369,712

Emoluments of the principal, head of the college, were as follows

	2024 £	2023 £
Wages and salaries	50,190	43,828
Social security costs	5,671	5,027
	55,861	48,855

For the accounting period ending 31 March 2024, there were no staff, including the Directors and Principal, that had a total remuneration of over £100,000. In addition, the College have not paid any severance payments during the financial year.

5 Directors' remuneration

	2024 £	2023 £
Remuneration paid to directors	130,533	116,390

5 Directors' remuneration (Continued)

The Directors salary was subject to the same inflationary increase as other College staff. This policy was agreed by these two individuals in their roles as directors of the company and shareholders. The director did not receive any other taxable or non taxable benefits from the company.

Relationship of Principal/Managing director pay and remuneration expressed as a multiple

	2024
The Managing Director and Principal's total (being the same as basic) remuneration as a multiple of the median of all staff	1.5

6 Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2023	18,478	273,170	291,648
Additions	-	9,646	9,646
At 31 March 2024	18,478	282,816	301,294
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2023	9,239	208,412	217,651
Depreciation charged in the year	616	7,440	8,056
At 31 March 2024	9,855	215,852	225,707
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2024	8,623	66,964	75,587
At 31 March 2023	9,239	64,758	73,997

7 Trade and other receivables

	2024	2023
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Other receivables	109,025	110,332

8 Current liabilities

	2024	2023
	£	£
Trade payables	1,264,531	1,112,831
Corporation tax	610,657	465,584
Other taxation and social security	18,167	15,302
Other payables	2,722,770	2,155,179
	4,616,125	3,748,896

9 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:

	2024	2023
	£	£
	-	200,765

10 Cash generated from operations

	2024	2023
	£	£
Profit for the year after tax	1,763,853	1,980,750
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	587,864	466,133
Finance costs	21,300	-
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	8,056	7,811
Decrease in deferred income	-	(1,433,680)
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	1,308	(1,040)
Increase in trade and other payables	722,156	1,485,939
Cash generated from operations	3,104,537	2,505,913

11 Analysis of changes in net funds

	1 April 2023	Cash flows	31 March 2024
	£	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	8,259,687	2,596,660	10,856,347

LONDON SCHOOL OF COMMERCE & IT LIMITED

DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	2024 £	2024 £	2023 £	2023 £
Revenue				
Sales of services		6,385,138		6,540,881
Cost of sales				
Purchases and other direct costs				
Commissions payable	1,289,628		1,284,553	
Registration fees	1,221,202		1,521,815	
Legal and professional fees	439,491		440,265	
Total purchases and other direct costs	2,950,321		3,246,633	
Total cost of sales		(2,950,321)		(3,246,633)
Gross profit	53.79%	3,434,817	50.36%	3,294,248
Administrative expenses		(1,061,800)		(847,365)
Operating profit		2,373,017		2,446,883
Finance costs				
Interest on overdue taxation - not financial liabilities		(21,300)		-
Profit before taxation	36.83%	2,351,717	37.41%	2,446,883

LONDON SCHOOL OF COMMERCE & IT LIMITED

SCHEDULES TO THE INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	2024	2023
	£	£
Administrative expenses		
Wages and salaries	260,415	215,193
Social security costs	30,530	31,696
Staff welfare	1,236	1,339
Staff training	-	445
Staff pension costs defined contribution	6,423	6,433
Directors' remuneration	130,533	107,390
Directors' bonuses and commissions	-	9,000
Rent re operating leases	229,340	200,765
Rates	136,616	127,902
Cleaning	1,312	752
Power, light and heat	30,610	17,250
Property repairs and maintenance	24,989	9,457
Premises insurance	8,627	6,505
Computer running costs	52,919	12,110
Travelling expenses	4,249	5,877
Subscriptions	72,307	27,745
Legal and professional fees	1,535	3,940
Consultancy fees	22,132	18,551
Accountancy	3,000	1,350
Audit fees	6,500	6,500
Charitable donations	435	825
Bank charges	251	192
Printing and stationery	7,383	13,528
Advertising	18,794	7,954
Telecommunications	2,280	4,203
Entertaining	1,155	848
Sundry expenses	173	1,804
Amortisation	-	616
Depreciation	8,056	7,195
	1,061,800	847,365