Company Registration No. 06213202 (England and Wales)

STRATFORD COLLEGE LONDON LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

STRATFORD COLLEGE LONDON LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Dr J R Khan Mr U P Pant
Company number	06213202
Registered office	1 Warner House Harrovian Business Village Bessborough Road Harrow Middlesex HA1 3EX
Auditor	MCT Partnership LLP Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditors 1 Warner House Harrovian Business Village Bessborough Road Harrow Middlesex HA1 3EX
Business address	Sentinel House 1 Ashley Road Tottenham Hale London N17 9PL

STRATFORD COLLEGE LONDON LIMITED

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STRATFORD COLLEGE LONDON LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements of Stratford College London Limited for the year ended 31 August 2018.

Principal activities
The principal activity of the company continued to be that of provision of educational services. The college is an accredited training provider offering courses to both the UK and the EU students. Students are supported and closely monitored throughout their education at the college to enable them to maximise their academic success.

Stratford College London has built up an excellent reputation over the years as a highly professional teaching establishment. The directors and staff care deeply about the students. The college provides its students with a creative and diverse learning environment which enhances their acquisition of knowledge whilst at the same time meets the specific needs of individual students as required.

Stratford College London prides itself as a recognised leader in business studies provision and it supports students in developing research skills for higher education. The college's teaching staff are well versed in their respective fields and are dedicated and enthusiastic in educating their students. The teaching staff are fully supported by the college in the development of skills to broaden their career prospects. This reflects in their continuous professional development as well as their vocational competency.

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

Dr J R Khan	
Ms C Patel	(Deceased 2 January 2019)
Mr U P Pant	

Strategic objectives
Students' Services: To provide an efficient service to our students and to expand the range of our courses we offer.

Admissions Services: To provide for all students a comprehensive, trusted and continuously improving admissions service and information resource to support progression to UK universities after successfully completing their HND programmes.

Student Welfare: To help all learners make the right choices in their education and preparation for admission to UK universities.

Communications and Technology: To maximise our reach and impact on all students through a commitment to the technologies of the digital age, leading edge systems, creative communication techniques and innovative marketing.

Resources: To increase funds available to deliver our vision and mission and enhance value to students; and maximise efficiency and sustainability across college.

The Strategic Objectives underpin our commitment to providing services which successfully meet the needs of our students, staff, customers but also those with a stakeholding in the company.

A series of performance indicators have been agreed by the directors to monitor the successful implementation of the objectives.

- Student success rates
- Student attendance
- Student retention
- Student progression
- Customer satisfaction
- E-learning and student assessment
- Delivery of the agreed surplus forecast

Auditor
The auditor, MCT Partnership LLP, are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

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.

On behalf of the board

Dr J R Khan
Director
10 January 2019

STRATFORD COLLEGE LONDON LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF STRATFORD COLLEGE LONDON LIMITED

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of Stratford College London Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 August 2018 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, 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 2018 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 the provisions available for small entities, in the circumstances set out in note 9 to the financial statements, 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 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 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.

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.

R. Robinson

Rachel Robinson FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of MCT Partnership LLP

10 January 2019

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors

1 Warner House
Harrovian Business Village
Bessborough Road
Harrow Middlesex
HA1 3EX

STRATFORD COLLEGE LONDON LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover	2,368,712	2,593,469
Cost of sales	(843,576)	(969,313)
Gross profit	1,525,136	1,624,156
Selling and distribution costs	(60,073)	(64,312)
Administrative expenses	(820,380)	(956,907)
Operating profit	644,683	602,937
Interest receivable and similar income	11,167	16,183
Interest payable and similar expenses	(53)	(215)
Profit before taxation	655,797	618,905
Taxation	(124,610)	(134,921)
Profit for the financial year	531,187	483,984

STRATFORD COLLEGE LONDON LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2018 £	2017 £	2017 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		98,478		115,859
Current assets					
Debtors	4	1,268,894		110,940	
Cash at bank and in hand		520,199		958,594	
		1,789,093		1,069,534	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(449,629)		(145,448)	
Net current assets			1,339,464		924,086
Total assets less current liabilities			1,437,942		1,039,945
Provisions for liabilities			(18,190)		(21,380)
Net assets			1,419,752		1,018,565
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		50,000		50,000
Profit and loss reserves			1,369,752		968,565
Total equity			1,419,752		1,018,565

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 10 January 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Dr J R Khan
Director

Company Registration No. 06213202

STRATFORD COLLEGE LONDON LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2018 £	2017 £	2017 £
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations	8		(205,970)		513,363
Interest paid			(53)		(215)
Corporation tax paid			(113,539)		(129,815)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities			(319,562)		383,333
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		-		(51,616)	
Interest received		11,167		16,183	
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities			11,167		(35,433)
Financing activities					
Dividends paid		(130,000)		(315,000)	
Net cash used in financing activities			(130,000)		(315,000)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents			(438,395)		32,900
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			958,594		925,694
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			520,199		958,594

1 Accounting policies

Company information
Stratford College London Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 1 Warner House, Harrovian Business Village, Bessborough Road, Harrow Middlesex, HA1 3EX.

Please refer to the company information page for the business address.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for the provision of courses net of VAT where applicable. Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration receivable and when the stage of the course has been completed.

1.3 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:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment	15% 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 fixed 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.

1.5 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

Derecognition of financial assets
Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Basic financial liabilities
Basic financial liabilities, including creditors 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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.6 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 profit and loss account 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.

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 profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.7 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.

1.8 Retirement benefits

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

1.9 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged against income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 11 (2017 - 9).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £
Cost	
At 1 September 2017 and 31 August 2018	167,261
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 September 2017	51,402
Depreciation charged in the year	17,381
At 31 August 2018	68,783
Carrying amount	
At 31 August 2018	98,478
At 31 August 2017	115,859

4 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	1,134,000	9,000
Other debtors	38,227	35,273
Prepayments	96,667	66,667
	1,268,894	110,940

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	256,359	3,015
Corporation tax	127,800	113,539
Other taxation and social security	15,805	-
Other creditors	29,165	13,394
Accruals	20,500	15,500
	449,629	145,448

6 Called up share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
50,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000

7 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company had total financial commitments at the balance sheet date of £125,000 (2017 - £160,000).

8 Cash generated from operations

	2018 £	2017 £
Profit for the year after tax	531,187	483,984
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	124,610	134,921
Finance costs	53	215
Investment income	(11,167)	(16,183)
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	17,381	13,301
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase) in debtors	(1,157,954)	(18,452)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	289,920	(84,423)
Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations	(205,970)	513,363

9 Non-audit services provided by auditor

In common with many businesses of our size and nature we use our auditor to prepare and submit returns to the tax authorities.