Company Registration No. 06213202 (England and Wales)

STRATFORD COLLEGE LONDON LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

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

HA13EX

Auditor MCT Partnership LLP

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors
1 Warner House

Harrovian Business Village

Bessborough Road Harrow Middlesex

HA13EX

Business address 1st & 2nd Floors

43 West Ham Lane

London E15 4PH

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements of Stratford College London Limited for the year ended 31 August 2020.

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.

The college lost its designation to offer HND courses which has resulted in a substantial decrease in turnover. However, the directors have submitted an application for an Office for Students registration and are awaiting a response. The college also offers courses to self-financing students.

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 Mr U P Pant

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

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.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

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

Ɗr J R Khan Director

11 January 2021

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 2020 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 2020 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 11 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.

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- · the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF STRATFORD COLLEGE LONDON 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.

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

11 January 2021

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditors

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

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

	2020	2019
	£	£
Turnover	236,437	228,771
Cost of sales	(9,749)	(107,936)
Gross profit	226,688	120,835
Selling and distribution costs	(3,213)	(7,593)
Administrative expenses	(280,025)	(480,065)
Other operating income	82,189	-
Operating profit/(loss)	25,639	(366,823)
Interest receivable and similar income	6,451	7,339
Profit/(loss) before taxation	32,090	(359,484)
Taxation	(6,901)	68,833
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	<u></u> 25,189	(290,651)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 AUGUST 2020

			2020		2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	3		63,960		55,041	
Current assets						
Debtors	4	264,885		122,060		
Cash at bank and in hand		748,086		789,306		
	_	1,012,971		911,366		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(77,381)		(42,806)		
Net current assets			935,590		868,560	
Total assets less current liabilities			999,550		923,601	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(50,000)		-	
Provisions for liabilities			(10,260)		(9,500)	
Net assets			939,290		914,101	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	7		50,000		50,000	
Profit and loss reserves			889,290		864,101	
Total equity			939,290		914,101	
•						

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 11 January 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Dr J R Khan Director

Company Registration No. 06213202

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

			2020		2019
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations Corporation tax paid	9		(77,171) (448)		604,568 (127,800)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities	g		(77,619)		476,768
Investing activities Purchase of tangible fixed assets Interest received Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities		(20,052) 6,451 ————	(13,601)	7,339	7,339
Financing activities Bank loan received Dividends paid		50,000		(215,000) ————	
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities			50,000		(215,000)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cas equivalents	sh		(41,220)		269,107
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of	year		789,306		520,199
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	ar		748,086		789,306

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

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 \pounds .

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:

Land and buildings leasehold

Straight line over the term of the lease

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

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

1.10 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received.

2 Employees

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

202 Numbe	
Total	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

	Tangible fixed assets		Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost		94.946	84,816
	At 1 September 2019 Additions	- 9,552	84,816 10,500	20,052
	Additions			
	At 31 August 2020	9,552	95,316	104,868
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 September 2019	-	29,775	29,775
	Depreciation charged in the year	1,433	9,700	11,133
	At 31 August 2020	1,433	39,475	40,908
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 August 2020	8,119	55,841	63,960
	At 31 August 2019		55,041	55,041
4	Debtors			
	Amounts falling due within one year:		2020 £	2019 £
	Corporation tax recoverable		60,526	60,143
	Other debtors		203,903	61,917
	Prepayments		456	-
			264,885	122,060
_				
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2020	2019
			£	£
	Trade creditors		26,882	968
			6,076	-
	Corporation tax			
	Other taxation and social security		3,282	4,936
	Other taxation and social security Other creditors		20,391	16,102
	Other taxation and social security			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

6	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		2020 £	2019 £
	Bank loan		50,000	
7	Called up share capital		2020	2019
			2020 £	2019 £
	Ordinary share capital		_	,
	Issued and fully paid			
	50,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each		50,000	50,000
8	Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities			
	The company had total financial commitments at the balance sheet of	date of £1	57,500 (2019 - £	105,000).
9	Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations			
J	oustr (absorbed by) generated from operations		2020 £	2019 £
	Profit/(loss) for the year after tax		25,189	(290,651)
	Adjustments for:			
	Taxation charged/(credited)		6,901	(68,833)
	Investment income		(6,451)	(7,339)
	Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets		-	28,666
	Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets		11,133	14,771
	Movements in working capital:			
	(Increase)/decrease in debtors		(142,442)	1,206,977
	Increase/(decrease) in creditors		28,499	(279,023)
	Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations		(77,171)	604,568
10	Analysis of changes in net funds			
	1 Sep	otember 2019	Cash flows	31 August 2020
		£	£	£
	Cash at bank and in hand	789,306	(41,220)	748,086
	Borrowings excluding overdrafts	-	(50,000)	(50,000)
	_	789,306	(91,220)	698,086
	=		Augusta	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

11 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.