



**LONDON SCHOOL OF ACADEMICS LTD
STRATEGIC REPORT, DIRECTORS' REPORT AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

DeanCoopers
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London School of Academics Ltd

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**London School of Academics Ltd
Company Information
For The Year Ended 31 March 2025**

Directors	Ms Sheila Singh Mr Robert Roberts
Company Number	07183230
Registered Office	Ceme Campus, Marsh Way, Rainham Essex England RM13 8EU
Accountants	DeanCoopers Suite 4, Cranbrook House 61 Cranbrook Road Ilford Essex IG1 4PG
Auditors	Suite 4 Cranbrook House 61 Cranbrook Road Ilford Essex IG1 4PG

London School of Academics Ltd

Strategic Report

For The Year Ended 31 March 2025

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2025.

Review of the Business

London School of Academics Limited (LSA) is a private company limited by share capital and incorporated in the United Kingdom. It does not have overseas operations.

LSA conducted teacher training for just over 14 years. The Level 5 Diploma in Education and Training (DET) was funded by the Student Loan Company. The latter has been replaced: From September 2024, LSA is now offering a Higher National Certificate and a Higher National Diploma in Business. Both courses are funded by the Student Loan Company. The awarding body is Pearson.

Other courses that are offered at the LSA:

Level 3 Award in Education and Training (AET)
Level 4 Certificate in Leading the Internal Quality Assurance of Assessment Processes and Practice.
Level 3 Assessors Award
English and Math level 2 functional skills
Level 1 Health and Safety in the construction industry.

Statement of corporate governance Board of governance and academic board

Since its inception, LSA has been maintaining a sound reputation of academic excellence, quality, professional standards, and good management practices. This is maintained through a robust system of governance of its academic and management operations through the Directors, senior management, and academic team.

An additional Director was appointed in 2022: Soni Singh who shares the responsibilities of decisions and internal control along with Sheila Singh. However, in March 2025, Soni Singh stepped down as a Director. Currently Sheila Singh is the sole director of the London School of Academics.

A Non-Executive Director was also appointed in 2022: Robert Roberts who has the responsibility of inspecting quality assurance and the general running of the business. The above is still ongoing.

The governing body of LSA includes the directors that have the overall responsibility for the strategic planning and direction of all operations and management of the institute. It delegates management responsibilities to the senior management and the academic team.

The Director is also responsible for the statutory compliance 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 students, staff and shareholders.

The governance arrangement of the college aims to meet the expectations of the UK higher education sector, in terms of the core values and primary elements of governance.

Two new Board members have been appointed in June 2024: Chanda Singh (Software developer) and Aaron Tan (Business lecturer). The latter is still ongoing.

Statement of internal control

The Director ensures that LSA has an appropriate risk management framework in place to monitor and manage various risks affecting the sustainability of operations and being discussed in the board meetings.

The Director is responsible for implementing, making, and exercising key decisions regarding daily internal controls.

Statutory Auditors and the Board of Governance also review the internal controls and associated risks. Their recommendations are discussed with the Directors and the Board of Governance subsequently implemented to enhance internal controls.

Internal Control and Risk Management

The system of internal controls and risk management is structured to flow through the governance mechanism. The efficiency, effectiveness and standardisation of the academic and administrative operations are handled by the academic, administrative and the senior management team.

The academic staff follow a reporting system to ensure accountability of various academic departments and admissions through regular weekly meetings and recording whereas all administrative matters are under the control of the senior management and admin staff. All matters of internal controls are reported to the Director and the recommendations are fed back to the academic and admin staff and the senior management. This will ensure LSA's vision for the future and continuous efforts to enhance the quality of identifying, evaluating, and managing risk.

LSA has a history of robust financial management and controls, with management through its directors and senior management and with regular reporting back and approvals from the Director. The major focus of financial strategy of LSA is financial prudence and sustainability. Regular review of internal controls is made against risks identified to ensure a sound system of internal control is maintained.

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London School of Academics Ltd

Strategic Report (continued)

For The Year Ended 31 March 2025

Review of the Business - continued

The Director is responsible for effective internal controls and adequate monitoring systems in place in the whole organisation to prevent and detect corruption, fraud, bribery, and other irregularities. It also reviews their effectiveness, covering business, operational, compliance, and financial risks.

The Director and the senior management ensure that all academic and administrative processes follow the quality standards and meet the targets. In particular, the Director investigate the processes of budgeting, resource allocations, accountability, and expenditure.

Value for Money

London School of Academics has the mission to "to create excellence within the Business industry and staff development, through quality and precision, targeting individuals who want to improve both their lives and the lives of others". The fees enable us to provide students with high quality education and a motivating environment.

Value for Money (VFM) at LSA is measured considering if the college obtains the maximum benefits from the goods and services it acquires or provides within the available resources. It also considers a mix of quality, cost, resource use, sustainability, fitness for purpose, and convenience to judge if they constitute good value when taken together.

Achieving VFM, LSA considers three E's:

ECONOMY - Doing less with fewer resources. i.e. making savings.

EFFICIENCY - Doing the same as before, but with fewer resources.

EFFECTIVENESS - Doing more than before with the same or fewer resources.

LSA uses internal and external data to assess its performance compared with historical data and the sector. The external data is collected through HESA while internal data analysis is prepared and discussed quarterly.

LSA is committed to continuing devising activities to:

Improve VFM for the students by enhancing the quality of teaching and welfare services to manage the post-COVID issues faced by students.

Set challenging targets and further improve the internal control processes to ensure that the VFM objectives are achieved.

A 3-year contract was signed (01/02/2024) to remain at current premises, it would be advisable to look for more cost-effective premises.

Free courses

LSA offers free Cyber training for all students.

Prevent training for all students.

Free IT support for all students.

Free English and Maths support for all students.

LSA also have an open door policy, and where direct help cannot be offered, students are signposted to other professionals.

How we set our fees

The fees for our main courses, which are mainly funded by students taking tuition fee loans from the Student Loans Company, have been set in accordance with our registration category for Office for Students.

Our registration category is Approved; therefore, we do not charge more than £6000. However, this due to change, from September 2025 the fee will increase to £6185.00.

The Level 4 Higher National Certificate and Level 5 Higher National Diploma in Business Management are courses that provide students with opportunities to enter the Business industry, creating managers, and entrepreneurs.

Our students come from a variety of educational backgrounds, some do not have degrees but do have the required vocational qualifications to study the courses, therefore ensuring that we charge no more than £6185 is important so that we do not disadvantage students who cannot afford university fees. Our fees are the same as most providers delivering the same courses.

What we spend the fees on

Student fees are spent on a range of things relating to the student experience, some of which include the following:

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London School of Academics Ltd Strategic Report (continued) For The Year Ended 31 March 2025

Review of the Business - continued

Premises which provides a peaceful environment for study, access to open space study areas (street area and outdoor terrace), networking opportunities with a range of businesses, parking at a very low rate of £1.50 for a full day and full disabled access for free.

Premises which offer extended access hours for independent study, with study rooms equipped with computers.

Virtual Learning Environment which enables easy accessibility to learning resources and enables online submission of assignments reducing costs spent on printing. It enables remote access to important student information and learning resources.

Zoom which has enabled remote study and the recording of lectures.

Projector screens enable one to deliver using technology, this is key for those working in educational institutions who deliver using such resources.

PPE and cleaning products, this ensures the safety of all and that the study environment is clean.

Student engagement activities which promote networking and inclusiveness amongst all student cohorts and opportunities to meet public figures (MPs and Councilors)

Student engagement also regularly invites students to events, like a trip to the seaside, and care and share, the latter is where the college provides food for students.

Caring and sharing promotes equality and diversity along with interaction among students.

Lecturers and mentors equipped to deliver at a high standard.

Stocking of subject-based library books enables us to provide students with printed books for one week loan as well as a day loan. All books are subject based to ensure relevance.

Regulatory compliance, fee received pays for: Office for Students, OIA, HESA, ICO, ZOOM and VLE subscription fees.

An annual Graduation ceremony to celebrate the success of the graduates.

Principle risks and uncertainties

The Directors have identified the risks associated with the company as Covid-19, student retention, and risk identification management processes cap on student recruitment (120).

Risk identification management processes:

The process of risk identification and management is addressed through a framework of policies, procedures and internal controls. All policies are subject to the Director's approval and on-going review by the management. Compliance with regulation, legal and ethical standards is a high priority for the college, and this is monitored by the Directors and the senior management.

Covid-19

The college continues to manage business continuity, financial sustainability, health and safety, and academic risk as the UK navigates through the Covid-19. Contingency plans have been produced to mitigate the effects, including various scenario planning, changes to study methods, key staff arrangements and internal controls ensuring that health and safety risks are reduced. The college continues to follow the Government and Public Health England advice and best practices to mitigate the risks.

Student retention

Face to face teaching is now 100% active, with online support for all learners. This academic year there was a high intake of learners with disabilities and measures were put in place for those who needed them. It is believed to be due to a lasting impact of Covid 19 (long Covid). But through shifting teaching online and proactively engaging with the students on zoom, the college was able to ensure that the students met their learning aims and retained its students.

Cap on the number of students by the awarding body Pearson

LSA has smoothly transitioned to Business courses: HNC and HND in Business management, from teacher training level 5 Diploma in Education and Training. As this was the first year of delivery the cap remains. The latter does not affect financial sustainability as there are adequate funds to cover all costs. In fact, the following year (2026) there will be an increase in revenue as there will be roughly 90 students returning to complete the HND in Business management, plus a plan to recruit roughly 90 further students to start the 2-year program.

I know that the forecast was for 240 students, however, due to students failing to provide the Level 2 English, there was a decline in recruitment, even though the students had businesses and went to school in the UK, a high majority of them did not collect their certificates or had simply mis-placed them. The other Major factor was that at the CEME campus there is another college Caspian school of Academics, offering the same course.

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**London School of Academics Ltd
Strategic Report (continued)
For The Year Ended 31 March 2025**

Review of the Business - continued

To minimise the risks, early recruitment is necessary, so that gaps can be filled.

Please note that compliance is imperative to LSA. So, with that in mind we offer the English level 2 course to students who wish to come on board.

LSA are also looking to relocate but need to find the right premises which tick all boxes. For example. Free parking or at a low cost, disabled access, health and safety, secure premises, and making sure that there are ample catering resources available to cater for all students.

Sheila Singh

On behalf of the board

Ms Sheila Singh

Director
4th June 2025

London School of Academics Ltd
Company No. 07183230
Directors' Report For The Year Ended 31 March 2025

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025.

Principal Activity

The company's principal activity continues to be that of a college providing specialised higher education to students in the Business Industry.

The college provides courses that are designated with government funding, administered by Student Loan Company (SLC).

Future Developments

The primary goal of LSA is to satisfy the students by providing excellent teaching and learning experience and comprehensive facilities to ensure value for money for the students.

Dividends

The company's profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £24,159 (2024 - £142,764).

During the year, the company paid dividends of £227,064 (2024 - £219,167).

Directors

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

Ms Sheila Singh

Ms Soni Singh Resigned 01/05/2025

Mr Robert Roberts

Post Balance Sheet Events

The company is compliant with its regulators and new contracts have been achieved which will result in better future results.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' 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 the financial statements the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

**London School of Academics Ltd
Directors' Report (continued)
For The Year Ended 31 March 2025**

Statement of Disclosure of Information to Auditors

In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Small Company Rules

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the board

Ms Sheila Singh Sheila Singh

Director

4th June 2025

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of London School of Academics Ltd

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of London School of Academics Ltd for the year ended 31 March 2025 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes of Equity, Cash Flow Statement and the related notes, 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 (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 - Section 1A for Small Entities "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2025 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to smaller entities; 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- Provisions Available for Audits of Small Entities, 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 entity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least 12 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 director is 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. 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 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 the 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 have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Opinions on other matters required by the Office for Students ("OfS")

In our opinion, in all material respects:

- The requirements of the OfS's accounts direction have been met.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters, which "the Office for Students ("OfS") requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- The college's grant and fee income, as disclosed in the note to the accounts, has been materially misstated.

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)
to the Members of
London School of Academics Ltd

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 director's 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 or returns; or
- certain disclosures of director's 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' exemptions in preparing the director's 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 accounts 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 accounts 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.

Independent Auditor's Report (continued) to the Members of London School of Academics Ltd

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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and then design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, including obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Identifying and assessing potential risks related to irregularities:

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we considered the following:

- the nature of the industry and sector, control environment and business performance;
- the company's own assessment of the risks that irregularities may occur either as a result of fraud or error;
- the results of our enquiries of management and members of the Board of Directors of their own identification and
- any matters we identified having obtained and reviewed the company's documentation of their policies and
- identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged
- the internal controls established to mitigate risks of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- the matters discussed among the audit engagement team regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud.

As a result of these procedures, we considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the company for fraud and identified the greatest potential for fraud in the following area:

- The timing of the recognition of revenue.
- In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override.

We also obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the company operates in, focusing on provisions of those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The key laws and regulations we considered in this context included the UK Companies Act and local taxation legislation.

In addition, we considered provisions of other laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. These included Data Protection Regulations.

Audit response to risks identified

As a result of performing the above, we identified the timing of the recognition of revenue as the key audit matter related to the potential risk of fraud.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to risks identified included the following:

- reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with relevant laws and regulations described above as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- enquiring of management and members of the Board of Directors concerning actual and potential litigation and claims;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance and reviewing correspondence with relevant authorities where matters identified were significant; and
- in addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website 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 Academics Ltd

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 that 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.

Hafiz Khaliq ACA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of DeanCoopers, Statutory Auditor

4th June 2025



DeanCoopers
Suite 4 Cranbrook House
61 Cranbrook Road
Ilford
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London School of Academics Ltd
Profit and Loss Account
For The Year Ended 31 March 2025

	Notes	2025 £	2024 £
TURNOVER	3	532,308	777,970
GROSS PROFIT		532,308	777,970
Distribution costs		(4,648)	(7,497)
Administrative expenses		(495,167)	(573,776)
OPERATING PROFIT		32,493	196,697
Interest payable and similar charges		(118)	-
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		32,375	196,697
Tax on Profit		(8,216)	(53,933)
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION BEING PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		24,159	142,764

The notes on pages 17 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

London School of Academics Ltd
Statement of Comprehensive Income
For The Year Ended 31 March 2025

	2025	2024
	£	£
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	24,159	142,764
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	<u>24,159</u>	<u>142,764</u>

London School of Academics Ltd
Balance Sheet
As At 31 March 2025

		2025	2024
	Notes	£	£
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible Assets	8	15,094	14,770
		15,094	14,770
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	9	119,074	111,721
Cash at bank and in hand		104,667	377,213
		223,741	488,934
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	10	(37,322)	(99,286)
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)		186,419	389,648
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		201,513	404,418
NET ASSETS		201,513	404,418
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	11	1,000	1,000
Profit and Loss Account		200,513	403,418
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		201,513	404,418

These accounts 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 on 4 June 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:

Ms Sheila Singh

Director

Sheila Singh

The notes on pages 17 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

London School of Academics Ltd
Statement of Changes in Equity
For The Year Ended 31 March 2025

	Share Capital	Profit and Loss Account	Total
	£	£	£
As at 1 April 2023	1,000	479,821	480,821
Profit for the year and total comprehensive income	-	142,764	142,764
Dividends paid	-	(219,167)	(219,167)
As at 31 March 2024 and 1 April 2024	1,000	403,418	404,418
Profit for the year and total comprehensive income	-	24,159	24,159
Dividends paid	-	(227,064)	(227,064)
As at 31 March 2025	1,000	200,513	201,513

London School of Academics Ltd
Statement of Cash Flows
For The Year Ended 31 March 2025

		2025	2024
	Notes	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net cash generated from operations	1	11,984	174,825
Interest paid		(118)	-
Tax paid		(54,134)	(18,552)
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities		<u>(42,268)</u>	<u>156,273</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of tangible assets		<u>(3,214)</u>	<u>(957)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Equity dividends paid		<u>(227,064)</u>	<u>(219,167)</u>
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents		<u>(272,546)</u>	<u>(63,851)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2	<u>377,213</u>	<u>441,064</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	2	<u><u>104,667</u></u>	<u><u>377,213</u></u>

London School of Academics Ltd
Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows
For The Year Ended 31 March 2025

1. Reconciliation of profit for the financial year to cash generated from operations

	2025	2024
	£	£
Profit for the financial year	24,159	142,764
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Tax on profit	8,216	53,933
Interest expense	118	-
Depreciation of tangible assets	2,890	2,890
<i>Movements in working capital:</i>		
Increase in trade and other debtors	(7,136)	(22,692)
Decrease in trade and other creditors	(16,263)	(2,070)
Net cash generated from operations	<u>11,984</u>	<u>174,825</u>

2. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents, as stated in the Statement of Cash Flows, relates to the following items in the Balance Sheet:

	2025	2024
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>104,667</u>	<u>377,213</u>

3. Analysis of changes in net funds

	As at 1 April 2024	Cash flows	As at 31 March 2025
	£	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>377,213</u>	<u>(272,546)</u>	<u>104,667</u>

London School of Academics Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements

For The Year Ended 31 March 2025

1. General Information

London School of Academics is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in ENGLAND/WALES, registered number 07183230. The registered office is Ceme Campus, Marsh Way, Rainham, Essex, England, RM13 8EU.

2. Accounting Policies

2.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 section 1A Small Entities "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006.

2.2. Going Concern Disclosure

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the company will receive continued financial support from the director, if required and the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

2.3. Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the rendering of services. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the college course.

2.4. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Motor Vehicles	20% reducing balance
Fixtures & Fittings	15% reducing balance

2.5. Leasing and Hire Purchase Contracts

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.6. Stocks and Work in Progress

Work-in-progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract by contract basis by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses.

2.7. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and are readily convertible to a known amount of cash with insignificant risk of change in value, and bank overdrafts.

London School of Academics Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 31 March 2025

2.8. Financial Instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares. Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the best estimate, which is an approximation, of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date. Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is an 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.

2.9. Foreign Currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

2.10. Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only 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 measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

2.11. Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingent liabilities arise as a result of past events when (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or (ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the company's control. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

London School of Academics Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 31 March 2025

2.12. Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Post-employment defined contribution plans

Amounts in respect of defined contributions plans are recognised as an expense as they are incurred.

Termination benefits

Provisions for termination benefits are recognised only when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or of a group of employees before their normal retirement date or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made in order to encourage voluntary redundancy.

2.13. Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2.14. Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

2.15. Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

2.16. Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

3. Turnover

Analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

Fee income from taught awards £532,308.35 (2024 - £777,970)

4. Auditor's Remuneration

Remuneration received by the company's auditors and their associates during the year was as follows:

	2025	2024
	£	£
Audit Services		
Audit of the company's financial statements	5,000	5,000

5. Staff Costs

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2025	2024
	£	£
Wages and salaries	173,246	167,802
Social security costs	13,170	12,244
Other pension costs	18,779	63,759
	<u>205,195</u>	<u>243,805</u>

No member of staff, including the director is paid over a full-time equivalent basic salary of £100,000 per annum.

The provider also has not made any severance payments nor paid any compensation for loss of office to any staff member during the year.

London School of Academics Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 31 March 2025

6. Average Number of Employees

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was as follows:

	2025	2024
Director-The head of the provider	1	1
Academic	2	2
Non-Academic	3	3
	6	6
	6	6

7. Directors' remuneration

	2025	2024
	£	£
Emoluments	65,489	61,234
	65,489	61,234
	65,489	61,234

Head of the provider's remuneration

	2025	2024
	£	£
Salaries	8,628	8,628
Pension Contribution	14,880	60,000
Dividends	204,357	197,250
Other taxable benefits-Company Car	4,611	4,611
Other taxable benefits-Medical Insurance	1,478	1,362
	233,954	271,851
	233,954	271,851

Sheila Singh is the head of the provider.

Sheila Singh is responsible for daily operation of the management and the academic leadership.

The director's basic salary is 0.3 times and the total remuneration represent 3.9 times the median total remuneration of staff, where the median total remuneration is calculated on a full-time equivalent basis for the total remuneration by the provider of its staff.

8. Tangible Assets

	Motor Vehicles	Fixtures & Fittings	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
As at 1 April 2024	18,366	36,915	55,281
Additions	-	3,214	3,214
As at 31 March 2025	18,366	40,129	58,495
	18,366	40,129	58,495
Depreciation			
As at 1 April 2024	14,515	25,996	40,511
Provided during the period	770	2,120	2,890
As at 31 March 2025	15,285	28,116	43,401
	15,285	28,116	43,401
Net Book Value			
As at 31 March 2025	3,081	12,013	15,094
As at 1 April 2024	3,851	10,919	14,770
	3,851	10,919	14,770

London School of Academics Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 31 March 2025

9. Debtors

	2025	2024
	£	£
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	98,600	91,500
Other debtors	20,474	20,221
	<u>119,074</u>	<u>111,721</u>

10. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	2025	2024
	£	£
Trade creditors	3,747	4,206
Other creditors	12,242	5,013
Taxation and social security	21,333	90,067
	<u>37,322</u>	<u>99,286</u>

11. Share Capital

	2025	2024
	£	£
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

12. Other Commitments

Total future minimum payments under non-cancellable operating:

	2025	2024
	£	£
Not later than one year	<u>70,112</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>70,112</u>	<u>-</u>

13. Post Balance Sheet Events

There have been no such events after the balance sheet date which needs to be reported.

14. Related Party Disclosures

Sheila Singh and Soni Singh are the related parties and their salaries and dividends are disclosed in the accounts.

15. Controlling Parties

Sheila Singh is the ultimate controlling party.

16. FRC's Ethical Standard - Provision Available for Small Entities

In common with other businesses of our size and nature we use our auditors to prepare and submit returns to the tax authorities and assist with the preparation of the financial statements.

London School of Academics Ltd
Trading Profit and Loss Account
For The Year Ended 31 March 2025

	2025		2024	
	£	£	£	£
TURNOVER				
Sales		532,308		777,970
GROSS PROFIT		532,308		777,970
Distribution Costs				
Travel and subsistence expenses	4,648		7,497	
		(4,648)		(7,497)
Administrative Expenses				
Directors' salaries	65,489		61,234	
Wages and salaries	107,757		106,568	
Employers NI	13,170		12,244	
Employers pensions - defined contributions scheme	18,779		63,759	
Staff training	5,680		8,552	
Rent	81,612		79,762	
Computer software, consumables and maintenance	310		9,557	
Insurance	6,810		5,454	
Printing, postage and stationery	3,219		4,855	
Advertising and marketing costs	-		260	
Telecommunications	5,707		6,877	
Audit fees	5,000		5,000	
Accountancy fees	4,500		5,250	
Legal fees	29,682		13,564	
Subscriptions	44,815		45,754	
Bank charges	804		1,236	
City & Guilds registration & certificates	6,804		45,523	
Depreciation	2,890		2,890	
Sundry expenses	5,310		2,760	
Internal verifiers & assessor professional fee	63,910		81,177	
Award ceremonies & graduation fee	22,500		11,500	
Books and publication	419		-	
		(495,167)		(573,776)
OPERATING PROFIT		32,493		196,697
Interest payable and similar charges				
Other interest payable	118		-	
		(118)		-
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		32,375		196,697
Tax on Profit				
Corporation tax charge	8,433		54,134	
Deferred taxation	(217)		(201)	
		(8,216)		(53,933)
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION BEING PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		24,159		142,764

Signature: Sheila Singh
Sheila Singh (Jun 4, 2025 15:31 GMT+1)

Email: sheila@londonschoolofacademics.com