Company Registration No. 02950960 (England and Wale	es)
GUILDFORD BUSINESS COLLEGE LIMITED	
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
FOR THE YEAR ENDED	
31 MARCH 2022	
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	
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76 New Cavendish Street London W1G 9TB	

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

		202	2	2021	L
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		1,460		2,085
Investments	5		-		1,031
			1,460		3,116
Current assets					
Debtors	6	8,800		11,258	
Cash at bank and in hand		1 ,430		5,847	
		10,230		17,105	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	-				
	7	(440,073)		(424,970)	
Net current liabilities			(429,843)		(407,865)
Total assets less current liabilities			(428,383)		(404,749)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1 ,275		1,275
Share premium account			99,745		99,745
Profit and loss reserves			(529,403)		(505,769)
Total equity			(428,383)		(404,749)

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 28 February 2023

Mrs M Love

Director

Company Registration No. 02950960

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Guildford Business College Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Salisbury House, London Wall, London, EC2M 5QQ.

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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

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:

Computers

25-30% on a straight line basis

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.5 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments'.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include 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.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade 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.

1.6 Equity instruments

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

2 Employees

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

		2022 Number	2021 Number
	Total	1	1
3	Intangible fixed assets		
			Other
			£
	Cost		
	At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022		9,900
	Amortisation and impairment		
	At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022		9,900
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2022		-
	At 31 March 2021		-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

4	Tangible fixed assets		
		ma	Plant and achinery etc
			£
	Cost		c 702
	At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022		6,783
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 April 2021		4,698
	Depreciation charged in the year		625
	At 31 March 2022		5,323
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2022		1,460
	At 31 March 2021		2,085
	Fixed asset investments		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Other investments other than loans	-	1,031
			_
	Movements in fixed asset investments		
			nvestments r than loans
			£
	Cost or valuation		
	At 1 April 2021		1,031
	Other movements		(1,031)
	At 31 March 2022		-
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2022		-
	At 31 March 2021		1,031

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

6	Debtors		
		2022	2021
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	8,800	7,862
	Other debtors	-	3,396
		8,800	11,258
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Trade creditors	437,033	423,446
	Taxation and social security	1,440	282
	Other creditors	1,600	1,242
		440,073	424,970

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.