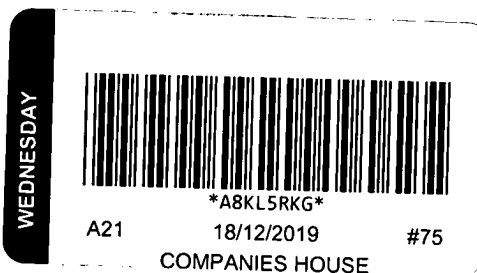


Company Registration No. 06853060 (England and Wales)

THE LONDON APPRENTICESHIP COMPANY

**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2019**

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THE LONDON APPRENTICESHIP COMPANY**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 31 MARCH 2019**

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		2,918		5,221
Tangible assets	5		40,217		20,933
			<u>43,135</u>		<u>26,154</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	6	278,331		379,115	
Cash at bank and in hand		309		303	
		<u>278,640</u>		<u>379,418</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(226,809)		(208,830)	
Net current assets			<u>51,831</u>		<u>170,588</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>94,966</u>		<u>196,742</u>
Provisions for liabilities	8		(6,182)		(3,222)
Net assets			<u><u>88,784</u></u>		<u><u>193,520</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			<u>88,783</u>		<u>193,519</u>
Total equity			<u><u>88,784</u></u>		<u><u>193,520</u></u>

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

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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

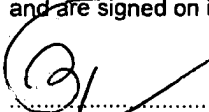
THE LONDON APPRENTICESHIP COMPANY

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on
and are signed on its behalf by:

5th December 2019



J P Hempstead
Director

THE LONDON APPRENTICESHIP COMPANY

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 April 2017		-	185,728	185,728
Year ended 31 March 2018:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	7,791	7,791
Issue of share capital	9	1	-	1
Balance at 31 March 2018		1	193,519	193,520
Year ended 31 March 2019:				
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		-	(104,736)	(104,736)
Balance at 31 March 2019		1	88,783	88,784

THE LONDON APPRENTICESHIP COMPANY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

The London Apprenticeship Company is a private unlimited company with share capital incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 10 Queen Street Place, London, EC4R 1BE.

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 £1.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Going concern

The company has generated a loss in the year of £104,736 (2018: profit of £7,791). The company is supported by fellow group companies, who will continue to support the company for the foreseeable future. The directors consider forecasts of trading and cash flows for a period of at least twelve months from the date of signing the financial statements and are satisfied that these show the company will continue to be a going concern for the foreseeable future and have therefore prepared the financial statements on this basis.

Turnover

Turnover in respect of apprentice placements represents the daily wage costs of apprentices plus service and training fees which are invoiced to hosts up to and including the final day of the period, and is recognised in the period of supply of the apprentice.

Grant income represents amounts received under funding agreements. Income is recognised as outputs specified by the agreements are achieved, or the expenditure is incurred depending on the terms of the agreement.

Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Software	20% straight line
Website	25% straight line

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Equipment	25% straight line
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THE LONDON APPRENTICESHIP COMPANY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

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 when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors, amounts owed by group undertakings 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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 trade and other creditors and amounts owed to group undertakings, 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.

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

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of transaction costs.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

THE LONDON APPRENTICESHIP COMPANY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

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.

Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged as an expense on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 46 (2018 - 162).

3 Directors' remuneration

	2019 £	2018 £
Remuneration paid to directors	650	74,300

The directors of the company are remunerated through a fellow group company and an allocation of the costs of £650 (2018: £74,300) has been made as a reflection of the time spent on their duties to this company.

THE LONDON APPRENTICESHIP COMPANY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Other £	Website £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019	12,640	66,752	79,392
Amortisation			
At 1 April 2018	12,640	61,531	74,171
Amortisation charged for the year	-	2,303	2,303
At 31 March 2019	12,640	63,834	76,474
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2019	-	2,918	2,918
At 31 March 2018	-	5,221	5,221

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 April 2018	101,257
Additions	37,683
At 31 March 2019	138,940
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2018	80,324
Depreciation charged in the year	18,399
At 31 March 2019	98,723
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2019	40,217
At 31 March 2018	20,933

6 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	17,671	80,082
Amounts owed by group undertakings	260,612	296,117
Other debtors	48	2,916
	278,331	379,115

THE LONDON APPRENTICESHIP COMPANY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank overdrafts	75,936	34,686
Trade creditors	14,547	49,524
Amounts owed to group undertakings	81,256	-
Taxation and social security	41,530	94,807
Other creditors	13,540	29,813
	<u>226,809</u>	<u>208,830</u>

The bank overdraft of £75,936 (2018: £34,686) is secured with Lloyds Bank PLC who have a fixed and floating charge over the undertakings and all property and assets of the company.

8 Provisions for liabilities

	2019 £	2018 £
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>6,182</u>	<u>3,222</u>

9 Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 1 Ordinary share of £1 each	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

During the prior year the company changed from being an unlimited company to an unlimited company with share capital. £1 of ordinary share capital was issued.

10 Operating lease commitments

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Within one year	2,100	80,000
Between one and five years	1,050	-
	<u>3,150</u>	<u>80,000</u>

THE LONDON APPRENTICESHIP COMPANY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

11 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The Apprenticeship College Ltd, a fellow group undertaking, has acted as a guarantor in respect of amounts owed by the company to Lloyds Bank plc. At the reporting date an amount of £75,936 (2018: £nil) was included in the guarantee, secured by the assets of both companies.

12 Related party transactions

In previous years, The London Apprenticeship Company and The Apprenticeship College Ltd have not been part of a group, instead they have been related parties by virtue of the two companies being under common control of the continuing directors of the company.

However, on 13 November 2017 the two entities became part of the Quantet Group and from that date are therefore classified as group companies.

As per section 33 of FRS 102, intercompany transactions need only be disclosed for the period prior to the group being formed, from 1 April 2017 to 12 November 2017.

During the comparative year, for the period that the two companies were considered related parties, income received by The London Apprenticeship Company on behalf of The Apprenticeship College Ltd (formerly London College of Apprenticeship Training Limited) totalled £503,028 and purchases made of £432,576.

13 Parent company

The immediate parent company is JGJ Holdings Limited. Their registered office is 10 Queen Street Place, London, United Kingdom, EC4R 1BE.

The ultimate parent company is Quantet Group Limited. Their registered office is Bates Wells & Braithwaite London LLP, 10 Queen Street Place, London, United Kingdom, EC4R 1BE.

The directors consider there to be no ultimate controlling party.