
LONDON BUSINESS COACH LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

LONDON BUSINESS COACH LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 08487978

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	10,720	14,290
Tangible assets	5	869	1,157
		<u>11,589</u>	<u>15,447</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	10,835	21,473
Cash at bank and in hand	7	32,996	-
		<u>43,831</u>	<u>21,473</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(35,894)	(17,239)
		<u>7,937</u>	<u>4,234</u>
Net current assets			
		<u>19,526</u>	<u>19,681</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(17,716)	(27,346)
		<u>1,810</u>	<u>(7,665)</u>
Net assets/(liabilities)			
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		2	2
Profit and loss account		1,808	(7,667)
		<u>1,810</u>	<u>(7,665)</u>

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

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.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 9 November 2017.

LONDON BUSINESS COACH LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 08487978

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

Jamie Goral

Director

The notes on pages 5 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

LONDON BUSINESS COACH LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2016	2	(7,667)	(7,665)
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	14,475	14,475
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	14,475	14,475
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(5,000)	(5,000)
Total transactions with owners	-	(5,000)	(5,000)
At 31 March 2017	2	1,808	1,810

LONDON BUSINESS COACH LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2015	2	(56,046)	(56,044)
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	48,379	48,379
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	48,379	48,379
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-
At 31 March 2016	2	(7,667)	(7,665)

The notes on pages 5 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

1. General information

The Company is limited by shares and incorporated in England. The address of the registered office is given in the company information on the cover page of these financial statements.

The Company's principal activity during was that of providing business coaching.

The Financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to nearest £.

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of this financial statement are set out below.

These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, SELECT OR ENTER METHOD.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Office equipment	- 25% reducing balance
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The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.5 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.7 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 debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

2.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.10 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they are incurred.

2.11 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2016 - 2).

LONDON BUSINESS COACH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

4. Intangible assets

	Franchise £
Cost	
At 1 April 2016	25,000
At 31 March 2017	<u>25,000</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2016	10,710
Charge for the year	3,570
At 31 March 2017	<u>14,280</u>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2017	<u>10,720</u>
At 31 March 2016	<u>14,290</u>

LONDON BUSINESS COACH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Office equipment £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2016	2,191
At 31 March 2017	2,191
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2016	1,034
Charge for the year on owned assets	289
At 31 March 2017	1,323
Net book value	
At 31 March 2017	868
<i>At 31 March 2016</i>	<i>1,157</i>

6. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	10,835	12,588
Other debtors	-	8,885
	<u>10,835</u>	<u>21,473</u>

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2017 £	2016 £
Cash at bank and in hand	32,996	-
Less: bank overdrafts	-	(2,744)
	<u>32,996</u>	<u>(2,744)</u>

LONDON BUSINESS COACH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank overdrafts	-	2,744
Bank loans	7,338	7,338
Trade creditors	170	212
Corporation tax	2,726	-
Other taxation and social security	6,177	4,570
Other creditors	17,983	-
Accruals and deferred income	1,500	2,375
	<u>35,894</u>	<u>17,239</u>

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans	17,716	27,346
	<u>17,716</u>	<u>27,346</u>

10. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	7,338	7,338
	<u>7,338</u>	<u>7,338</u>
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	17,716	27,346
	<u>17,716</u>	<u>27,346</u>
	<u>25,054</u>	<u>34,684</u>

LONDON BUSINESS COACH LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

11. Controlling party

During the year ending 31 March 2017 Mr Jamie Goral controlled the company by virtue of a controlling interest of 100% of the issued ordinary share capital.

LONDON BUSINESS COACH LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

First time adoption of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.

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.