Registered number: 04780788

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019



ICMP MANAGEMENT LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:04780788

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MAY 2019

	Note		2019 £		2018 £
Fixed assets	Note		Ľ		£
Intangible assets	4		230,337		297,579
Tangible assets	5		1,369,589		540,289
Investments	6		970		1,070
		: :	1,600,896	· -	838,938
Current assets					
Stocks		1,276		892	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	795,978		834,199	
Cash at bank and in hand	8	905,904		1,053,443	
		1,703,158	-	1,888,534	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(1,457,816)		(1,282,705)	
Net current assets		· · · · · · ·	245,342		605,829
Total assets less current liabilities		15	1,846,238	-	1,444,767
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than	4.0		/aaa maa)		(222.222
one year Provisions for liabilities	10		(660,503)		(300,000)
Deferred tax		(81,333)		(46,885)	
Other provisions	12	(01,333)		(70,000)	
Street provisions			(-	(70,000)	
			(81,333)		(116,885)
Net assets		,	1,104,402	-	1,027,882
Capital and reserves				-	
Called up share capital			259,720		259,720
Share premium account			127,105		127,105
Profit and loss account			717,577		641,057
		2.0		-	

ICMP MANAGEMENT LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:04780788

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 MAY 2019

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 income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

27/11/19

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

D M Baker

Chair

Date:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

1. General information

ICMP Management Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered office is 1B Dyne Road, Kilburn, London, NW6 7XG.

The principal activity of the company continued to be the provision of educational services for adults (further and higher education).

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:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is rec ognised 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.

2.3 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings using the effective interest method.

2.5 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.7 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. 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.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date.

2.8 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over its useful economic life. The useful economic life of the goodwill is over a period 20 years.

2.9 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 MAY 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis and also using the straight line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

S/Term Leasehold Property

- Over the term of the lease

Fixtures & fittings

- 15% Reducing balance

Office equipment

- 25% Straight line

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 Income and Retained Earnings.

2.10 Impairment of fixed assets and goodwill

Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are assessed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication that the assets are impaired. Where there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the carrying value of the asset (or cash-generating unit to which the asset has been allocated) is tested for impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's (or CGU's) fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (CGUs). Non-financial assets that have been previously impaired are reviewed at each balance sheet date to assess whether there is any indication that the impairment losses recognised in prior periods may no longer exist or may have decreased.

2.11 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.12 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.

2.13 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.

2.14 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 MAY 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

2.16 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument 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.

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 the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet 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.

2.17 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 114 (2018 -89).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

4. Intangible assets Goodwill Cost At 1 June 2018 1,264,277 At 31 May 2019 1,264,277 **Amortisation** At 1 June 2018 966,698 Charge for the year 67,242 At 31 May 2019 1,033,940 Net book value

At 31 May 2019

At 31 May 2018

230,337

297,579

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

5.	Tangible fixed assets				
		S/Term Leasehold Property £	Fixtures & fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
	Cost or valuation				
	At 1 June 2018	763,403	128,153	492,993	1,384,549
	Additions	965,256	10,005	20,123	995,384
	Disposals	(3,238)	(9,060)	(22,054)	(34,352)
	At 31 May 2019	1,725,421	129,098	491,062	2,345,581
	Depreciation				
	At 1 June 2018	393,552	61,663	389,045	844,260
	Charge for the year on owned assets	85,677	10,312	46,171	142,160
	Disposals	(3,238)	(5,687)	(1,503)	(10,428)
	At 31 May 2019	475,991	66,288	433,713	975,992
	Net book value				
	At 31 May 2019	1,249,430	62,810	57,349	1,369,589
	At 31 May 2018	369,851	66,490	103,948	540,289 =====
6.	Fixed asset investments				
					Investments in subsidiary companies £
	Cost or valuation				
	At 1 June 2018				1,070
	Amounts written off				(100)
	At 31 May 2019				970

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

7.	Debtors		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Trade debtors	185,911	128,404
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	227,513	343,003
	Other debtors	23,839	41,914
	Prepayments and accrued income	358,715	320,878
		795,978	834,199
8.	Cash and cash equivalents		
	·	***	2012
		2019 £	2018 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	905,904	1,053,443
9.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
٠.	oreaters. Amounts running due within one year		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Trade creditors		
	Other taxation and social security	655,222 180,065	395,251 161,556
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	91,741	-
	Other creditors	179,304	142,494
	Accruals and deferred income	351,484	583,404
		1,457,816	1,282,705
10.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	360,503	-
	Other creditors	300,000	300,000
		660,503	300,000
		1	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

11.	Hire i	purchase	and	finance	leases
	1111111	vui ciiase	aliu	IIIIalice	ICASCS

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Within one year	127,231	-
2 to 5 years	531,318	-
	 }	
	658,549 ========	

12. Provisions

	Dilapidations £
At 1 June 2018	70,000
Charged to profit or loss	(70,000)
At 31 May 2019	

13. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £18,684 (2018: £9,483). Contributions totalling £8,562 (2018: £5,260) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

14. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption provided in FRS 102 Section 1A from disclosing transactions with members of the same group that are wholly owned.

15. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2019 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on Venthams.

by Mark Taylor (Senior statutory auditor) on behalf of

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		(6)