

BRITISH ACADEMY OF JEWELLERY LIMITED
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

BRITISH ACADEMY OF JEWELLERY LIMITED
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	G Ghercovic
Company number	05992037
Registered office	c/o 75 Maygrove Road West Hampstead London NW6 2EG
Auditor	Goldwins Limited 75 Maygrove Road West Hampstead London NW6 2EG

BRITISH ACADEMY OF JEWELLERY LIMITED
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
CONTENTS

	Page
Director's report	1
Director's responsibilities statement	2
Independent auditor's report	3 - 4
Income and expenditure account	5
Balance sheet	6
Notes to the financial statements	7 - 11

**BRITISH ACADEMY OF JEWELLERY LIMITED
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
DIRECTOR'S REPORT**

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The director presents her annual report and financial statements for the Period ended 31 December 2018.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of a technical and vocational secondary education provider.

Director

The director who held office during the Period and up to the date of signature of the financial statements was as follows:

G Gherscovic

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Goldwins Limited be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board



G Gherscovic

Director

Date: 20/01/2020

BRITISH ACADEMY OF JEWELLERY LIMITED
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The director is responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has 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 director must not approve the financial statements unless she is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the surplus or deficit of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements 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 director is 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. She is 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.

BRITISH ACADEMY OF JEWELLERY LIMITED
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF BRITISH ACADEMY OF JEWELLERY LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of British Academy of Jewellery Limited (the 'company') for the Period ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the income and expenditure account, the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, 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, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its surplus for the Period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; 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, 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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the director has not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The director is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. 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 there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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 our audit:

- the information given in the director's report for the financial Period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the director's report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

BRITISH ACADEMY OF JEWELLERY LIMITED
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)
TO THE MEMBERS OF BRITISH ACADEMY OF JEWELLERY LIMITED

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 where 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 and 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 director was not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the director's report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of director

As explained more fully in the director's responsibilities statement, the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements 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 financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the director is 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 director either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's 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 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.

Anthony Epton

Anthony Epton (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Goldwins Limited

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

22 January 2020

.....
75 Maygrove Road
West Hampstead
London
NW6 2EG

BRITISH ACADEMY OF JEWELLERY LIMITED
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

		Period ended 31 December 2018 £	Year ended 30 September 2018 £
	Notes		
Income		435,717	1,822,732
Cost of sales		(14,979)	(316,667)
Gross surplus		420,738	1,506,065
Administrative expenses		(409,692)	(1,492,901)
Other operating income		11,007	87,995
Operating surplus	2	22,053	101,159
Interest receivable and similar income		33	4
Interest payable and similar expenses		(133)	(8,330)
Surplus before taxation		21,953	92,833
Tax on surplus		(4,934)	(12,412)
Surplus for the financial Period		17,019	80,421

BRITISH ACADEMY OF JEWELLERY LIMITED
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		61,251		65,335
Current assets					
Stocks		357,304		322,162	
Debtors	5	362,420		534,319	
Cash at bank and in hand		61,861		25,801	
		<u>781,585</u>		<u>882,282</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(300,974)</u>		<u>(422,774)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>480,611</u>		<u>459,508</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>541,862</u>		<u>524,843</u>
Reserves					
Income and expenditure account			<u>541,862</u>		<u>524,843</u>

These financial statements have been prepared 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 20/01/2020



G Gherscovic
Director

Company Registration No. 05992037

BRITISH ACADEMY OF JEWELLERY LIMITED
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

British Academy of Jewellery Limited is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is c/o 75 Maygrove Road, West Hampstead, London, NW6 2EG.

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 amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

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

1.2 Reporting period

The accounts are prepared for 3 months ended 31 December 2018 and the comparative amounts presented in the financial statements (including the related notes) are not entirely comparable.

1.3 Income and expenditure

Income and expenses are included in the financial statements as they become receivable or due.

Expenses include VAT where applicable as the company cannot reclaim it.

1.4 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:

Plant and machinery	25% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% reducing balance
Computer equipment	25% reducing balance

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 surplus or deficit.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

BRITISH ACADEMY OF JEWELLERY LIMITED
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.8 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 in the company's balance sheet 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.

BRITISH ACADEMY OF JEWELLERY LIMITED
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.9 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in surplus or deficit immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in surplus or deficit depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.10 Taxation

The company is exempt from corporation tax, it being a company not carrying on a business for the purposes of making a profit.

1.11 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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.13 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

BRITISH ACADEMY OF JEWELLERY LIMITED
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2 Operating surplus

	2018	2018
	£	£
Operating surplus for the period is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	4,400	6,300

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the Period was 41 (2018 - 39).

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 October 2018 and 31 December 2018	239,048
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 October 2018	173,714
Depreciation charged in the Period	4,083
At 31 December 2018	177,797
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2018	61,251
At 30 September 2018	65,335

5 Debtors

	2018	2018
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	18,044	193,265
Amounts due from group undertakings	36,207	20,031
Other debtors	308,169	321,023
	362,420	534,319

BRITISH ACADEMY OF JEWELLERY LIMITED
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	237,703	276,205
Corporation tax	12,182	51,091
Other taxation and social security	24,860	24,681
Other creditors	26,229	70,797
	<u>300,974</u>	<u>422,774</u>

7 Members' liability

The company is limited by guarantee, not having a share capital and consequently the liability of members is limited, subject to an undertaking by each member to contribute to the net assets or liabilities of the company on winding up such amounts as may be required not exceeding £1.

BRITISH ACADEMY OF JEWELLERY LIMITED
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
MANAGEMENT INFORMATION
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

BRITISH ACADEMY OF JEWELLERY LIMITED
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
DETAILED TRADING AND INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Period ended 31 December 2018		Year ended 30 September 2018	
	£	£	£	£
Income				
Sales		435,717		1,822,732
Cost of sales				
Opening work in progress - short term	322,162		327,026	
Awarding body and exam fees	7,197		81,838	
Other direct costs	42,924		229,965	
Closing work in progress - short term	(357,304)		(322,162)	
		(14,979)		(316,667)
Gross surplus		420,738		1,506,065
Other operating income				
Rent receivable		11,007		87,995
Administrative expenses		(409,692)		(1,492,901)
Operating surplus		22,053		101,159
Investment revenues				
Bank interest received	33		4	
		33		4
Interest payable and similar expenses				
Interest on overdue taxation - not financial liabilities	133		-	
Non bank interest on loans	-		8,330	
		(133)		(8,330)
Surplus before taxation		21,953		92,833

BRITISH ACADEMY OF JEWELLERY LIMITED
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Period ended 31 December 2018 £	Year ended 30 September 2018 £
Administrative expenses		
Wages and salaries	249,054	894,618
Social security costs	22,452	69,611
Staff welfare	127	2,115
Staff training	354	19,978
Staff pension costs defined contribution	3,467	8,836
Management fees	4,537	12,041
Rent, rates and storage costs	57,510	183,729
Cleaning	-	994
Power, light and heat	1,470	8,779
Property repairs and maintenance	192	10,457
Insurance	3,363	18,234
Computer running costs	3,686	7,924
Hire of equipment	-	16,723
Travelling expenses	441	8,390
Subscriptions	4,694	10,093
Legal and professional fees	29,850	24,196
Consultancy fees	7,558	109,168
Accountancy	2,158	9,030
Audit fees	4,400	6,300
Bank charges	2,295	6,565
Printing and stationery	2,014	15,688
Advertising	4,660	24,686
Telecommunications	584	2,075
Sundry expenses	743	893
Depreciation	4,083	21,778
	<u>409,692</u>	<u>1,492,901</u>

