Company registration number 04947131 (England and Wales)

LONDON BRIDGE BUSINESS ACADEMY LIMITED

INTERIM REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

LONDON BRIDGE BUSINESS ACADEMY LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Ms Saroj Bala Mandal
Company number	04947131
Registered office	53 Farringdon Road London United Kingdom EC1M 3JB
Auditor	MMBA London Ltd 16 Upper Woburn Place Kings Cross London WC1H 0AF

LONDON BRIDGE BUSINESS ACADEMY LIMITED

CONTENTS

LONDON BRIDGE BUSINESS ACADEMY LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

The director presents her Interim report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Principal activities
The principal activity of the company continued to be that of an education provider.

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

Ms Saroj Bala Mandal

Auditor
The auditors, MMBA London Ltd, (Chartered Certified Accountants and Statutory Auditors) have indicated their willingness to continue in office in accordance with the provisions of Section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of director's responsibilities
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 profit or loss 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.

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 profit or loss 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; and
- 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.

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.

Statement of Corporate Governance

The main corporate governance responsibility lies with the Committee. The Committee includes the Director, management personnel, lecturers, administration staff and at least one independent member. The Committee structure reflects the way the membership and the committee are managed by all members however the Director of studies will be responsible of making the final decision. The Committee will support and provide guidance on all matters raised and the wellbeing of the education provider.

The Committee meetings are held at the start of the term, at the end of the term and periodically as required. Dates for meetings are planned in line with the availability of student representatives. Committee meetings can be called at short notice should an urgent matter arise. Committee encourages student representatives to participate at all times and encourages them to make helpful suggestions.

Statement of Internal Control

The Committee ensures that the internal controls and processes used are adequate, work well and can identify and evaluate risks. They also ensure that there are processes that work and are sufficient to ensure that public funds are well managed and used appropriately and in accordance to the regulatory body's requirements. Committee's Statement of Primary Responsibilities are listed below:

- To approve the mission and strategic vision of London Bridge Business Academy Limited (LBBA), long term academic and business plans and key performance indicators, and to ensure that these meet the interests of stakeholders;
- To ensure the establishment and monitoring of systems of control and accountability, including operational controls and risk assessment, and procedures for handling internal grievances and for managing conflicts of interest;
- To establish processes to monitor and evaluate the performance and effectiveness of the Committee itself;
- To identify any resources needed by the Academy to effectively meet its responsibilities and to ensure this is provided within the time frame;
- To ensure that the resources and other requirements relating to academic quality are provided as and when highlighted by the Committee;
- To ensure public funds are managed appropriately and there are effective processes in place to include transparency regarding value of money; and
- To ensure the Committee conforms to their roles and responsibilities as per Quality Assurance QAA and to the regulatory body the Office for Students.

Small companies exemption

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

On behalf of the board

Saroj Mandal

Saroj Mandal (May 11, 2026 21:16:35 GMT+1)

Ms Saroj Bala Mandal

Director

11 May 2026

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF LONDON BRIDGE BUSINESS ACADEMY LIMITED

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of London Bridge Business Academy Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2025 which comprise the income statement, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 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 2025 and of its profit for the year 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
In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the director with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information
The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The director is responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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 year 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.

Opinion on other matters required by the Office for Students (OfS) Audit Code of Practise
In our opinion, in all material aspects:

- funds from whatever source administered by the University for specific purposes have been property applied to those purposes and, if relevant, managed in accordance with relevant legislation;
- funds provided by OfS have been applied in accordance with the Memorandum of Assurance and Accountability and any other terms and conditions attached to them; and the requirements of the OfS's Accounts Direction have been met.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the OfS requires the auditor to report where the provider's grant and fee income, as disclosed in the note to the accounts, has been materially misstated; and the provider's expenditure on access and participation activities for the financial year has been materially misstated.

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 in relation to which 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 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 director determines 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 has 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

We focused on laws and regulations that could give rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements, including, but not limited to, the Companies Act 2006, UK tax legislation and other sector specific laws and regulations.

We made enquiries of management with regards to compliance with applicable laws and regulations and corroborated any necessary evidence to relevant information, for example, minutes of the Directors meetings, minutes of departmental meetings held, legal reports provided by the compliance department and correspondence between the Company and its solicitors.

Our tests also included agreeing the financial statements disclosures to underlying supporting documentation and enquiries with management.

We did not identify any key audit matters relating to irregularities, including fraud. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls including testing journals and evaluation whether there was evidence of bias by the management that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, including how fraud may occur by enquiring of management of its own consideration of fraud. In particular, we looked at where management made subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. We also considered potential financial or other pressures, opportunity and motivations for fraud. As part of this discussion, we identified the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or noncompliance with laws and regulations and how management monitor these processes. Appropriate procedures included the review and testing of manual journals and key estimates and judgements made by management.

We gained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the Company and the industry in which it operates, drawing on our broad sector experience, and considered the risk of acts by the Company that were contrary to these laws and regulations, including fraud.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Other matters which we are required to address

We as the auditors are issuing an unqualified opinion in the financial statements on the specific area below:

- Where applicable, funds received from regulators and government institutions administered by the provider for specific purposes have been properly applied to those purposes and managed in accordance with relevant legislation.

Mr Waqqas Shabir Memon, BSc, FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of MMBA London Ltd, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Certified Accountants

16 Upper Woburn Place

Kings Cross

London

WC1H 0AF

11 May 2026

LONDON BRIDGE BUSINESS ACADEMY LIMITED

INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	2025 £	2024 £
Revenue	894,467	756,996
Cost of sales	(202,067)	(168,854)
Gross profit	692,400	588,142
Administrative expenses	(464,647)	(492,638)
Other operating income	82,266	120,137
Operating profit	310,019	215,641
Investment income	10,494	2,308
Profit before taxation	320,513	217,949
Tax on profit	(82,501)	(54,015)
Profit for the financial year	238,012	163,934

The income statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

LONDON BRIDGE BUSINESS ACADEMY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

		2025		2024	
	Notes	**£**	**£**	**£**	**£**
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	**7**		34,276		41,252
Current assets					
Trade and other receivables	**8**	353,617		363,677	
Cash and cash equivalents		515,887		293,322	
		869,504		656,999	
Current liabilities	**9**	(287,439)		(170,871)	
Net current assets			582,065		486,128
Net assets			616,341		527,380
Equity					
Called up share capital			200		200
Retained earnings			616,141		527,180
Total equity			616,341		527,380

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 11 May 2026.

Saroj Mandal
Saroj Mandal (May 11, 2026 21:16:35 GMT+1)

Ms Saroj Bala Mandal
Director

Company registration number 04947131 (England and Wales)

LONDON BRIDGE BUSINESS ACADEMY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2024		200	521,250	521,450
Year ended 31 December 2024:				
Profit and total comprehensive income		-	163,934	163,934
Dividends	6	-	(158,004)	(158,004)
Balance at 31 December 2024		200	527,180	527,380
Year ended 31 December 2025:				
Profit and total comprehensive income		-	238,012	238,012
Dividends	6	-	(149,051)	(149,051)
Balance at 31 December 2025		200	616,141	616,341

LONDON BRIDGE BUSINESS ACADEMY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	2025 £	2025 £	2024 £	2024 £
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit for the year after tax			238,012		163,934
Adjustments for:					
Taxation credited			82,501		54,015
Profit before tax			320,513		217,949
Investment income			(10,494)		(2,308)
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment			6,976		7,280
Movements in working capital:					
Decrease in trade and other receivables			42,600		32,450
Increase in trade and other payables			68,075		3,678
Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations			427,670		259,049
Income taxes paid			(54,008)		(66,962)
Investing activities					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		-		(7,249)	
Repayment of loans		(32,540)		-	
Capital funding		20,000		11,484	
Interest received		10,494		2,308	
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities			(2,046)		6,543
Financing activities					
Dividends paid		(149,051)		(158,004)	
Net cash used in financing activities			(149,051)		(158,004)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			222,565		40,626
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			293,322		252,696
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			515,887		293,322

1 Accounting policies

Company information
London Bridge Business Academy Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 53 Farringdon Road, London, United Kingdom, EC1M 3JB.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern
At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The director has given her assurance that she will continue to support the company for 12 months following the approval of these financial statement. Thus, the director will continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Revenue
Turnover is derived from the provision of educational courses. Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the turnover can be reliably measured.

Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts and rebates.

Turnover for the company is exempt from value added tax.

1.4 Property, plant and equipment
Property, plant and equipment 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:

Fixtures and fittings	15 % 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 profit or loss.

1.5 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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.6 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 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 trade and other receivables 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 trade and other payables, 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 payables 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.7 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.

1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.9 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 non-current 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.

1.10 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.11 Government grants

Grants received in the year relate hardship grants from Office for Students in relation to hardships suffered by students.

2 Head of provider

The head of provider's basic salary is 0.87 (2024: 0.87) times the median pay of staff, where the median pay is calculated on a full-time equivalent basis for the salaries paid by the provider to its staff.

The head of the provider's total remuneration is 0.96 (2024: 0.91) times the median total remuneration of staff, where the median total remuneration is calculated on a full-time basis for the total remuneration by the provider to its staff.

There was no (2024: Nil) members of staff with a basic salary in excess of £100,000.

Key management personnel costs amounted to £90,637 (2024: £90,637).

3 Employees

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

	2025 Number	2024 Number
	4	6

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2025 £	2024 £
Wages and salaries	151,242	144,127
Social security costs	2,872	3,787
	154,114	147,914

4 Director's remuneration and dividends

	2025 £	2024 £
Remuneration paid to directors	30,000	30,000
Dividends paid to directors	9,250	5,000

5 Details of Grant and Fee Income

	2024-25	**2023-24**
Grant Income from Ofs	£82,266	£120,137
Grant Income from other bodies	£Nil	£Nil
Fee income for taught awards (exclusive of VAT)	£894,467	£756,996
Fee income for research awards (exclusive of VAT)	£Nil	£Nil
Fee income from non-qualifying courses (exclusive of VAT)	£Nil	£Nil
Non-fee income	£10,494	£2,308
Total	**£987,227**	**£879,411**

6 Dividends

	2025 £	2024 £
Final paid	149,051	158,004

7 Property, plant and equipment

	Fixtures and fittings
	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2025 and 31 December 2025	97,198
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2025	55,946
Depreciation charged in the year	6,976
At 31 December 2025	62,922
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2025	34,276
At 31 December 2024	41,252

8 Trade and other receivables

	2025	2024
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade receivables	140,553	181,954
Other receivables	213,064	181,723
	353,617	363,677

During the year, amounts advanced to the directors became overdrawn, with the maximum and year-end amount outstanding being £32,540. The balance was repaid in full within nine months of the year end.

9 Current liabilities

	2025	2024
	£	£
Corporation tax	82,478	53,985
Other taxation and social security	10,590	2,634
Other payables	194,371	114,252
	287,439	170,871

10 Related party transactions

Balances with related parties

	Amounts owed by related parties		Amounts owed to related parties	
	2025	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
	£	**£**	**£**	**£**
10,000 Ltd	-	-	50,000	-
London Executive Academy Ltd	-	-	71,391	44,416
Silver 1 Limited	163,340	120,879	-	-

11 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £9,250 (2024 - £5,000) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

12 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	2025	2024
	£	£
	188,000	228,000

LONDON BRIDGE BUSINESS ACADEMY LIMITED

DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	2025 £	2025 £	2024 £	2024 £
Revenue				
Revenue		894,467		756,996
Cost of sales				
Purchases and other direct costs				
Compliance and Regulatory Expenses	75,450		62,404	
Wages and salaries	55,642		45,800	
Commissions payable	70,975		60,650	
Total purchases and other direct costs	202,067		168,854	
Total cost of sales		(202,067)		(168,854)
Gross profit	77.41%	692,400	77.69%	588,142
Other operating income				
Government grants receivable and released		82,266		120,137
Administrative expenses				
Wages and salaries	55,637		58,185	
Social security costs	2,872		3,787	
Staff welfare	19,628		-	
Other staff costs	9,963		10,142	
Directors' remuneration	30,000		30,000	
Rent re operating leases	188,000		228,000	
Rates	55,917		52,582	
Cleaning	9,348		8,197	
Power, light and heat	8,057		10,805	
Property repairs and maintenance	14,483		15,884	
Computer running costs	15,833		14,948	
Travelling expenses	18,120		19,386	
Professional subscriptions	446		226	
Legal and professional fees	949		913	
Consultancy fees	600		2,850	
Accountancy	2,512		2,020	
Audit fees	2,350		2,100	
Charitable donations	100		100	
Bank charges	512		322	
Insurances	9,185		11,208	
Printing and stationery	5,287		5,890	
Advertising	991		2,500	
Telecommunications	6,104		4,143	
Sundry expenses	777		1,170	
Depreciation	6,976		7,280	
		(464,647)		(492,638)
Operating profit		310,019		215,641

LONDON BRIDGE BUSINESS ACADEMY LIMITED

DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	2025 £	2025 £	2024 £	2024 £
Investment income				
Bank interest received	10,494		2,308	
		10,494		2,308
Profit before taxation	35.83%	320,513	28.79%	217,949