

Company Registration No. 02379643 (England and Wales)

AMVIC UK LIMITED
TRADING AS LTC UK
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

**AMVIC UK LIMITED
TRADING AS LTC UK
COMPANY INFORMATION**

Directors	Ms W N Teraoka Mr R P Clark
Secretary	Ms W N Teraoka
Company number	02379643
Registered office	Compton Park Compton Place Road Eastbourne East Sussex BN21 1EH
Accountants	Humphrey & Co 7-9 The Avenue Eastbourne East Sussex BN21 3YA
Business address	Language Teaching Centre Compton Park Compton Place Road Eastbourne East Sussex BN21 1EH
Bankers	HSBC Bank plc HSBC House Highfields Office Park Eastbourne East Sussex BN23 8AS

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TRADING AS LTC UK
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AMVIC UK LIMITED
TRADING AS LTC UK
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		43,887		59,572
Current assets					
Debtors	4	213,785		200,775	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,358		71,530	
		<u>217,143</u>		<u>272,305</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(354,290)</u>		<u>(335,670)</u>	
Net current liabilities			(137,147)		(63,365)
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>(93,260)</u>		<u>(3,793)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		10		10
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(93,270)</u>		<u>(3,803)</u>
Total equity			<u>(93,260)</u>		<u>(3,793)</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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

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.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 14 March 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Ms W N Teraoka
Director

Mr R P Clark
Director

Company Registration No. 02379643

AMVIC UK LIMITED
TRADING AS LTC UK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Amvic UK Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Compton Park, Compton Place Road, Eastbourne, East Sussex, BN21 1EH.

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 freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the company will continue to trade for at least 12 months from the date of their approval. The validity of this assumption is based upon cash flow forecasts and other projections prepared by the directors that indicate the company is able to meet liabilities as they fall due for settlement.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for services net of VAT and trade discounts.

Income is primarily generated from the sale of student placements in classes for a given period. Income is deferred when the class period overlaps the year end.

Income is also generated from related student services including transfers from airports, accommodation and the onsite canteen.

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:

Land and buildings Leasehold	Straight line over the lease period
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% straight line

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 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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
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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 profit or loss, 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 profit or loss, 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 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.

1.7 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.

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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.9 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 profit and loss account 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.

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 profit and loss account, 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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

1.12 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 40 (2016 - 80).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2017	376,430	254,424	630,854
Additions	-	3,762	3,762
At 31 December 2017	376,430	258,186	634,616
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2017	330,469	240,816	571,285
Depreciation charged in the year	9,195	10,249	19,444
At 31 December 2017	339,664	251,065	590,729
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2017	36,766	7,121	43,887
At 31 December 2016	45,961	13,611	59,572

AMVIC UK LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

4 Debtors	2017	2016
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	9,146	27,365
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	20,335
Other debtors	90,616	54,622
	99,762	102,322
Deferred tax asset	114,023	98,453
	213,785	200,775
5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	9,216
Trade creditors	74,165	60,686
Amounts due to group undertakings	5,757	41,382
Other taxation and social security	9,826	5,145
Other creditors	264,542	219,241
	354,290	335,670
6 Called up share capital	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
10 Ordinary shares of £1 each	10	10
	10	10
7 Operating lease commitments		
At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:		
	2017	2016
	£	£
	601,527	832,263
8 Related party transactions		
The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:		

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
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8 Related party transactions

(Continued)

The company has an interest free loan with Language Teaching Centre Ltd, the parent company. At the balance sheet date it owed £5,757 (2016 - £41,383). This loan is repayable on demand.

9 Directors' transactions

The company received a loan from Mrs W Teraoka, a director. At the balance sheet date the company owed Mrs W Teraoka £76,375 (2016 - £86,375) This loan is interest free and repayable on demand.

10 Parent company

The ultimate parent company is Language Teaching Centre Ltd, a company registered in the United Kingdom.

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.