

**Company Registration No. 01620802 (England and Wales)**

**TICE SEMINARS LIMITED**  
**TRADING AS: THE PACIFIC INSTITUTE**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

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TRADING AS: THE PACIFIC INSTITUTE  
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**TICE SEMINARS LIMITED**  
**TRADING AS: THE PACIFIC INSTITUTE**  
**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 30 JUNE 2019**

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		6,707		-
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		50,622		64,703	
Debtors	4	191,440		217,805	
Cash at bank and in hand		80,996		41,547	
		<u>323,058</u>		<u>324,055</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	<u>(17,916)</u>		<u>(20,924)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			305,142		303,131
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>311,849</u>		<u>303,131</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	6		10		10
Profit and loss reserves			311,839		303,121
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>311,849</u>		<u>303,131</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 30 June 2019 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 Companies Act 2006 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 5 November 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr T B Horgan  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 01620802**

**TICE SEMINARS LIMITED**  
**TRADING AS: THE PACIFIC INSTITUTE**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019***

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**1 Accounting policies**

**Company information**

Tice Seminars Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 4th Floor, One Kingdom Street, Paddington, London, W2 6BD.

**1.1 Accounting convention**

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

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 Turnover**

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT. Turnover from seminars represents the value of seminars delivered in the accounting period.

**1.3 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	3 years straight-line method
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	5 years straight-line method
Computer equipment	4 years straight-line method/ 3 years straight-line method

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.

**1.4 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).

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.

**1.5 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.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019***

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**1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

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.

**1.6 Cash at bank and in hand**

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.

**1.7 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.

***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.

***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.

**1.8 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.

**1.9 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 profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss 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 tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

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**1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

***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.

**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**

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.

**2 Employees**

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 4 (2018 - 3).

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

**3 Tangible fixed assets**

	<b>Plant and machinery etc £</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 July 2018	280,534
Additions	8,692
	<u>          </u>
At 30 June 2019	289,226
	<u>          </u>
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 July 2018	280,534
Depreciation charged in the year	1,985
	<u>          </u>
At 30 June 2019	282,519
	<u>          </u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 30 June 2019	6,707
	<u>          </u>
At 30 June 2018	-
	<u>          </u>

**4 Debtors**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	52,442	114,950
Other debtors	51,951	13,767
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	104,393	128,717
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Amounts falling due after more than one year:</b>		
Deferred tax asset	87,047	89,088
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Total debtors</b>	191,440	217,805
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

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**5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade creditors	6,147	10,078
Corporation tax	7	3
Other taxation and social security	6,080	7,503
Other creditors	5,682	3,340
	<u>17,916</u>	<u>20,924</u>
	<u><u>17,916</u></u>	<u><u>20,924</u></u>

**6 Called up share capital**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
10 Ordinary shares of £1 each	10	10
	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
	<u><u>10</u></u>	<u><u>10</u></u>

**7 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:

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	5,458	6,000
	<u>5,458</u>	<u>6,000</u>
	<u><u>5,458</u></u>	<u><u>6,000</u></u>



