

Company Registration No. 06435597 (England and Wales)

INTERACTIVE WORLD WIDE LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

INTERACTIVE WORLD WIDE LIMITED

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INTERACTIVE WORLD WIDE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JULY 2020

| | Notes | 2020 £ | £ | 2019 £ | £ |
|---|-------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Fixed assets | | | | | |
| Tangible assets | 4 | | - | | 1,487 |
| Investments | 5 | | 1 | | 1 |
| | | | <u>1</u> | | <u>1,488</u> |
| Current assets | | | | | |
| Debtors | 6 | 43,282 | | 21,570 | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 5,561 | | 13,125 | |
| | | <u>48,843</u> | | <u>34,695</u> | |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 7 | <u>(1,318,552)</u> | | <u>(1,302,904)</u> | |
| Net current liabilities | | | <u>(1,269,709)</u> | | <u>(1,268,209)</u> |
| Net liabilities | | | <u>(1,269,708)</u> | | <u>(1,266,721)</u> |
| Capital and reserves | | | | | |
| Called up share capital | 8 | | 21,053 | | 21,053 |
| Share premium account | | | 4,498,947 | | 4,498,947 |
| Profit and loss reserves | | | <u>(5,789,708)</u> | | <u>(5,786,721)</u> |
| Total equity | | | <u>(1,269,708)</u> | | <u>(1,266,721)</u> |

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

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 27 September 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

A N Lejune
Director

Company Registration No. 06435597

INTERACTIVE WORLD WIDE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Interactive World Wide Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Buchanan House, 30 Holborn, London, EC1N 2HS.

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.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position': Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues': Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment': Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

Interactive World Wide Limited is an indirectly wholly owned subsidiary of Global University Systems Holding B.V. and the results of Interactive World Wide Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of Global University Systems Holding B.V. which are available from Keizersgracht 307, 1016ED Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

INTERACTIVE WORLD WIDE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the director believes to be appropriate for the following reason. The company is reliant on the support of other group companies as a result of the way that the group is financed. Global University Systems Holding B.V. has agreed to continue to provide financial and other support to the company for the foreseeable future to enable it to continue to trade and meet all of its debts as and when they fall due.

As a result, having assessed the response of the directors of Global University Systems Holding B.V., in light of its support and on the basis of the director's assessment of the company's financial position and Global University Systems Holding B.V. financial position, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company will be able to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

In addition, the company has obtained further comfort from Global University Systems Canada Holdings Inc, a fellow subsidiary of Global University Systems Holding B.V. and the major creditor, that they will not seek repayment of group loans and advances within 12 months of the date of approval of these financial statements unless the company has sufficient funds to repay it.

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.

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life. The policies have been set out as follows:

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| Fixtures, fittings, equipment & platforms | 5 years straight line |
| Computer equipment | 10 years straight line |
| Motor vehicles | 4 years 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.

1.4 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

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.

INTERACTIVE WORLD WIDE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

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.

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

The company does not enter into any transactions that can be classified as other financial assets, including equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

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.

INTERACTIVE WORLD WIDE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

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.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments and the company did not enter into any such transactions that can be classified as other financial liabilities.

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 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.

1.10 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 in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

INTERACTIVE WORLD WIDE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

3 Employees

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

| | 2020 Number | 2019 Number |
|-------|----------------|----------------|
| Total | 1 | 1 |

4 Tangible fixed assets

Fixtures, fittings, equipment & platforms £

Cost

At 1 August 2019 and 31 July 2020

2,209,863

Depreciation and impairment

At 1 August 2019

2,208,376

Depreciation charged in the year

1,487

At 31 July 2020

2,209,863

Carrying amount

At 31 July 2020

-

At 31 July 2019

1,487

5 Fixed asset investments

| | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| Investments | 1 | 1 |

INTERACTIVE WORLD WIDE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

| | | | |
|----------|---|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 5 | Fixed asset investments | (Continued) | |
| | Movements in fixed asset investments | | Shares in group undertakings |
| | | | £ |
| | Cost or valuation | | |
| | At 1 August 2019 & 31 July 2020 | | 1 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | Carrying amount | | |
| | At 31 July 2020 | | 1 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | At 31 July 2019 | | 1 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| 6 | Debtors | 2020 | 2019 |
| | Amounts falling due within one year: | £ | £ |
| | Other debtors | 43,282 | 21,570 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| 7 | Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 2020 | 2019 |
| | | £ | £ |
| | Trade creditors | 20,872 | 21,670 |
| | Amounts owed to group undertakings | 1,102,043 | 765,104 |
| | Other creditors | 195,637 | 516,130 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | | 1,318,552 | 1,302,904 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| 8 | Called up share capital | 2020 | 2019 |
| | | £ | £ |
| | Ordinary share capital | | |
| | Issued and fully paid | | |
| | 2,000,000 A Ordinary shares and 105,300 B Non-voting ordinary shares of 1p each | 21,053 | 21,053 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | | 21,053 | 21,053 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |

INTERACTIVE WORLD WIDE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

9 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Jonathan Isaacs and the auditor was Jeffreys Henry LLP.

10 Contingent liabilities

A significant proportion of the company's business involves the provision of higher education to students in the United Kingdom. The implementation of the European Union Principal VAT Directive in domestic legislation, regulations and policy documents, including in respect of operational matters, continues to evolve. The primary legislation and regulations are not always clearly written and are subject to varying interpretations by the tax authority, the tax tribunals and the courts. Instances of inconsistent interpretations are not unusual.

The uncertainty of inconsistent enforcement and application of VAT laws as they apply to the provision of higher education (which is exempt from the scope of VAT in the Principal Directive), creates a risk of additional tax liabilities being assessed by the tax authority. Insofar such assessments are made in respect of historic periods, they can also be subject to a claim for penalties and interest. Whilst it is not possible to reliably estimate the probability or quantum of such potential claims, such claims, if made and sustained, may have a material effect on the company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

At the same time, there is a risk that transactions and interpretations that have not been challenged in the past may be challenged by the authorities in the future, although this risk significantly diminishes with passage of time. It is not practical to determine the amount of any potential claims or the likelihood of any unfavourable outcome.

11 Events after the reporting date

The directors are of the opinion that there were no significant adjusting or non-adjusting events occurring after the reporting date.

12 Related party transactions

At the year end, the company was owed £25,508 (2019: £4,613) by directors of the group, Global University Systems Holding B.V, to which the company belongs.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed in FRS 102 and has not disclosed details of related party transactions with 100% owned entities within the group.

INTERACTIVE WORLD WIDE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

13 Parent company

The immediate parent undertaking is Global University Systems Holding B.V, a company incorporated in The Netherlands.

The ultimate controlling party is The Heritage Trust, registered in Guernsey.

The smallest and largest group into which the entity is consolidated is Global University Systems Holding B.V., a company registered in The Netherlands. The registered office is Keizersgracht 307, 1016ED Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

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.