

ASPIRE EDUCATION CONSULTANTS UK LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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ASPIRE EDUCATION CONSULTANTS UK LTD

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ASPIRE EDUCATION CONSULTANTS UK LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		-		1,343
Current assets					
Debtors	4	460,871		1,025,624	
Cash at bank and in hand		-		25,813	
		460,871		1,051,437	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(623,274)		(1,008,900)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(162,403)		42,537
Total assets less current liabilities			(162,403)		43,880
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			(162,503)		43,780
Total equity			(162,403)		43,880

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

For the financial year ended 30 September 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges her 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 15 January 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr N Gupta
Director



Company Registration No. 07772771

ASPIRE EDUCATION CONSULTANTS UK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Aspire Education Consultants UK Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Belmont House, Station Way, Crawley, West Sussex, United Kingdom, RH10 1JA.

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

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.

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 his 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.

ASPIRE EDUCATION CONSULTANTS UK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.3 Turnover

Revenue comprises the fair value of the sales of goods and services net of discounts. Goods sold represent books, study texts, course note, online video materials and published matter.

Revenue represents fees receivable for the provision of tuition and student services. Revenue is recognised on the basis of the estimated timing of delivery of the courses and the provision of student services. For certain courses delivery can vary on a student by student basis and therefore an estimation of the timing of the delivery is made on a course by course basis. Revenue in respect of student services is recognised on invoice.

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably, revenue associated with the transaction is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the balance sheet date. Deferred income represents amounts invoiced for which the service will be provided in future periods. Revenue is only recognised when the company has performed all of its required obligations and when all the following conditions are satisfied: the revenue can be measured reliably; it is possible that the economic benefits will flow to the company; the state of completion at the balance sheet date can be measure reliably; and the cost relating to the transaction can be measured reliably.

The Company makes allowances for doubtful trade debtors. Significant judgement is used to determine doubtful accounts. Changes in the economy, industry, or specific customer conditions may require adjustments to the allowance for doubtful debts recorded in the financial statements.

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:

Computers	20% reducing balance
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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.

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.

ASPIRE EDUCATION CONSULTANTS UK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 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.

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.

ASPIRE EDUCATION CONSULTANTS UK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

1.10 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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 5 (2016 - 6).

ASPIRE EDUCATION CONSULTANTS UK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 October 2016	2,239
Disposals	(2,239)
At 30 September 2017	-
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 October 2016	896
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(896)
At 30 September 2017	-
Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2017	-
At 30 September 2016	1,343

4 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	460,871	1,025,505
Other debtors	-	119
	<u>460,871</u>	<u>1,025,624</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	2,805	2,219
Amounts owed to group undertakings	414,768	79,669
Taxation and social security	193,578	232,910
Other creditors	12,123	694,102
	<u>623,274</u>	<u>1,008,900</u>

ASPIRE EDUCATION CONSULTANTS UK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

6 Related party transactions

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2017	2016
Amounts due to related parties	£	£
Fellow subsidiary	414,768	79,669

The related party transactions relate to recharges between the entities in respect of invoices settled on behalf of the other party and a series of unsecured loans that are repayable on demand.

7 Parent company

The immediate parent company is Aspire Skills Academy Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent company Riverhead Ventures Limited, a company registered in the British Virgin Islands.

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 from which copies of the group financial statements can be obtained.