

Company Registration No. 07889724 (England and Wales)

LONDON COLLEGE OF CONTEMPORARY ARTS LTD

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

LONDON COLLEGE OF CONTEMPORARY ARTS LTD

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LONDON COLLEGE OF CONTEMPORARY ARTS LTD

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 JULY 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		1,654		6,197
Current assets					
Debtors	6	3,023,947		3,688,310	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,435,045		151,698	
		<u>4,458,992</u>		<u>3,840,008</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(1,235,170)</u>		<u>(1,081,021)</u>	
Net current assets			3,223,822		2,758,987
Net assets			<u>3,225,476</u>		<u>2,765,184</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			3,225,376		2,765,084
Total equity			<u>3,225,476</u>		<u>2,765,184</u>

The director of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement and the director's report 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 11 February 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Amy LeJune

Director

Company Registration No. 07889724

LONDON COLLEGE OF CONTEMPORARY ARTS LTD

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 August 2018	100	2,369,002	2,369,102
Year ended 31 July 2019:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	396,082	396,082
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 July 2019	100	2,765,084	2,765,184
Year ended 31 July 2020:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	460,291	460,291
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 July 2020	100	3,225,375	3,225,475
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

LONDON COLLEGE OF CONTEMPORARY ARTS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

London College of Contemporary Arts Ltd 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.

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors believe 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.

The current COVID-19 pandemic as noted in note 8 has been taken into account and does not alter this view.

LONDON COLLEGE OF CONTEMPORARY ARTS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

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 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

1.5 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	Straight line over 5 years
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Straight line over 5 years
Computer equipment	Straight line over 3 years

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.

1.6 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.

LONDON COLLEGE OF CONTEMPORARY ARTS LTD

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.

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.

1.7 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.

1.8 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 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.

Other financial assets

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.

LONDON COLLEGE OF CONTEMPORARY ARTS LTD

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.

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

1.11 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.

LONDON COLLEGE OF CONTEMPORARY ARTS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

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.

1.12 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.

1.13 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.

1.14 Foreign exchange

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are taken to profit and loss account.

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.

LONDON COLLEGE OF CONTEMPORARY ARTS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

3 Auditor's remuneration

	2020	2019
	£	£
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:		
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the company	76,547	2,690

4 Employees

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

	2020	2019
	Number	Number
Total	22	22

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 August 2019 and 31 July 2020	75,942
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 August 2019	69,745
Depreciation charged in the year	4,543
At 31 July 2020	74,288
Carrying amount	
At 31 July 2020	1,654
At 31 July 2019	6,197

6 Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,190,964	1,137,710
Corporation tax recoverable	-	5,773
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,813,439	2,424,214
Other debtors	19,544	120,613
	3,023,947	3,688,310

LONDON COLLEGE OF CONTEMPORARY ARTS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	105,047	110,901
Taxation and social security	178,419	45,442
Other creditors	951,704	924,678
	<u>1,235,170</u>	<u>1,081,021</u>

8 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 Jeffrey's Henry LLP.

9 Financial commitments and guarantees

The Company, along with other group companies, is named as a guarantor in the senior facilities agreement for Markermeer Finance B.V. A fixed and floating security shall be provided over the Company's assets. The various loans which total approximately €1 billion are due in 2027 and the revolving credit facility of £120m is to be repaid in 2026.

10 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.

11 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.

LONDON COLLEGE OF CONTEMPORARY ARTS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

12 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.

13 Related party transactions

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.

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.