# EDU UK MANAGEMENT SERVICES LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT & FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**31 December 2021** 

Registered Number: 07285370

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# EDU UK MANAGEMENT SERVICES LIMITED DIRECTORS AND CORPORATE INFORMATION

# **DIRECTORS**

E Lancaster N Williams

# REGISTERED OFFICE

Brighton Study Centre 1 Billinton Way Brighton East Sussex BN1 4LF

# **COMPANY REGISTERED NUMBER**

Registered in England No. 07285370

# EDU UK MANAGEMENT SERVICES LIMITED STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The Directors present their report and the financial statements for EDU UK Management Services Limited (the Company) for the year ended 31 December 2021. The Company is domiciled in the United Kingdom with its registered office at Brighton Study Centre, 1 Billinton Way, Brighton, East Sussex, BN1 4LF. The Company is a part of a group (the Group) which is consolidated within the financial statements of the parent company SG Global Topco Limited. The Group is headquartered in London.

The principal activities of the Company are that of an intermediate holding company and the provision of management services to a variety of Group companies.

#### **BUSINESS REVIEW**

The Directors have performed an annual impairment review of the Company's investments, and due to the reduction in the number of new students as a result of Covid-19, particularly in ANZ with the adoption of stricter border closure control, the Company has recognised a non-cash impairment charge of £138,000,000 in the year in respect of its investment in EDU Holdings SPV Pty Limited (2020: £51,959,000), £1,533,000 in respect of its investment in EDU US Holdco Inc. (2020: £nil), and £3,121,000 in respect of its investment in Study Group Canada Higher Education Inc (2020: £nil).

The loss for the financial year was £145,969,000 (2020: £82,389,000 profit<sup>(1)</sup>) predominantly as a result of the impairment of its investments in subsidiary undertakings.

2020 net profit has been restated to reflect a prior year adjustment (Refer to Note 18).

### PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company acts as an intermediate holding company in the Group in which it is consolidated. It does not generate revenue from parties outside of the consolidated Group and therefore the principal risk to the Company is the ability of the trading subsidiaries of the Group to continue to generate sufficient cash to meet its financing and operating requirements.

The risks to the subsidiaries are primarily global, economic and political risks; in particular those that impact on the willingness and ability of international students to travel to their centres to study, together with regulatory changes that may impede the ability of international students to study abroad.

These are discussed further in the SG Global Topco Limited statutory accounts which are held at 1 Billinton Way, Brighton, BN1 4LF.

### **FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS**

The Company will continue to operate as an intermediate holding company and to provide management services to a number of other Group companies.

N Williams Director

6 September 2022

# EDU UK MANAGEMENT SERVICES LIMITED DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

EDU UK Management Services Limited is an intermediate holding company registered in England and Wales with the company number 07285370.

#### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company is an indirect subsidiary of SG Global Topco Limited, which is the parent company of the consolidated Group. The principal activities of the Company are that of an intermediate holding company and the provision of management services to a variety of Group companies.

#### **DIRECTORS**

The Directors of the Company who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

E Lancaster

N Williams

#### DIRECTORS' INDEMNITY PROVISION

The Group maintains liability insurance for all its Directors and officers including those acting in and on behalf of wholly owned subsidiaries, which includes this Company. The Company has also provided an indemnity for its Directors, which is a qualifying third party indemnity provision for the purposes of the Companies Act 2006. This indemnity has been in place throughout the financial year and is in place as at the date of this report.

#### RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The loss for the financial year was £145,969,000 (2020: £82,389,000 profit(1))

The Company has taken advantage of the exemptions available for small businesses in choosing to not disclose dividends paid.

2020 net profit has been restated to reflect a prior year adjustment (Refer to Note 18).

### FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

At the year end the Company's financial instruments comprised intercompany balances arising directly from its operations. The Company has various financial assets and liabilities both of which include intercompany and third party elements.

It is, and has been throughout the year under review, the Company's policy that no speculative trading in financial instruments shall be undertaken.

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are interest rate risk, liquidity risk, credit risk and foreign currency risk. The Board reviewed and agreed the policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below.

#### Interest rate risk

The Company is charged interest on its long-term intercompany loans payable at a fixed rate of interest, therefore the interest rate risk is deemed low with minimal exposure.

#### Liquidity risk

The Group holds the responsibility for the Company's liquidity risk. Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors of the Group, who have built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the Group's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity requirements. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. The Group actively monitors compliance with its covenants relating to the Group term loans.

#### Foreign currency risk

The Company has an AUD\$88.9 million intercompany loan from SG Global Bidco Limited, denominated in AUD. The Directors' intention continues to be to mitigate the effects of its exposure to foreign currency fluctuations on its investment in EDU Holdings SPV Pty Limited, a company based in Australia. It hedges the foreign exchange exposure on the intercompany loan using a fair value hedge. All remaining intercompany debtors and creditors are with other Group companies predominantly based in the UK and are denominated in Pound Sterling, therefore carrying low foreign currency risk.

# EDU UK MANAGEMENT SERVICES LIMITED DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONT'D) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

The Company made no political donations or incurred any political expenditure during the year (2020: £nil).

#### CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS

The Company made no charitable contributions during the year (2020: £nil).

#### GOING CONCERN

The global economy has been and remains affected by the Covid-19 pandemic and the emergence of new variants. The Company's Directors are actively engaged in regularly monitoring the changes in all national and local government issued guidance and regulation. It is not currently possible to accurately determine how long the outbreak and associated disruption will continue. Whilst the Company's operation is not directly affected by the pandemic, the performance of a number of its investments are more directly impacted and the Directors continue to monitor the effect that a change in performance of these investments would have on the results of the Company. The Company is keeping its resource levels and investments under close review in order to respond as flexibly as possible as the situation evolves. The Board is confident that its sound financial and market position, together with its proactive management of the impact of the outbreak, will ensure that the Group will manage through the situation and will emerge strongly.

The Directors have assessed the situation regarding the conflict in Ukraine and currently this is having minimal impact on the activities of the Company's trading subsidiaries, as neither Russia, Belarus, or Ukraine are key source markets for students nor does the Group place significant reliance on these regions for staff or other business resources.

Accordingly, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

#### EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

Events between the balance sheet date and the date the financial statements were issued are disclosed in Note 20.

### **AUDIT EXEMPTION**

For the year ending 31 December 2021, the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

N Williams Director

6 September 2022

# EDU UK MANAGEMENT SERVICES LIMITED STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

# STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board

N Williams Director

6 September 2022

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	2021	2020
		£'000	(Restated)* £'000
Turnover		1,830	2,309
Other operating income		2,679	139,524
Administrative expenses		(2,122)	(2,605)
Operating profit		2,387	139,228
Impairment	2	(142,654)	(51,959)
Depreciation and amortisation		(245)	(240)
Finance costs	3	(4,795)	(4,805)
(Loss) / Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		(145,307)	82,224
Tax (charge) / credit	4	(662)	165
(Loss) / Profit for the financial year		(145,969)	82,389
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) / PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		(145,969)	82,389

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

<sup>\*</sup> The comparative information has been restated as a result of the prior period adjustment as discussed in Note 18

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION				
	Note	2021	2020	2019
			(Restated)*	(Restated)*
		£'000	£'000	£'000
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Investments	5	268,431	373,238	367,364
Intangible assets	6	-	1,223	-
Right-of-use assets	7	743	981	-
Deferred tax assets	8	807	1,469	1,304
		269,981	376,911	368,668
CURRENT ASSETS				
Debtors	9	2,577	1,866	73,449
Cash at bank and in hand		632	2,353	404
		3,209	4,219	73,853
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Trade and other creditors	10	(120,106)	(78,698)	(287,416)
Provisions	12	(1,849)	(7,573)	-
Lease liability	13	(249)	(251)	-
		(122,204)	(86,522)	(287,416)
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		(118,995)	(82,303)	(213,563)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		150,986	294,608	155,105
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Trade and other creditors	11	(57,976)	(56,345)	-
Provisions	12	(1,009)	(47)	(45)
Lease liability	13	(521)	(767)	-
		(59,506)	(57,159)	(45)
NET ASSETS		91,480	237,449	155,060
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called up share capital	14	-	-	-
Share premium		234,841	234,841	234,841
Profit and loss account		(143,361)	2,608	(79,781)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		91,480	237,449	155,060

For the year ending 31 December 2021 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

### Directors' responsibilities:

- the members have not required the Company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- the Directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of the Financial Statements

These financial statements of EDU UK Management Services Limited, Company Registration Number 07285370, on pages 6 to 23 were approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by:

N Williams Director 6 September 2022

<sup>\*</sup> The comparative information has been restated and an additional statement of financial position has been presented as at the beginning of the preceding period as a result of the prior period adjustments as discussed in Note 18

# **STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY** for the year ended 31 December 2021

2021	Share capital	Share Premium	Profit and loss account	Total Equity
	£'000	£,000	£'000	£,000
Balance at 1 January 2021- As restated*	-	234,841	2,608	237,449
Loss for the year	-	-	(145,969)	(145,969)
Balance at 31 December 2021	-	234,841	(143,361)	91,480
2020	Share capital	Share Premium	Profit and loss account	Total Equity
	£'000	£,000	£'000	£,000
Balance at 1 January 2020 - As restated *	-	234,841	(79,781)	155,060
Profit for the year	-	-	82,389	82,389
Balance at 31 December 2020	-	234,841	2,608	237,449

<sup>\*</sup> The comparative information has been restated as a result of the prior period adjustment as discussed in Note 18

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### 1.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

EDU UK Management Services Limited is a company incorporated and domiciled in the UK. The principal accounting policies, which have been applied consistently throughout the year, are set out below.

#### 1.2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

#### Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ('FRS 101') on the historical cost basis.

In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of UK-adopted international accounting standards ('Adopted IFRS') but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with the Companies Act 2006.

In these financial statements the Company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- a cash flow statement and related notes;
- the requirements of IAS 38 Intangible Assets and has, therefore, not disclosed comparative period reconciliations for intangible assets;
- the requirements of IAS 24 Related Party Transactions and has, therefore, not disclosed transactions between the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries;
- disclosure requirements concerning situations when an entity has not applied a new IFRS that has been issued but is not yet effective;
- a statement of compliance with IFRS (a statement of compliance with FRS 101 is provided instead); and
- certain disclosures required by IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement and the disclosures required by IFRS 7 Financial Instrument Disclosures.

#### Standards, interpretations and amendments effective from 1 January 2021

There are no amendments to accounting standards, or IFRIC interpretations that are effective for the year ended 31 December 2021 which have had a material impact on the Company.

#### Prior period restatement

In April 2021 the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) issued an agenda decision on the treatment of configuration and customisation costs for Software as a Service (SaaS). Following the issuance of the IFRIC guidance, the Company elected to change its accounting policy to expense all configuration costs in the period in which they are incurred. Costs of modifying software are capitalised where they meet the recognition criteria in IAS 37 which includes the ability to demonstrate control. As required by IAS 8, this change in policy has been applied retrospectively.

More information can be found in Note 18.

### 1.3 GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements contain information about EDU UK Management Services Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The Company is exempt under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements as it and its subsidiary undertakings are included within the consolidated financial statements of the Group headed by SG Global Topco Limited. The consolidated financial statements of SG Global Topco Limited are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are available to the public and may be obtained from Brighton Study Centre, 1 Billinton Way, Brighton, East Sussex, BN1 4LF.

### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

#### 1.4 TAXATION INCLUDING DEFERRED TAX

Corporation tax, where payable, is provided on taxable profits at the current rate. Deferred tax is provided on all temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the statement of comprehensive income. Deferred tax assets and liabilities have not been discounted.

#### 1.5 TURNOVER

Turnover represents the value of management services invoiced to subsidiaries and fellow group companies, net of Value Added Tax. The Company's activities consist of that of an intermediate holding and management services company.

#### 1.6 INVESTMENTS

In the Company's financial statements, investments in subsidiary undertakings are stated at cost less any impairment. Assets that have an indefinite useful life are tested for impairment where there is a trigger event. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying value exceeds its recoverable amount, which is considered to be the higher of its value in use and fair value less costs to sell. In order to assess impairment, assets are grouped into the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows.

### 1.7 INTANGIBLES

#### Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets acquired separately are recorded at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method is reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period, with any changes in these accounting estimates being accounted for on a prospective basis.

#### Internally-generated intangible assets

An internally-generated intangible asset arising from software and course development is recognised if, and only if, all of the following have been demonstrated:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to
  use or sell the intangible asset; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The amount initially recognised for internally-generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above. Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

The following useful lives have been determined for internally generated intangible assets:

Software Development

3-5 years

Course Development

3 years

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

#### 1.8 LEASES

The Company as lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets (such as laptops, photocopiers, small items of office furniture and telephones). For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date:
- The amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
- The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed
  residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an
  unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case
  a revised discount rate is used).
- A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease
  liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a
  revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the Company incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under IAS 37. To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of-use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfer's ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the balance sheet.

The Company applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the 'tangible fixed assets' policy.

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

#### 1.8 LEASES (CONT'D)

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line "Administrative expenses" in profit or loss.

As a practical expedient, IFRS 16 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Company has elected to apply this to leases of student accommodation and motor vehicles only. For contracts that contain a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease components.

#### The Company as lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for the head lease and the sub-lease as two separate contracts. The sub-lease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease. Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the amount of the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Company's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

#### Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions Amendment

In response to the Covid-19 coronavirus pandemic, the International Accounting Standards Board has issued amendments to IFRS 16 Leases to allow lessees not to account for rent concessions as lease modifications if they are a direct consequence of Covid-19 and the following conditions are met:

- the change in lease payments results in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change;
- any reduction in lease payments affects only payments due on or before 30 June 2022; and
- there is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease.

The Company has chosen to apply the practical expedient to all rent concessions that meet the conditions in the amendment.

#### 1.9 PROVISIONS

Provisions are measured at the value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date. If material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at rates that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money.

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

#### 1.10 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING

#### a) Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are recognised at fair value. The gain or loss on remeasurement to fair value is recognised immediately in profit or loss. However, where derivatives qualify for hedge accounting, recognition of any resultant gain or loss depends on the nature of the item being hedged (see below).

#### b) Cash flow hedges

Where a derivative financial instrument is designated as a hedge of the variability in cash flows of a recognised asset or liability, or a highly probable forecast transaction, the effective part of any gain or loss on the derivative financial instrument is recognised directly in the hedging reserve. Any ineffective portion of the hedge is recognised immediately in the profit and loss account.

#### c) Fair value hedges

Where a derivative financial instrument is designated as a hedge of variability in fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment, all changes in the fair value of the derivative are recognised immediately in the income statement. The carrying value of the hedged item is adjusted by the change in fair value that is attributable to the risk being hedged (even if it is normally carried at cost or amortised cost) and any gains or losses on re-measurement are recognised immediately in the income statement (even if those gains would normally be recognised in reserves).

The Company uses a loan as a hedge of its exposure to foreign exchange risk on its investments in foreign subsidiaries. Refer to Note 15 for more details.

### d) Hedge of a net investment

Gains or losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge are recognised as Other Comprehensive Income while any gains or losses relating to the ineffective portion are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. On disposal of the foreign operation, the cumulative value of any such gains or losses recorded in equity is transferred to the statement of profit or loss.

#### 1.11 SHARE CAPITAL AND SHARE PREMIUM

Ordinary shares issued are shown as share capital at nominal value. The premium received on the issuance of shares in excess of the nominal value is shown as share premium within shareholders' equity.

### 1.12 GOING CONCERN

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development and position, are set out in the Principal Risks and Uncertainties section of the Strategic Report on page 2 and in the Directors' Report on page 4.

After making enquiries, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

#### 1.13 FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded in GBP at the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from such transactions are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except when deferred in equity as qualifying cash flow hedges. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date and any exchange differences are taken to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Foreign exchange gains and losses relating to foreign currency loans and other foreign exchange adjustments are included within finance income and expenses.

#### 1.14 ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS

There are no amendments to accounting standards, or IFRIC interpretations that are effective for the year ended 31 December 2021 which have had a material impact on the Company, other than those discussed in Note 1.2.

# 2. OPERATING LOSS / (PROFIT)

The following charges are included within cost of sales, administrative costs and depreciation and amortisation:

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	245	240
Impairment of investments (Note 5)	142,654	51,959
Employee benefit expense (Note 16)	707	689
3. FINANCE COSTS	2021 £'000	2020 £`000
	£,000	£ 000
Unwinding of discount on provisions	746	958
Interest expense on lease liabilities	31	52
Interest expense – intercompany loans	4,018	3,795
	4,795	4,805
4. TAXATION		
Analysis of tax (charge) / credit in the year		
	2021	2020
Current tax	£'000	£,000
UK corporation tax on losses for the year	<u> </u>	
Total current tax charge	-	-
	2021	2020
Deferred tax (Note 8)	£'000	£,000
Deferred tax (charge) / credit:		
Current year over provision	190	168
Prior year under provision	(852)	(3)
Total deferred tax (charge) / credit	(662)	165
Total tax (charge) / credit to the Statement of Comprehensive Income	(662)	165

### 4.TAXATION (CONT'D)

Reconciliation of effective tax rat	29
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Reconciliation of effective tax rates	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
(Loss) / Profit on ordinary activities before tax	(145,307)	82,224
(Loss) / Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00%	27,608	15,623
Effects of: Investment impairment	<u>-</u>	9,872
Items not taxable or deductible	(26,554)	(26,645)
Effect of group relief	(864)	982
Prior year tax losses recognised	(852)	3_
Total current tax (credit) / charge	(662)	(165)

The tax rate is the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK at 19%.

#### 5. INVESTMENTS

	Investments in subsidiaries £'000
Cost	
At 1 January 2021	373,238
Additions	40,233
FX Revaluation	(2,386)
Impairment	(142,654)
At 31 December 2021	268,431
Net book value at 31 December 2021	268,431
Net book value at 31 December 2020	373,238

During the year, the Company invested additional amounts into EDU Holdings SPV Pty Limited (£32,671,000) and EDU US Holdeo Inc. (£7,562,000).

The Company evaluates its investments in subsidiary undertakings annually for any indicators of impairment. The Company considers the relationship between the number of new enrolment students and the carrying value of its investments, among other factors, when reviewing for indicators of impairment.

The ongoing Covid-19 pandemic led to the Global business experiencing a reduction in the number of new students. In addition, the approach taken by the ANZ governments in response to Covid-19 has impacted demand across the region with the adoption of stricter border closure control, with recovery in the ANZ operating segment expected to take longer. The North America segment has also been impacted by a lower continuing student body.

As a result of the annual impairment review undertaken, the Company has recognised an impairment charge of £138,000,000 in the year in respect of its investment in EDU Holdings SPV Pty Limited (2020: £51,959,000), £1,533,000 in respect of its investment in EDU US Holdco Inc. (2020: £nil), and £3,121,000 in respect of its investment in Study Group Canada Higher Education Inc (2020: £nil). The Directors believe that the carrying value of the remaining investments at year end is supported by their underlying assets, and therefore no further impairment has been recognised.

# 5.INVESTMENTS (CONT'D)

Net book value at 31 December 2020

A summary of the Company's direct investments at the balance sheet date is as follows:

Name of Entity	Country of Incorporation	Nature of Business	Ownership 2021 %	Ownership 2020 %
Insendi Limited	United Kingdom	Trading	100	100
Study Group Holdings UK Limited	United Kingdom	Holding company	100	100
EDU Holdings SPV Pty Limited	Australia	Holding company	100	100
EDU US Holdco Inc.	USA	Holding company	100	100
Study Group Canada Higher Education Limited	Canada	Trading	100	100
6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS				
COST		Cou Developme		e Total
2021		£'0	00 £'00	0 £'000
As at 1 January 2021			223	- 1,223
Restatement (Note 18)		-,	-	
As at 1 January 2021 restated		1,	223	- 1,223
Transfers		(1,2	223)	- (1,223)
As at 31 December 2021			-	-
ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION				
As at 1 January 2021			_	- (41)
Restatement (Note 18)			-	- 41
As at 1 January 2021 restated			-	
Charge for the year As at 31 December 2021		· <del>****</del>		<u> </u>
As at 51 December 2021			-	<u> </u>
Net book value at 31 December 2021				-
COST		Cou Developme		e Total
2020		£'0	00°£ 00	0 £'000
As at 1 January 2020			- 20	
Restatement (Note 18)			- (203	3) (203)
As at 1 January 2020 restated			_	
Additions			,223	- 1,223
As at 31 December 2020			223	- 1,223
ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION				
As at 1 January 2020			- (10	(10)
Restatement (Note 18)		_	- 1	
As at 1 January 2020 restated			-	
Charge for the year			-	<u></u>
As at 31 December 2020			•	

1,223

1,223

### 6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONT'D)

Course development intangible assets have been transferred to another Group company in the year in accordance with the nature of the courses developed. Software includes any software purchased or developed internally from which future economic benefits are expected. Such costs are not treated as a realised loss for the purpose of determining the Company's distributable profits as the costs meet the conditions requiring them to be treated as an asset in accordance with IAS 38.

Amortisation is included within 'Depreciation and amortisation' in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

#### 7. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

	Land an	d buildings
	2021	2020
COST	£'000	£'000
At I January	1,221	279
Additions	7	1,221
Revaluations	279	
At 31 December	1,507	1,500
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION		
At I January	(519)	(279)
Charge for the year	(245)	(240)
At 31 December	(764)	(519)
Net book value at 31 December	743	981

The Company's right-of-use asset relates to the Group's head office building located in London. Additions in the prior year related to the new lease agreement for the office, which was renewed during the year with a lease term ending in 2024.

The total cash outflow for the lease in the year amounted to £269,000 (2020: £269,000).

During the year there were no changes in lease payments that arose from Covid-19 rent concessions (2020: none).

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is presented in Note 13.

### Amounts recognised in the profit and loss

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
	<b>2</b>	2 000
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	245	240
Interest expense on lease liabilities	31	52
	276	292

### 8. DEFERRED TAX ASSET

6. DEFERRED IAA ASSEL		
	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,469	1,304
(Charge)/credit to the P&L:		
Unused tax losses	(1,105)	3
Change in tax rate from 19% to 25%	464	153
Fixed assets	(21)	8
Accruals and provisions	<del>_</del>	1
Balance at the end of the year	807	1,469
	2021	2020
	£'000	£,000
Deferred tax assets relate to the following:		
Tax losses carried forward	803	1,450
Fixed assets	(8)	10
Accruals and provisions	12_	9
	807	1,469
	<del></del>	

The UK tax rate will go up from the current 19% to 25% from 1 April 2023. As the deferred tax balances as at 31 December 2021 are likely to reverse after 1 April 2023, these balances are being recognised at 25%.

The Company has unrecognised deferred tax assets relating to historical tax losses that are unlikely to reverse in the foreseeable future, these amount to £2,791,000 (2020: £2,791,000).

# 9. TRADE AND OTHE RECEIVABLES DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,500	1,781
Prepayments and accrued income	77	85
	2,577	1,866
10. TRADE AND OTHER CREDITORS DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade and other payables	-	13
Other current liabilities	573	441
Amounts owed to group undertakings	119,533	78,244
	120,106	78,698

# 11. TRADE AND OTHER CREDITORS DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	2021	2020
	£'000	£,000
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Amounts owed to group undertakings	57,976_	56,345
	57,976	56,345
	<del></del> _	

Long term intercompany loans have a term of 9 years ending 31 May 2028. Interest is charged at a fixed rate of interest at 8%.

### 12. PROVISIONS

2021 Movement in provisions:	Contingent consideration £'000	Property £'000	Total £'000
As at 1 January 2021	7,573	47	7,620
Additional provision in the year	-	8	8
Utilisation of provision	(2,837)	-	(2,837)
Unwinding of Discount	746	~	746
Release of provision	(2,679)		(2,679)
As at 31 December 2021	2,803	55	2,858
Current	1,850	-	1,849
Non-Current	953	55	1,009
	2,803	55	2,858
2020 Movement in provisions:	Contingent consideration £'000	Property £'000	Total £'000
As at 1 January 2020		45	45
Additional provision in the year	6,817	-	6,817
Utilisation of provision	(200)	-	(200)
Unwinding of Discount	956	2	958
As at 31 December 2020	7,573	47	7,620
Current	7,573	_	7,573
Non-Current	7,373	- 47	7,373 47
Non-Current	7,573	47	7,620
	1314	Δ,	/ 6 /0

Contingent consideration relates to Insendi which was acquired by the Company in February 2020, payable based on various targets, of which £2,837,000 has been paid in the year to 31 December 2021 (2020: £200,000), £746,000 recognised in respect of the unwinding of the discount (2020: £956,000), with a £2,679,000 write down of the provision to fair value based on revised terms and latest forecasts (2020: £nil). A £2,803,000 provision remains at 31 December 2021 (2020: £7,573,000) of which £1,850,000 is expected to be paid within 12 months.

Property provisions predominantly relate to dilapidation provisions on the leased property which will be held for the duration of the lease which expires in 2024.

#### 13. LEASE LIABILITIES

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Maturity analysis:		
Year 1	271	282
Year 2	269	269
Year 3	269	269
Year 4	-	269
	809	1,089
Less: unearned interest	(39)	(71)
	770	1,018
Analysed as:		
Non-current	521	767
Current	249	251
	770	1,018

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities. Lease contracts are managed by the Group's property and operations departments, and the impact of lease liabilities on future forecast cash flows are monitored within the Group's treasury function.

#### 14. SHARE CAPITAL

	2021		2020	
	Number of shares	£	Number of shares	£
Ordinary shares authorised, allotted and issued of £1 each	3	3	3	3

#### 15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's policies and strategies in relation to risk and financial instruments are explained in the Directors' Report. Accounting policies used to account for financial instruments are detailed in Note 1.

### Fair value hedge

In the year and prior year the Company had a fair value hedge using the AUD \$88.9 million term loan to hedge the Company's investments in foreign operations. The hedge is deemed 100% effective up to the value of the loan.

#### 16. EMPLOYEES

	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Staff costs during the year:		
Wages and salaries	606	598
Social security costs	95	66
Superannuation and other pension costs	6	25
	707	689
The average monthly number of employees during the year was as follows	Number	Number
Management	1	2

#### Directors' remuneration

The Directors of the Company are considered to be key management personnel who are responsible for the day-to-day management of the Group's affairs and who perform services across the Group. The Group has undertaken a reassessment of Directors' qualifying services across the Group and has noted that the Company's Directors are not specifically remunerated for their services to the Company. Accordingly Directors' remuneration is deemed to be £nil (2020: £nil). Total Directors' remuneration is disclosed in the consolidated Group accounts of SG Global Topco Limited.

# 17. ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING AND CONTROLLING PARTY

The immediate parent undertaking of the Company is EDU UK Intermediate Limited.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Ardian LBO Fund VI B S.L.P, a Limited Partnership with a separate legal identity registered and resident in France, with registered office at 20 place Vendôme, 75 001 Paris, France.

The parent company of the largest consolidated group is SG Global Topco Limited. The consolidated accounts are available from 1 Billinton Way, Brighton, BN1 4LF.

#### 18. PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENT

The Statement of Financial Position has been restated for the comparative period, and an additional statement has been presented as at the beginning of the preceding period, in relation to other intangible assets, as follows:

In April 2021 the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) issued an agenda decision on the treatment of configuration and customisation costs related to Software as a Service (SaaS) arrangements. Following the issuance of the IFRIC guidance, the Group elected to change its accounting policy to expense costs previously capitalised related to configuration or customisations where the Group does not have control over the software code. Customisation costs where the Group controls the software code continue to be capitalised in line with the guidance contained in IAS 38. As required by IAS 8, this change in policy has been applied retrospectively, resulting in an adjustment to closing other intangible assets of £325,000 in 2020 and £193,000 in 2019.

As a result opening retained earnings for the prior period has been restated.

# 18. PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENT (CONT'D)

The following table summarises the impact of the prior period adjustments on the financial statements of the Company.

	2020			2019		
	Original	Restate -ment	Revised	Original	Restate -ment	Revised
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Statement of Comprehensive Income						
Opening retained earnings	(79,588)	(193)	(79,781)			
Administrative expenses	(2,433)	(172)	(2,605)			
Depreciation and amortisation	(281)	41	(240)			
Retained profit for the year	82,521	(132)	82,389			
Closing retained earnings	2,933	(325)	2,608			
Other shareholder funds	234,841	_	234,841			
Total shareholder funds	237,774	(325)	237,449	155,253	(193)	155,060
Statement of Financial Position						
Other intangible assets	1,548	(325)	1,223	193	(193)	_
Other net assets	236,226		236,226	155,060	-	155,060
Net assets	237,774	(325)	237,449	155,253	(193)	155,060

# 19. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption in IAS 24 from the requirement to disclose transactions between the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries.

# 20. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

There were no significant events that are required to be disclosed occurring between the Balance Sheet date and the date of signing of these financial statements.