

Company registration number 05037242 (England and Wales)

INTER-ED UK LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

INTER-ED UK LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Ms F Riaz
Mrs T Riaz-Rashid

Company number 05037242

Registered office University House
55 East Road
London
N1 6AH

Auditor Kallis & Partners
Mountview Court
1148 High Road
Whetstone
London
N20 0RA

Business address University House
55 East Road
London
N1 6AH

INTER-ED UK LIMITED

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INTER-ED UK LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is the provision of facilities and services in connection with education.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Ms F Riaz

Mrs T Riaz-Rashid

Auditor

Kallis & Partners were appointed auditor to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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 the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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 accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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 are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

.....
Mrs T Riaz-Rashid
Director

29/11/23
Date:

INTER-ED UK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

Inter-Ed UK Limited t/a The City College is a company limited by shares and a registered Higher Education provider with the OfS - Office for Students

The college offers course in in Business, DET - Diploma in Education & Training, Hospitality Management and Tourism management awarded by Pearson for which the college has been an approved centre for over 10 years. The college also offers the Acupuncture course and currently is the only college in London accredited by BAAB – British Acupuncture Accreditation Board. The College has achieved excellent student outcomes, particularly the levels of student satisfaction on teaching, assessment and feedback, and academic support which are exceptionally high.

The college established a Board of Governors in 2019 to oversee all of its operations.

The Board of Governors is responsible for the oversight of The City College subject to the ultimate commercial and legal authority of the Board of Directors. The Board advises and oversees the directors and committees of the college on matters which include but do not exhaust educational standards and quality, strategy, risk, resourcing, employment, and regulatory body matters.

Among other duties the Board of Governors will ensure that students:

- are supported to access, succeed in, and progress from, higher education.
- receive a high quality academic experience, and their interests are protected while they study or in the event of college, campus or course closure.
- are able to progress into employment or further study, and their qualifications hold their value over time.
- receive value for money: intrinsic, lifetime prospects, protection and transparency for taxpayers.

The Board of Directors acknowledges that the Board of Governors has oversight of academic and related matters, and that the Board of Directors will keep its commercial and legal responsibilities separate from the academic decisions overseen by the Board of Governors and generated by the committees and officers of the college. The Board of Governors has decision-making powers within its remit. The Board of Governors has collective responsibility within its remit.

Core values of higher education

The Board of Governors commits to the core values of higher education which include:

- Autonomy as the best guarantee of quality and reputation.
- Academic freedom and high-quality research, scholarship and teaching.
- Protecting the collective student interest through good governance.
- The publication of accurate and transparent information that is publicly accessible.
- The achievement of equality of opportunity and diversity throughout the institution.
- The principle that higher education should be available to all those who are able to benefit from it.
- Full and transparent accountability for public funding.

Elements of governance

The Board of Governors is unambiguously and collectively accountable for institutional activities, taking all final decisions on matters of fundamental concern within its remit.

The Board protects institutional reputation by being assured that clear regulations, policies and procedures that adhere to legislative and regulatory requirements are properly approved, ethical in nature, and followed.

The Board ensures institutional sustainability by working with senior management to set the institutional mission and strategy. In addition, it needs to be assured that steps are being taken to deliver them and that there are effective systems of control and risk management.

INTER-ED UK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

The Board receives assurance that academic governance is effective by working with the Academic Board, its subcommittees and other working groups of the college.

The Board works with senior management to be assured that in external and collaborative ventures effective control and due diligence take place.

The Board promotes equality and diversity throughout the institution, including in its own operation.

The Board ensures that governance structures and processes are effective by referencing them against recognised standards of good practice.

The members of the Board are actively looking to recruit new members to head the Audit and Remuneration Committee which will be operational towards the end of the new financial year.

Value for money

The Board of Governors ensures that there are adequate and effective arrangements operate to ensure any public funds received are effectively managed, in line with the conditions of grant and the principles of regularity, propriety and value for money, and to protect the interests of taxpayers and other stakeholders. This also applies to any funds passed to another entity for the provision of facilities or learning and teaching, or for research to be undertaken. The college is committed to achieving Value for Money from all its activities through the best use of the resources available to achieve the desired output and maximise the benefit achieved from that output, in the interest of students, taxpayers and other stakeholders.

INTER-ED UK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF INTERNAL CONTROLS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

The internal control arrangements ensure that public funds received are spent consistently and in strict accordance with the purposes for which those funds were given. The College's governance framework has built-in checks to ensure regularity, propriety and Value for Money achieved by the appropriate segregation of duties, so that no single individual has unfettered power. Internal control is scrutinised by the BoG

The College ensures that regularity is maintained for all items of expenditure and receipts to which are dealt with following the UK Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

The BoG is responsible for ensuring that the College has a sound system of internal controls in place to maintain an appropriate risk management framework and risk management tools (such as a risk register) to manage various risks affecting the sustainability of the College's operation. The BoG is also responsible for evaluating the effectiveness of the internal control in place for risk identification, risk evaluation and the management review of the effectiveness of the arrangement. The BoG will take remedial actions for any weakness and failure.

Risk assessment and internal control are embedded in our ongoing operations. The College's internal control system is risk-based in that it includes an evaluation of the likelihood and impact of any risk becoming a reality. The Board of Directors directly oversee the College's administration and financial management. The College has an organisation chart which clearly demonstrates the roles and responsibilities of each department and supported by the admin staff.

Risk Assessment

The college has gone through a critical time in the last three years as have many other higher education institutions. Risk management is an ongoing process which has been maintained and monitored continuously.

During the financial year, there were significant pressures due to inflation, high energy costs and higher interest rates. The expenses have progressively increased, however, the Board of Directors of the college is pleased to report that the college is in a financially sustainable position. This provides security to the students and enables the college to continue all of its programme uninterrupted. The demand for our courses has remained strong from UK domiciled students from a wide range of backgrounds.

The forecasted growth in student numbers is expected to result in a higher income level for the subsequent years as well as increase in expenditure which will also go up, although at a lower rate.

The college has an approved Student Protection Plan which sets out student's expectations from the college and provides them with protection if the college has failed to meet its obligations. The Students Protection Plan is published on the college website.

The Strategic Plan has been closely aligned with the college's widening participation ambitions.

The College is in a financially strong position in terms of liquidity where it expects to be able to meet all of its short- and long-term liabilities in the foreseeable future.

Senior Staff Pay

The Office for Students (OfS) require providers to have regards to the 'higher education senior staff remuneration code published by the Committee of University Chairs (CUC). For the accounting year ended on 30 June 2023, the Board of Directors can confirm that there were no staff, including the Directors who had a total remuneration of over £100,000 per annum.

INTER-ED UK LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF INTER-ED UK LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Inter-Ed UK Limited (the "company") for the year ended 30 June 2023 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 1A *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2023 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and the provisions available for small entities, in the circumstances set out in note 12 to the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information including the Statement of Corporate Governance and Internal Controls and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

INTER-ED UK LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF INTER-ED UK LIMITED

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the director's report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Opinion on other matters required by the Office for Students ("OFS")

In our opinion in all material respect

- funds from whatever source administered by the company for specific purposes have been properly applied to those purposes and managed in accordance with relevant legislation
- funds provided by the OFS have been applied in accordance with the Terms and Conditions of Funding and any other terms and conditions attached to them.
- The requirements of the OFS's accounts direction have been met.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report. We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the OFS requires us to report to you if, in our opinion :

The Company's OFS grant and fee income , as disclosed in the note to the accounts, has been materially mistated.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

INTER-ED UK LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF INTER-ED UK LIMITED

As part of our planning process :

- We enquired of management the systems and controls the company has in place, the areas of the financial statements that are mostly susceptible to the risk of irregularities and fraud, and whether there was any known, suspected or alleged fraud. The company did not inform us of any known, suspected or alleged fraud.
- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to the company. We determined that the following were most relevant: FRS 102, and Companies Act 2006.
- We considered the incentives and opportunities that exist in the company, including the extent of management bias, which present a potential for irregularities and fraud to be perpetuated, and tailored our risk assessment accordingly.
- Using our knowledge of the company, together with the discussions held with the company at the planning stage, we formed a conclusion on the risk of misstatement due to irregularities including fraud and tailored our procedures according to this risk assessment.

The key procedures we undertook to detect irregularities including fraud during the course of the audit included:

- Identifying and testing journal entries and the overall accounting records, in particular those that were significant and unusual.
- Reviewing the financial statement disclosures and determining whether accounting policies have been appropriately applied.
- *Reviewing and challenging the assumptions and judgements used by management in their significant accounting estimates, in particular in relation to valuation of assets and depreciation.*
- *Assessing the extent of compliance, or lack of, with the relevant laws and regulations in particular those licenses that are central to the entity's ability to continue in operation. This includes compliance with the requirements of the OFS Accounts Direction.*
- *Testing key revenue lines, for evidence of management bias.*
- *Performing a physical verification of key assets.*
- *Obtaining third-party confirmation of material bank and loan balances.*
- *Documenting and verifying all significant related party balances and transactions.*
- *Reviewing documentation such as the company board minutes, correspondence with solicitors, for discussions of irregularities including fraud.*

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. The primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of irregularities and fraud rests with the directors.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.



Chris Pieri
Senior Statutory Auditor
For and on behalf of Kallis & Partners

Date: *29/11/2023*

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Mountview Court
1148 High Road
Whetstone
London
N20 0RA

INTER-ED UK LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover	3	1,152,582	794,831
Administrative expenses		(1,274,477)	(987,831)
Other operating income		24,563	12,388
Operating loss		<u>(97,332)</u>	<u>(180,612)</u>
Interest receivable and similar income		1,966	-
Interest payable and similar expenses		-	(20)
Loss before taxation		<u>(95,366)</u>	<u>(180,632)</u>
Taxation		387	(287)
Loss for the financial year		<u><u>(94,979)</u></u>	<u><u>(180,919)</u></u>

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

INTER-ED UK LIMITED

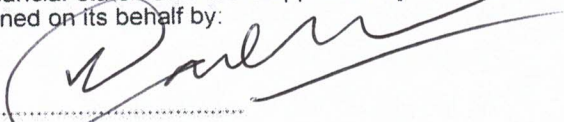
BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2023

	Notes	2023		2022	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	6		23,395		27,453
Current assets					
Debtors	7	216,527		166,799	
Cash at bank and in hand		437,302		488,487	
		<u>653,829</u>		<u>655,286</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(262,081)</u>		<u>(172,230)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>391,748</u>		<u>483,056</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			415,143		510,509
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax liability		<u>4,516</u>	<u>(4,516)</u>	<u>4,903</u>	<u>(4,903)</u>
Net assets			<u>410,627</u>		<u>505,606</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			50,000		50,000
Profit and loss reserves			<u>360,627</u>		<u>455,606</u>
Total equity			<u>410,627</u>		<u>505,606</u>

These financial statements have been prepared 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 29.11.23 and are signed on its behalf by:


Mrs T Riaz-Rashid
Director
Accountable officer


Mr U Clarke
Chair of Board of Governors

Company registration number 05037242 (England and Wales)

INTER-ED UK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Notes	2023 £	£	2022 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash absorbed by operations	11		(91,103)		(92,273)
Interest paid			-		(20)
Income taxes refunded			38,531		1
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Net cash outflow from operating activities			(52,572)		(92,292)
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(579)		(2,065)	
Interest received		1,966		-	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities			1,387		(2,065)
Net cash used in financing activities			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
			-		-
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents			(51,185)		(94,357)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			488,487		582,844
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			437,302		488,487
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>

INTER-ED UK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 July 2021	50,000	636,525	686,525
Year ended 30 June 2022:			
Loss and total comprehensive income	-	(180,919)	(180,919)
Balance at 30 June 2022	50,000	455,606	505,606
Year ended 30 June 2023:			
Loss and total comprehensive income	-	(94,979)	(94,979)
Balance at 30 June 2023	50,000	360,627	410,627

INTER-ED UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Inter-Ed UK Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is University House, 55 East Road, London, N1 6AH.

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

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

During the year ended 30 June 2023 there was an increase in sales by 45% which led to a reduction in losses before tax by 47.2%. Despite the losses the Company has maintained a positive working capital for £391,748 and controlled its expenditure.

The current economic conditions, together with post Brexit uncertainties present increased risks to all businesses. In response to such conditions, the directors have carefully considered these risks including an assessment on future trading projection for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements, and the extent to which they might affect the preparation of the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Based on the assessment, the directors consider that the company maintains an appropriate level of liquidity, sufficient to meet the demands of the business including any capital and servicing obligations and external debt liabilities. The directors are confident that the number of students attending existing and new educational classes will continue to rise and will lead to an improved profitability and liquidity.

In addition, the company's assets are assessed for recoverability on a regular basis, and the directors consider that the company is not exposed to losses on these assets which would affect their decision to adopt the going concern basis.

At the time of approving the financial statements the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and that there are no material uncertainties that lead to significant doubts upon the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Thus the directors have continued to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents tuition fees receivable net of VAT in the year during which the related academic services are provided.

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.

INTER-ED UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% per annum, reducing balance basis
Motor vehicles	25% per annum, reducing balance basis

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.

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.

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

INTER-ED UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

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.

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.

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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

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.

INTER-ED UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.12 Leases

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.

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.

1.13 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are 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.

3 Details of Grant and Fee income

Analysis of turnover by principal activities is as follows:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Fee income from non-qualifying courses	364,596	407,201
Fee income for taught awards (exclusive of VAT)	787,985	387,630
	<u>1,152,582</u>	<u>794,831</u>

INTER-ED UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

4 Employees

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

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Academic staff	5	4
Non academic staff	8	8
Total	<u>13</u>	<u>12</u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2023 £	2022 £
Wages and salaries	406,798	355,437
Social security costs	45,894	29,023
Pension costs	7,123	7,141
	<u>459,815</u>	<u>391,601</u>

Emoluments of the managing director, head of college, were as follows:

Wages and salaries	<u>48,000</u>	<u>48,000</u>
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The Managing Director of the Company, also a director, is a full time employee of the Company. The remuneration package consists of basic salary, but no other remuneration or benefit.

For the accounting period ending 30 June 2023, there were no staff, including the Directors, that had a total remuneration of over £100,000. In addition the Company has not paid any severance payments during the financial year.

5 Directors' remuneration

	2023 £	2022 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	<u>96,000</u>	<u>96,000</u>

INTER-ED UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

5 Directors' remuneration

(Continued)

The Directors' salary (and that of the managing director) was subject to the same inflationary factors as other College staff salaries. The policy was agreed by these two individuals in their roles as directors of the company and shareholders. The directors did not receive an increase in their salary or any other taxable or non taxable benefits from the company during the year ended 30 June 2023.

Relationship of Managing Director/director pay and remuneration as a multiple:

The Managing Director's and the other Director's total (of their basic salary) remuneration as a multiple of the median of all staff for the year ended 30 June 2023 is 1.70.

Remuneration amounting to £0 (2022 - £0) has been waived.

6 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 July 2022	221,274	6,898	228,172
Additions	579	-	579
At 30 June 2023	221,853	6,898	228,751
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 July 2022	195,356	5,363	200,719
Depreciation charged in the year	4,253	384	4,637
At 30 June 2023	199,609	5,747	205,356
Carrying amount			
At 30 June 2023	22,244	1,151	23,395
At 30 June 2022	25,918	1,535	27,453

7 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	106,298	42,875
Corporation tax recoverable	-	38,531
Prepayments and accrued income	110,229	85,393
	216,527	166,799

Trade debtors disclosed above are measured at amortised cost.

INTER-ED UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Payments received on account	38,340	42,580
Trade creditors	109,058	60,674
Taxation and social security	56,267	30,582
Other creditors	199	6,557
Accruals and deferred income	58,217	31,837
	<u>262,081</u>	<u>172,230</u>

9 Government grants

The accounting policy adopted for grants is the accrual model.

During the year the company benefitted from £nil (2022- £12,388) of government grants in the form of the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme. In accordance with our accounting policy this credit is included in Other operating income.

10 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases of £517,500 (2022 £690,000).

11 Cash absorbed by operations

	2023	2022
	£	£
Loss for the year after tax	(94,979)	(180,919)
Adjustments for:		
Taxation (credited)/charged	(387)	286
Finance costs	-	20
Investment income	(1,966)	-
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	4,637	5,687
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(88,259)	7,854
Increase in creditors	89,851	74,799
Cash absorbed by operations	<u>(91,103)</u>	<u>(92,273)</u>

12 Non-audit services provided by auditor

In common with many businesses of our size and nature we use our auditor to prepare and submit returns to the tax authorities and assist with the preparation of the financial statements.