

Company number 02209949
(England and Wales)

Account

Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2022

for

**THE ASSOCIATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND
LEARNING PROVIDERS LIMITED**

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**THE ASSOCIATION OF EMPLOYMENT AD
LEARNING PROVIDERS LIMITED**

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for the year ended 30 June 2022**

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**THE ASSOCIATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND
LEARNING PROVIDERS LIMITED**

Company Information
for the year ended 30 June 2022

DIRECTORS:

J M Hickie
I M Bamford
S Blyfield
C P Bosworth
M R Dawe
R J Foulston
D S Gardiner
J C Graham
N K Hay
J A Hyde
D B W Marsh
B S Mcleish
J S Norris
A Ovenden
S M Segal
P Warnock

REGISTERED OFFICE:

2nd Floor
9 Apex Court
Bradley Stoke
Bristol
BS32 4JT

REGISTERED NUMBER:

02209949 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS:

Haines Watts Bristol Ltd
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor
Bath House
Bath Street
Bristol
BS1 6HL

**THE ASSOCIATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND
LEARNING PROVIDERS LIMITED**

**Report of the Independent Auditors to the
Members of The Association of Employment
and
Learning Providers Limited**

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Association of Employment and Learning Providers Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 June 2022 which comprise the Income Statement, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102 '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 2022 and of its surplus 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 Auditors' 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 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 directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Report of the Directors, but, does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in 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.

**Report of the Independent Auditors to the
Members of The Association of Employment
and
Learning Providers Limited**

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

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 Report of the Directors.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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 from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the Report of the Directors.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page two, 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 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.

**Report of the Independent Auditors to the
Members of The Association of Employment
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Auditors' 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 a Report of the Auditors 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the entity by discussion with key personnel and consideration of our experience of this and similar sectors.
- We determined that the most significant laws and regulations which have a direct impact on the form and content of the financial statements of the entity are the Companies Act and UK GAAP, specifically FRS102.
- We determined that the most significant operational laws and regulations for the entity are those governing the education and training sectors and the associated financing of these sectors.
- Based on the results of our risk assessment we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations identified above, with no issues arising. We gained an understanding of the entity's policy and procedures by discussion with key personnel and substantive audit work.
- We assessed the risk of material misstatement in respect of fraud through our planning processes, and no significant risks were identified.
- We considered the risk of fraud through management override and, in response, we incorporated testing of manual journal entries into our audit approach
- Based on the results of our risk assessment we designed our audit procedures to identify and to address material misstatements in relation to fraud.

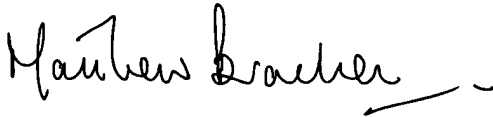
Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

**Report of the Independent Auditors to the
Members of The Association of Employment
and
Learning Providers Limited**

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in a Report of the Auditors and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed



Matthew Bracher BSc FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Haines Watts Bristol Limited
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Bath House
6-8 Bath Street Bristol
BS1 6HL

Date 22 November 2022

**THE ASSOCIATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND
LEARNING PROVIDERS LIMITED**
(REGISTERED NUMBER: 02209949)

**Balance Sheet
30 June 2022**

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible fixed assets	6	12,940	9,623
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	7	417,932	297,729
Cash at bank and in hand		1,151,150	1,016,853
		1,569,082	1,314,582
CREDITORS			
amounts falling due within one year	8	(618,270)	(529,079)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		950,812	785,503
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		963,752	795,126
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	9	-	(16,894)
NET ASSETS		963,752	778,232
RESERVES			
Income and expenditure account		963,752	778,232
		<u>£963,752</u>	<u>£778,232</u>

The 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 22 November 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:

J C Graham



J Hickie



**THE ASSOCIATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND
LEARNING PROVIDERS LIMITED**

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2022**

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

The Association of Employment and Learning Providers is a private company, limited by guarantee, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- The stage of completion of the contract at the end of the period can be measured reliably;
- and

Revenue from membership

The value of the free delegate at the Annual conference is recognised in the year in which it occurs. All other benefits of membership accrue evenly throughout the membership period.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life.

Office Equipment - 33% on cost

Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors, loans from banks and other third parties.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit or loss.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the best estimate, which is an approximation, of the amount the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an 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.

**THE ASSOCIATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND
LEARNING PROVIDERS LIMITED**

**Notes to the Financial Statements -
continued for the year ended 30 June 2022**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, 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. Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the charity's contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted. Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Leased assets: the company as lessee

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired by finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired by hire purchase are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge of the net obligation outstanding in each period.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In preparing these financial statements judgement is required in the recognition of income on contracts. In that the directors need to assess the stage of completion of the contracts in order to apply the revenue recognition accounting policy.

The directors have had to estimate the value of the free delegate places for the Annual Conference in order to apply the revenue recognition policy. No other significant judgements or key assumptions have had to be made by the directors in preparing these financial statements.

4. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 44 (2021 - 38).

5. TAXATION

No liability to UK corporation tax arose for the year ended 30 June 2022. AELP is a not-for-profit company that derives most of its income from members. Any surplus made by the company is used to provide further benefits to members.

**THE ASSOCIATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND
LEARNING PROVIDERS LIMITED**

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 30 June 2022**

6. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS		Office Equipment £
COST		
At 1 July 2021		47,180
Additions		13,381
Disposals		(4,178)
At 30 June 2022		56,383
DEPRECIATION		
At 1 July 2021		37,557
Charge for year		10,064
Eliminated on disposal		(4,178)
At 30 June 2022		43,443
NET BOOK VALUE		
At 30 June 2022		£12,940
At 30 June 2021		£9,623
7. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	342,722	196,295
Other debtors	-	870
Prepayments and accrued income	75,210	100,564
	<u>£417,932</u>	<u>£297,729</u>
8. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	117,004	54,506
Social security and other taxes	114,390	76,975
Accruals and deferred income	386,876	397,598
	<u>£618,270</u>	<u>£529,079</u>
9. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES		
	2022	2021
	£	£
Other provisions	-	£16,894

**THE ASSOCIATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND
LEARNING PROVIDERS LIMITED**

**Notes to the Financial Statements -continued
for the year ended 30 June 2022**

10. COMPANY STATUS

The company is a private company limited by guarantee and consequently does not have share capital. Each of the members is liable to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 toward the assets of the company in the event of liquidation.

11. OTHER FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

At the balance sheet date, the company had total commitment under non-cancellable operating lease expiring within 2-5 years of £77,000 (2021: £11,199)