Company registration number: 5334562

CYFLE SUPPORT SERVICES CYF Trading as CYFLE SUPPORT SERVICES CYF Company limited by guarantee

Unaudited financial statements

31 March 2023



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Directors and other information

Directors

Mr A J Dyke

Rebecca Jane Boyce Watkinson

Mr Darren John Thomas Ellen Louise Williams

Miss Philipa Jane Lauren Buxton (Appointed 9 May 2023)

Company number

5334562

Registered office

31a Penlan Street

Pwllheli Gwynedd LL53 5DE

Business address

31a Penlan Street

Pwllheli Gwynedd LL53 5DE

·Accountant

Arfon Owen Jones ATT

Bryn Pin

Garndolbenmaen

Gwynedd LL51 9SZ

Bankers

Barclays Bank Plc 79 High Street Porthmadog Gwynedd LL49 9EU

Directors report Year ended 31 March 2023

The directors present their report and the unaudited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

Mr A J Dyke
Mrs S R Dyke
Rebecca Jane Boyce Watkinson
Mr Darren John Thomas
Ellen Louise Williams

Small company provisions

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

This report was approved by the board of directors on ... \$6.\\$2072 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr A J Dyke Director

Chartered accountant's report to the board of directors on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements of CYFLE SUPPORT SERVICES CYF Year ended 31 March 2023

As described on the statement of financial position, the directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity and related notes.

You consider that the company is exempt from an audit under the Companies Act 2006. In accordance with your instructions I have compiled these unaudited financial statements in order to assist you to fulfil your statutory responsibilities, from the accounting records and from information and explanations supplied to me.

Arfon Owen Jones ATT

Association of Taxation Technicians

Bryn Pin Garndolbenmaen Gwynedd LL51 9SZ

Date: 30/08/2023

Statement of comprehensive income Year ended 31 March 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover		624,667	480,641
Cost of sales		(5,884)	(4,874)
Gross profit		618,783	475,767
Administrative expenses		(564,917)	(483,740)
Other operating income		-	12,111
Operating profit		53,866	4,138
Interest payable and similar expenses		(38)	(8)
Profit before taxation	6	53,828	4,130
Tax on profit		(7,874)	-
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income		45,954	4,130

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

Statement of financial position 31 March 2023

	2023		2022		
	Note	£	£	£	. £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	7	2,045		2,405	
			2,045		2,405
Current assets					
Debtors	8	79,938		54,603	
Cash at bank and in hand		40,662		18,757	
		120,600		73,360	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	9	(21,368)		(20,442)	
Net current assets			99,232		52,918
Total assets less current liabilities			101,277		55,323
Net assets			101,277		55,323
			101,211		====
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss account			101,277		55,323
Members funds			101,277		55,323

For the year ending 31 March 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

Statement of financial position (continued) 31 March 2023

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 August 2023, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr A J Dyke Director

Company registration number: 5334562

Statement of changes in equity Year ended 31 March 2023

	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 April 2021	51,193	51,193
Profit for the year	4,130	4,130
Total comprehensive income for the year	4,130	4,130
At 31 March 2022 and 1 April 2022	55,323	55,323
Profit for the year	45,954	45,954
Total comprehensive income for the year	45,954	45,954
At 31 March 2023	101,277	101,277

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 March 2023

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by guarantee, registered in Wales. The address of the registered office is CYFLE SUPPORT SERVICES CYF, 31a Penlan Street, Pwllheli, Gwynedd, LL53 5DE.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 March 2023

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

-Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 March 2023

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets or either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Limited by guarantee

The nature of the guarantee is that the company members have a financial policy in place to safeguard against liabilities.

5. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 21 (2022: 19).

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 March 2023

6.	Profit before taxation		
	Profit before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):		
	,	2023	2022
		£	£
	Depreciation of tangible assets	<u> 360</u>	<u>425</u>
7.	Tangible accets		
7.	Tangible assets	Fixtures,	Total
		fittings and	i Otai
		equipment	
		£	£
	Cost	7,000	7.000
	At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023	7,636	7,636
	Depreciation		
	At 1 April 2022	5,231	5,231
	Charge for the year	360	360
	At 31 March 2023	5,591	5,591
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2023	2,045	2,045
	At 31 March 2022	2,405	2,405
			
8.	Debtors		
		2023	2022
	Trade debters	£	£ 60.004
•	Trade debtors Other debtors	76,570 3,368	53,081 1,522
	Other debiors		
		79,938 	54,603 ———
9.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2022	2022
		2023 £	2022 £
	Trade creditors	#	66
	Corporation tax	7,874	-
	Social security and other taxes	10,923	17,177
	Other creditors	2,571	3,199
		21,368	20,442
			

The following pages do not form part of the statutory accounts.

Detailed income statement Year ended 31 March 2023

	2023	2022
	£	£
Turnover	404 202	404 202
Housing related support grants & drop ins	104,382	104,382
Adult Placement & 16 Plus Other funding grants	506,484 13,801	373,924 2,335
Other funding grants	13,001	2,333
	624,667	480,641
Cost of sales		
Direct costs	(5,884)	(4,874)
	(5,884)	(4,874)
•		
Gross profit	618,783	475,767
Gross profit percentage	99.1%	99.0%
Overheads		
Administrative expenses		
Wages and salaries	(438,520)	(359,702)
Directors remuneration	(31,726)	(39,516)
Employer's social security contributions	(3,161)	(4,062)
Directors pension costs - defined contribution	(738)	(886)
Staff pension costs - defined contribution	(7,733)	(4,931)
Staff training	(2,084)	(1,861)
Rent payable	(30,716)	(27,607)
Service charges	(16,172)	(11,714)
Insurance	(1,949)	(1,529)
Operating lease payments - office equipment	(1,014)	(1,014)
Computer and website costs	(1,893)	(1,034)
Cleaning	-	(60)
Renewals & maintenance of equipment/furnishings	(4,443)	(3,859)
Repairs and maintenance to property/equipment	(3,891)	(5,575)
Service charge payable	(164)	(164)
Printing, postage and stationery	(3,348)	(4,217)
Staff expenses	(12,204)	(11,280)
Legal and professional	(2,336)	(1,740)
Accountancy fees	(1,385)	(1,335)
Bank charges	(105)	(149)
Credit card charges	(81)	(53)
General expenses	(859)	(906)
Subscriptions	(35)	(121)
Depreciation of tangible assets	(360)	(425)
	(564,917)	(483,740)

Detailed income statement (continued) Year ended 31 March 2023

	2023 £	2022 £
Government grants recognised directly in income	-	12,111
	-	12,111
Operating profit	53,866	4,138
Operating profit percentage	8.6%	0.9%
Interest payable and similar expenses	· (38)	. (8)
Profit before taxation	53,828	4,130