Company registration number 07763120 (England and Wales)

THE MENTORING FOUNDATION

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

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THE MENTORING FOUNDATION

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THE MENTORING FOUNDATION

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2023

	Notes	£	2023 £	£	2022 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		1,447		2,314
Current assets					
Debtors	4	23,782		31,663	
Cash at bank and in hand		135,128		59,656	
		158,910		91,319	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(411,851)		(303,932)	
Net current liabilities			(252,941)		(212,613)
Total assets less current liabilities			(251,494)		(210,299)
Reserves					
Income and expenditure account			(251,494)		(210,299)

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income and expenditure account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 June 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 November 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

P Thomson OBE
Director

Company Registration No. 07763120

1 Accounting policies

Company information
The Mentoring Foundation is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 10 Queen Street Place, London EC4R 1BE.

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. The directors have undertaken a number of scenario projections to understand the potential impact of the current economic situation on the company and remain satisfied that the company is able to meet its liabilities as they fall due over the next 12 months. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for services net of VAT and trade discounts. Turnover is recognised in the period in which the mentoring arrangement is performed. Amounts received which relate to services to be provided in future periods are deferred.

Where mentoring services are provided to an employee of a firm and that employee leaves their role and therefore the mentoring programme, income is generally deferred until the employee is replaced and the mentoring recommences.

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.

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	25% straight line

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 surplus or deficit.

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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

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' 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.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans, 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 receipts 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.8 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

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.

1.9 Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of its employees. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable.

1.10 Cash flow statement

The directors have taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A (para 1A.7) from including a cash flow statement in the financial statements on the grounds that the company qualifies as a small entity.

2 Employees

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

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	1	1

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings & equipment
	£
Cost	
At 1 July 2022	25,926
Additions	400
At 30 June 2023	26,326
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 July 2022	23,612
Depreciation charged in the year	1,267
At 30 June 2023	24,879
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2023	1,447
At 30 June 2022	2,314

4 Debtors

	2023	2022
Amounts falling due within one year:	**£**	**£**
Trade debtors	22,000	-
Other debtors	1,782	31,663
	23,782	31,663

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	**£**
Trade creditors	9,262	4,687
Other taxation and social security	25,316	16,475
Other creditors	377,273	282,770
	411,851	303,932

Other creditors comprises deferred income of £369,939 (2022: £258,437) relating to income for mentoring arrangements provided in future periods. There is no obligation to return funds included within deferred income should the mentoring arrangement lapse.

6 Retirement benefit schemes

	2023	2022
Defined contribution schemes	**£**	**£**
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	18,000	18,000

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

7 Members' liability

The company is limited by guarantee, not having a share capital and consequently the liability of members is limited, subject to an undertaking by each member to contribute to the net assets or liabilities of the company on winding up such amounts as may be required not exceeding £1.

8 Share capital

The company is limited by guarantee and does not have share capital. Each member's guarantee is limited to £1.

9 Controlling party

Throughout the current and previous year The Mentoring Foundation was under the controlling party of one of the directors.

Peninah Thomson is the ultimate controlling party, a director of the company.