AGENT ACADEMY C.I.C.

(A company limited by guarantee)

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

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AGENT ACADEMY C.I.C.

(A company limited by guarantee) REGISTERED NUMBER: 09005877

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 APRIL 2023

AS AT 30 APRIL 2023					
	Note		2023 £		2022 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		22,231		27,981
		_	22,231	_	27,981
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	68,073		343,318	
Cash at bank and in hand	6	76,471	_	66,536	
		144,544	_	409,854	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(46,188)		(143,864)	
Net current assets	-		98,356		265,990
Total assets less current liabilities Provisions for liabilities		_	120,587	_	293,971
Deferred tax		-		(6,912)	
	-		-		(6,912)
Net assets			120,587	_	287,059
Capital and reserves		=		=	
Profit and loss account			120,587		287,059
		_	120,587		287,059
		=		=	

AGENT ACADEMY C.I.C.

(A company limited by guarantee) REGISTERED NUMBER: 09005877

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) AS AT 30 APRIL 2023

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

The financial statements have been prepared 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 have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 11 December 2023.

DocuSigned by:

Paul (orcoran __ffe4eec3A81D4CB...

P. Corcoran

Director

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The company is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered office is Agent Marketing, 43 Jordon Street, Liverpool, Merseyside L1 0BW. The company number is 09005877.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 GOING CONCERN

The company has cash resources and has no requirement for external funding. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. They continue to believe the going concern basis of accounting appropriate in preparing the annual financial statements.

2.3 REVENUE

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue 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 revenue 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 reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.4 PENSIONS

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.5 CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAXATION

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the reporting date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.6 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Office equipment

33% reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.7 DEBTORS

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.8 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.9 CREDITORS

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.10 PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

Provisions are recognised when an event has taken place that gives rise to a legal or constructive obligation, a transfer of economic benefits is probable and a reliable estimate can be made.

Provisions are measured as the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation, taking into account the related risks and uncertainties.

Increases in provisions are generally charged as an expense to profit or loss.

2.11 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" of FRS
Page 5

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.11 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

102 to all of its financial instruments.

The Company has elected to apply the recognition and measurement provisions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (as adopted by the UK Endorsement Board) with the disclosure requirements of Sections 11 and 12 and the other presentation requirements of FRS 102.

Financial instruments are recognised in the Company's Statement of financial position 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 trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, 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.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, which includes investments in equity instruments which are not classified as subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the recognised transaction price. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with the changes in fair value being recognised in the profit or loss. Where other financial assets are not publicly traded, hence their fair value cannot be measured reliably, they are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date.

Financial assets are impaired when events, subsequent to their initial recognition, indicate the estimated future cash flows derived from the financial asset(s) have been adversely impacted. The impairment loss will be the difference between the current carrying amount and the present value of the future cash flows at the asset(s) original effective interest rate.

If there is a favourable change in relation to the events surrounding the impairment loss then the impairment can be reviewed for possible reversal. The reversal will not cause the current carrying amount to exceed the original carrying amount had the impairment not been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.11 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

arrangements entered into. An equity instruments any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after the deduction of all its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other payables, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price after transaction costs. When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade payables are initially recognised at their transaction price and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Other financial instruments

Derivatives, including forward exchange contracts, futures contracts and interest rate swaps, are not classified as basic financial instruments. These are initially recognised at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into, with costs being charged to the profit or loss. They are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in the profit or loss.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions as set out in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through the profit or loss. This recognition and measurement would also apply to financial instruments where the performance is evaluated on a fair value basis as with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial instruments

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when their contractual right to future cash flow expire, or are settled, or when the Company transfers the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another party. If significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained after the transfer to another party, then the Company will continue to recognise the value of the portion of the risks and rewards retained.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

3. EMPLOYEES

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 6 (2022 - 6).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

4.	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	† ••		
				Office equipment £
	Cost or valuation			
	At 1 May 2022			52,308
	Additions			3,833
	At 30 April 2023		-	56,141
	Depreciation			
	At 1 May 2022			24,327
	Charge for the year on owned assets		_	9,583
	At 30 April 2023		_	33,910
	Net book value	<u>.</u>		
	At 30 April 2023		<u>-</u>	22,231
	At 30 April 2022		=	27,981
5.	DEBTORS			
			2023 £	2022 £
	Trade debtors		-	53,100
	Other debtors		57,406	8,160
	Prepayments and accrued income		10,667	282,058
			68,073	343,318
6.	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
			2023 £	2022 £
	Cash at bank and in hand		76,471	66,536
			76,471	66,536

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

7. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	14,130	10,647
Corporation tax	•	20,418
Other taxation and social security	6,785	6,471
Other creditors	18,935	18,935
Accruals and deferred income	6,338	87,393
	46,188	143,864

8. 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 towards the assets of the company in the event of liquidation.

9. PENSION COMMITMENTS

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £4,135 (2022 - £4,331).

CIC 34

Community Interest Company Report

	For official use (Please leave blank)	,
Please complete in	Company Name in full	Agent Academy CIC
typescript, or in bold black capitals.	Company Number	09005877
capitais.	Year Ending	30/04/2023
		(The date format is required in full)

Please ensure the company name is consistent with the company name entered on the accounts.

This template illustrates what the Regulator of Community Interest Companies considers to be best practice for completing a simplified community interest company report. All such reports must be delivered in accordance with section 34 of the Companies (Audit, Investigations and Community Enterprise) Act 2004 and contain the information required by Part 7 of the Community Interest Company Regulations 2005. For further guidance see chapter 8 of the Regulator's guidance notes and the alternate example provided for a more complex company with more detailed notes.

(N.B. A Filing Fee of £15 is payable on this document. Please enclose a cheque or postal order payable to Companies House)

PART 1 - GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPANY'S ACTIVITIES AND IMPACT

In the space provided below, please insert a general account of the company's activities in the financial year to which the report relates, including a description of how they have benefited the community.

As a direct result of Agent Academy's activities this financial year (2022 – 2023), the following has been achieved:

- 100+ young people have benefited from our industry-designed programmes and have gained new skills to enable them to secure a career in digital, creative and tech.
- 6 programmes were delivered, each lasting between 8 12 weeks. These
 programmes have been designed for young people aged 18 30 who are unemployed
 or underemployed, and under graduates attending Liverpool University and Liverpool
 John Moors University.
- Our work has included delivering projects for Progressive Energy (HyNet Partner), The Office for Students, LCRCA, Liverpool John Moors and The University of Liverpool.
- We continue to develop strong relationships with industry stakeholders and now have 700+ experts in our network of business leaders who invest their time and expertise to develop future talent through Agent Academy.
- We are working diligently on a streamlined, cost-effective diverse talent pipeline for Northwest businesses and have confirmed recruitment partners including Open Media, Lasso and Talyor Wessing.
- We continue to develop and retain talent in the Northwest by working closely with industry to deliver up to date, relevant training and development opportunities.

(If applicable, please just state "A social audit report covering these points is attached").

(Please continue on separate continuation sheet if necessary.)

PART 2 – CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS – Please indicate who the company's stakeholders are; how the stakeholders have been consulted and what action, if any, has the company taken in response to feedback from its consultations? If there has been no consultation, this should be made clear.

We continually consult and collaborate with our beneficiaries, education and industry partners and other stakeholders.

Young People

We monitor and evaluate the experience of every young person that participates in our programmes, and we use this feedback to inform future improvements and track the difference we are making to their lives and the wider community and industry.

As a result of this feedback, some key changes we have made this year to improve are:

- Continuing our neurodiversity training as part of the programme delivery, and expanding our understanding of Equity, Diversity and Inclusion through further training. Learning as much as possible about these concepts helps us to further develop our inclusive culture and learning environment.
- We continue to take our learners feedback onboard and have adapted elements of our training to meet their challenges, such as an increased number of hours assigned to employability support in our programmes, ensuring our learners are prepared, confident and stand out to potential employers.

Industry

Industry consultation is ongoing, and we host regular steering groups to give industry the opportunity to influence the progression of the learning content in our programmes.

We have carried out significant work to develop strong community partnerships across the Northwest and this has supported our efforts to increase diversity in our learner cohorts, something that is important to industry and vital to create diverse, effective workforces of the future.

We have also introduced new programmes that focus on the Leadership, Net Zero agenda and 'green skills' after listening to employer's needs.

Education

Our ongoing consultation with education partners has led to us continually develop our programmes with University of Liverpool. We have now secured the long-term sustainability of this programme.

We have established a strong relationship with Manchester Metropolitan University and are developing the structure of our existing programme to help address some of their students barriers to employment in Greater Manchester.

(If applicable, please just state "A social audit report covering these points is attached").
PART 3 – DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION – if you have provided full details in your accounts you need not reproduce it here. Please clearly identify the information within the accounts and confirm that, "There were no other transactions or arrangements in connection with the remuneration of directors, or compensation for director's loss of office, which require to be disclosed" (See example with full notes). If no remuneration was received you must state that "no remuneration was received" below.
£63,891
PART 4 – TRANSFERS OF ASSETS OTHER THAN FOR FULL CONSIDERATION – Please insert full details of any transfers of assets other than for full consideration e.g. Donations to outside bodies. If this does not apply you must state that "no transfer of assets other than for full consideration has been made" below.
No transfer of assets other than for full consideration has been made.
(Please continue on separate continuation sheet if necessary.)

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PART 5 – SIGNATORY (Please note this must be a live signature)

The original report
must be signed by a Signed D

(DD/MM/YY)
Date 13 | 24

The original report must be signed by a director or secretary of the company

Please note that it is a legal requirement for the date format to be provided in full throughout the CIC34 report.

Applications will be rejected if this is information is incorrect.

Office held (delete as appropriate) Director/Secretary

You do not have to give any contact information in the box opposite but if you do, it will help the Registrar of Companies to contact you if there is a query on the form. The contact information that you give will be visible to searchers of the public record.

DEBBIE	LownDes
	_
	Tel 0151 7070427
DX Number	DX Exchange

When you have completed and signed the form, please attach it to the accounts and send both forms <u>by post</u> to the Registrar of Companies at:

For companies registered in England and Wales: Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ DX 33050 Cardiff

For companies registered in Scotland: Companies House, 4th Floor, Edinburgh Quay 2, 139 Fountainbridge, Edinburgh, EH3 9FF DX 235 Edinburgh or LP – 4 Edinburgh 2

For companies registered in Northern Ireland: Companies House, 2nd Floor, The Linenhall, 32-38 Linenhall Street, Belfast, BT2 8BG

(N.B. Please enclose a cheque for £15 payable to Companies House)