# South East Wales City Region ATA Limited

# ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023



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### STATUTORY AND OTHER INFORMATION

Directors

Mr M. James

Mrs K. Martin

Mr R. Pugsley

Mr M. Roberts

Independent Auditors

KPMG LLP

Assembly Square, 3, Britannia Quay, Cardiff, CF10 4AX

**Bankers** 

Santander PLC

3rd Floor, 9 Queen Street, Cardiff, CF10 2UD

Registered Office

One Canal Parade, Dumballs Road, Cardiff, Wales, CF10 5BF

### REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The directors have pleasure in presenting the annual report together with the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 July 2023.

### **Principal activities**

South East Wales City Region ATA Limited ("the company") was set up as a subsidiary of Cardiff and Vale College, its parent undertaking, to offer employers a low risk, easy to use apprenticeship model. The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and registered in Wales. The company offers a simple, comprehensive solution to hiring an apprentice, acting as a broker between those people who want to secure themselves a formal apprenticeship programme and employers that want to offer an apprenticeship opportunity but are unable to do so directly at the present time.

#### **Review of business**

Turnover in the year was £210,339 (2022: £119,150), reflecting an increase in activity on the previous year. The company made a profit before tax in the year of £17,374 (2022: loss of £786).

The company began the year with 15 apprentices in the creative and digital media industries in collaboration with Sgil Cymru. Of these 15 apprentices 13 completed their apprenticeship successfully in July 2023 with a new cohort of 5 starting in March 2023 and 1 additional apprentice starting in May 2023. The next financial year will see Sgil Cymru take over the management of their apprentices following the completion of the remaining 6, this is expected to result in reduced activity/turnover.

### Key performance indicators

Given the straightforward nature of the business, the company's directors are of the opinion that analysis using key performance indicators is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

### **Dividends**

The directors do not recommend a final dividend.

### **REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (continued)**

#### **Directors**

The directors of the company, who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements, are named on page 1.

At 31 July 2022 Mr M. James and Mr M. Roberts each held, on behalf of Cardiff and Vale College Further Education Corporation, a non-beneficial interest in one ordinary share of the company.

On 23 August 2022 Mr M. James and Mr M. Roberts transferred at nil consideration their non-beneficial interest in one ordinary share of the company to Cardiff and Vale College Further Education Corporation, the parent undertaking.

### **Employment**

The company employs staff on apprenticeship contracts with salaries at, or in or excess of, the applicable National Minimum Wage or National Living Wage level.

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the Report of the Directors and the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the report of the directors 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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

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 estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

### **REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (continued)**

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

### **Small Company Provisions**

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to Small Companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006. The directors have taken advantage \$414B of the Companies Act 2006 and have not presented a strategic report.

### **Directors' confirmations**

In the case of each director in office at the date the Report of the directors is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

### **Independent Auditors**

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditors will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 23 November 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr M. James Director

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SOUTH EAST WALES CITY REGION ATA LIMITED

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of South East Wales City Region ATA Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 July 2023 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Statement of Changes in Equity, Balance Sheet, and related notes, including the accounting policies.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 July 2023 and of its profit for the year-then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; 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 are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

### Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the company's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate; and
- we have not identified, and concur with the directors' assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

### Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of the directors as to the company's high-level policies and procedures to prevent and
  detect fraud, including the internal audit function, and the company's channel for
  "whistleblowing", as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged
  fraud.
- Reading Board minutes.
- Using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SOUTH EAST WALES CITY REGION ATA LIMITED (continued)

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit.

As required by auditing standards we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, in particular the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries. On this audit we did not identify a fraud risk related to revenue recognition due to the non-complex revenue recognition criteria, which limits the opportunity to fraudulently manipulate revenue.

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

In determining the audit procedures, we took into account the results of our evaluation and testing of the operating effectiveness of the company wide fraud risk management controls

We also performed procedures including:

 Identifying journal entries to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included journals posted to seldom used accounts.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience, through discussion with the directors (as required by auditing standards), and discussed with the directors the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

The company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation and taxation legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Whilst the company is subject to many other laws and regulations, we did not identify any others where the consequences of non-compliance alone could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements.

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

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. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

#### Directors' report

The directors are responsible for the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover that report and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SOUTH EAST WALES CITY REGION ATA LIMITED (continued)

- we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in the report of the directors for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion that report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required 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 take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

### Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; 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 they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

### Auditor's responsibilities

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

### The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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 an auditor's report 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.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SOUTH EAST WALES CITY REGION ATA LIMITED (continued)

Rees Inter

Rees Batley (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
66 Queen Square
Bristol

Bristol B\$1 4BE

6 December 2023

### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

		Note	2023 £	2022 £
TURNOVER		2	210,339	119,150
Cost of sales			(167,479)	(111,209)
GROSS PROFIT			42,860	7,941
Administrative expenses		3.	(25,486)	(8,727)
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS) BEING PROFIT/(LOBEFORE TAXATION	·SS)	4	17,374	(786)
Tax on profit/(loss)		5	· · -	-
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR, BEILTOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(EXPENSE) FITHE YEAR		:	17,374 =====	(786) =====

The notes on pages 12 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

The profit and loss account presents all items of income and expenditure recognised in the year ended 31 July 2023. There are no items of other comprehensive income in the year.

### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total shareholders' funds
	<b>.</b> . ,	£	£
Balance as at 1 August 2022	2	13,485	13,487
Profit for the financial year, being total comprehensive income for the year		17,374	17,374
Balance at 31 July 2023	2.	30,859	30,861
	=====	=====	=====.

The notes on pages 12 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

### **BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 JULY 2023**

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
CURRENT ASSETS	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	07.500	10.000
Trade and other receivables Cash and cash equivalents	7	27,588 15,078	12,998 13,766
)'		42,666	26,764
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	8	(11,805)	(13,277)
NET CURRENT ASSETS, BEING NET ASSETS	٠.	30,861	13,487
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	9	2	2
Profit and loss account		30,859	13,485
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	•	30,861 =====	13,487 =====

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

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 23 November 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

1.cm

Mr R. Pugsley Director

The notes on pages 12 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards. The principal accounting policies adopted are described below.

### **Accounting convention**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company, and have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

### Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The directors have prepared a medium term financial plan, including cash flow forecasts for a period 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements which indicate that, taking account of severe but plausible downsides, the company will have sufficient funds, to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period.

The directors therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements.

### **Turnover**

Tumover is the amount derived from the provision of services during the year and excludes value added tax. Income is recognised to the extent of the completion of the contract or service concerned.

### Cash flow statement

Under FRS 102 paragraph 1A.17 the company is exempt from the requirement to prepare a cash flow statement on the grounds that the parent undertaking includes the company in its own published consolidated financial statements

### **Financial instruments**

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of a similar debt instrument

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### **ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

#### **Taxation**

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised directly in the profit and loss account.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on timing differences which arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related differences, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Deferred tax assets are recognised as recoverable to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of underlying timing differences can be deducted.

### Critical accounting estimates and judgements

No critical accounting estimates or judgements were required in the preparation of these financial statements.

### 2 TURNOVER

Turnover consists entirely of sales made in the United Kingdom.

### 3 ADMIN EXPENSES

The company has no administration or management staff and therefore the operational management, HR, payroll, and financial functions are undertaken on the company's behalf by CAVC. The growth in activity in the year has meant that it has become necessary for CAVC to make a charge to the company of £15,060 for administrative services undertaken during the year.

### 4 OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)

Included in operating (loss)/profit is the following:

	2023 £	2022 £
Auditors' remuneration - audit fees	6,272	3,823
	=====	======

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### TAX ON PROFIT/(LOSS)

ON PROFIT/(LOSS)		2023 £	2022 £
Current tax	•	=====	-

The standard rate of tax applied to reported profit is 19% (2022: 19%)

On 23 September 2022 the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that the corporation tax rate will remain at 19% from 1 April 2023, reversing a previously enacted measure to increase the rate to 25%. This reversal in the tax rate from 1 April 2023 has not been enacted or substantively enacted and accordingly has no impact on the tax balances at 31 July 2023.

The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax of 19% (2022: 19%) applying in the United Kingdom. Any differences are explained below:

Profit/(Loss) before taxation	17,374	(786)
Tax charge/(credit) using the UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2022: 19%)	3,301	(149)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	. (72)	(90)
Group relief from CF10 Limited	(1,927)	(59)
Group relief from ICAT Limited	(1,302)	- · · · · · · -
·		
Total tax charge included in profit and loss	· -	-
· ·		

### 6 STAFF COSTS

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company during the year expressed as full-time equivalent was:

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Operational staff	14	9
	14	· 9
Staff costs for the above employees were:	£	£ .
Wages and salaries Social security costs Other pension costs	162,680 1,166 3,633	109,770 541 .898
	167,479 =====	111,209

No directors received any remuneration in respect of their services as a director of the company (2022: none).

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2 (2022: 2) ordinary shares of £1 each

7	TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
	TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES	2023 £	2022 £
•	Trade debtors  Amounts owed by group undertakings  Other debtors	8,328 19,258 2	11,484 1,512 2
•		27,588	12,998 =====
	Amounts owed by group undertakings are interest free and repayable or	demand.	
8 `	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		2023 £	2022 £
·* /0	Accruals and deferred income	11,805	13,277
		11,805	13,277
9	CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL		
		2023 £	2022 £
	Authorised 2 (2022: 2) ordinary shares of £1 each	2 ===	· 2 · · ===
	Allotted, called up and unpaid		

### 9 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The company is registered with HM Revenue and Customs as a member of the Cardiff and Vale College Further Education Corporation group for VAT purposes, and is jointly and severally liable on a continuing basis for amounts owing by Cardiff and Vale College Further Education Corporation in respect of its VAT liability at any time. The contingent liability as at 31 July 2023 in this regard amounted to £156,825 (2022: £80,214).

### 10 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Exemption has been taken from the disclosure of transactions with Cardiff and Vale College Further Education Corporation and its subsidiaries in accordance with the provision of FRS 102 paragraph 1A.17.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### 11 ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING

During the year the whole of the beneficial interest in the share capital of the company was held by Cardiff and Vale College Further Education Corporation, a body incorporated under the Further and Higher Education Act 1992 and the company's ultimate parent.

Copies of the financial statements of Cardiff and Vale College Further Education Corporation can be obtained from:

The Clerk to the Governors Cardiff and Vale College City Centre Campus Dumballs Road Cardiff CF10 5FE