



**CITY OF
WOLVERHAMPTON
COLLEGE
ENTERPRISES LTD**

**Report and Financial Statements
Year Ended 31 July 2023**

Company Number: 12028502

Company Details

Company Name: City of Wolverhampton College Enterprises Limited
Company Number: 12028502

Officers and Professional Advisers

Directors

Malcolm Cowgill
Peter S Merry
Mark L Taylor
Jonathan W Crockett

Registered Office

City of Wolverhampton College
Paget Road
Wolverhampton
United Kingdom
WV6 0DU

Auditors

Bishop Fleming
Stratus House
Emperor Way
Exeter Business Park
Exeter
Devon
EX1 3QS

Bankers

Barclays Bank Plc
Queens Square
Wolverhampton
WV1 1DS

Solicitors

FBC Manby Bowdler LLP, George House, St. John's Square, Wolverhampton, WV2 4BZ
Eversheds Sutherland, 115 Colmore Row, Birmingham, B3 3AL
DAC Beachcroft, Tricorn House, 51-53 Hagley Rd, Birmingham, B16 8TP

City of Wolverhampton College Enterprises Limited was incorporated on 3 June 2019 and is a company limited by shares.

The Directors submit their report and the financial statements of City of Wolverhampton College Enterprises Limited for the year to 31 July 2023.

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Directors' Report

The Directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2023

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

The Company provides cleaning, catering and security services across all sites of City of Wolverhampton College. The Company's objectives are to provide a clean and safe environment in which to work and learn.

DIRECTORS

Malcolm Cowgill
Peter Merry
Mark Taylor
Jonathan W Crockett

In accordance with the Register of Directors Interests, no Director was a holder of shares in the Company. Furthermore, no right to subscribe for shares in the Company was granted to, or exercised by, any Director or a member of their 'immediate family'.

The Company is covered by the City of Wolverhampton College's third-party indemnity insurance in respect of the Directors.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as each Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, each Director has taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as Directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

SMALL ENTITIES EXEMPTION

The Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies' exemptions.

Approved by order of the members of the Board on 11 December 2023 and signed on its behalf by:



Mark Taylor
Director

Directors' Responsibility Statement

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report 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 the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law).

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 those financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

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 also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdiction.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of City of Wolverhampton College Enterprises Limited

OPINION

We have audited the financial statements of City of Wolverhampton College Enterprises Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31st July 2023, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet and the related notes, 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 31st July 2023 and of its profit 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 United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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.

CONCLUSION 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 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 director with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

OTHER INFORMATION

The other information comprises the information included in the Report and Financial Statements other than the financial statements and our Auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Report and Financial Statements. 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of City of Wolverhampton College Enterprises Limited (*Continued*)

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 course of 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.

OPINION 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 Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' report 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 Directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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' exemptions in preparing the Directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 5, 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 is 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of City of Wolverhampton College Enterprises Limited (*Continued*)

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 an Auditors' report 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 the 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:

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and compliance with laws and regulations, we considered the following:

- the nature of the sector, control environment and financial performance;
- results of our enquiries of management and the board of directors about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities;
- We have reviewed the documentation of key processes and controls and performed walkthroughs of transactions to confirm that the systems are operating in line with documentation;
- any matters we identified having obtained and reviewed the entity's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to: identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance; detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud; the internal controls established to mitigate risks of fraud or noncompliance with laws and regulations;
- the matters discussed among the audit engagement team regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud.

As a result of these procedures, we have considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the entity for fraud and identified the highest area of risk to be in relation to income recognition, with a particular risk in relation to year-end cut-off. In common with all audits under ISAs (UK) we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override.

We also obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the entity operates in, focusing on provisions of those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The key laws and regulations we considered in this context included the UK Companies Act and FRS 102.

In addition, we considered provisions of other laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the entity's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. These included safeguarding regulations, data protection regulations, occupational health and safety regulations, and employment legislation.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of City of Wolverhampton College Enterprises Limited (*Continued*)

Our procedures to respond to risks identified included the following:

- reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess the recognition of revenue;
- enquiring of management and those charged with governance concerning actual and potential litigation and claims;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance and reviewing internal control reports; and
- in addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; and assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias.

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from an error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it.

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 Auditors' report.

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 an Auditors' 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.

Bishop Fleming LLP

Mark Munro FCA (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of
Bishop Fleming LLP
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors
2nd Floor Stratus House
Emperor Way
Exeter Business Park
Exeter, EX1 3QS

Date: *19/12/2023*

Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Notes	Year to 31 July 2023	Year to 31 July 2022
		£	£
Turnover	3	624,181	531,109
Cost of Sales		(594,461)	(505,226)
Gross Profit		29,720	25,883
Administrative expenses		(5,260)	(4,357)
Operating Profit		24,460	21,526
Other Interest Receivable and Similar		-	-
Profit before tax	10	24,460	21,526
Taxation on Profit	6	-	-
Profit after Taxation and Profit for the period		24,460	21,526

All turnover and profit relates to continuing operations.

Balance Sheet as at 31 July

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets		-	-
		-	-
Current assets			
Stocks		-	-
Debtors	7	410	-
Cash at bank and in hand		39,768	35,643
		40,178	35,643
Less: Creditors – amounts falling due within	8	(40,177)	(35,642)
Net Current Assets		1	1
Capital and Reserves			
Called up Share Capital	9	1	1
Profit and Loss Account	10	-	-
Shareholder's Funds		1	1

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

These financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by:



Mark Taylor
Director

11 December 2023

Notes to the Accounts

Note 1 Accounting Policies General Information

City of Wolverhampton College Enterprises Limited ('the Company') is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England.

The registered office address of the Company is City of Wolverhampton College, Paget Road, Wolverhampton, United Kingdom, WV6 0DU.

Basis of Accounting

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (FRS102), the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime, and under the historical cost convention. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS102 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 pound.

Going Concern

As the activities of the company are dependent on the success of the College, the Directors acknowledge that the overall position of the group needs to be assessed as part of the consideration of the going concern basis of preparation. The Directors are of the opinion that the company has sufficient resources to continue as a going concern on the basis of a letter of support provided by the Company's parent undertaking, City of Wolverhampton College, covering a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Turnover

Turnover represents the value of services rendered and goods sold to customers and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. Where income is received in advance of delivery, it is included in creditors.

Stocks

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Notes to the Accounts (*Continued*)

Financial Instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102, in full, to all of its financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and are offset only when the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial Assets

Trade, Group and Other Debtors

Trade, group and other debtors (including accrued income) which are receivable within one year and which do not constitute a financing transaction are initially measured at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled and any impairment losses.

Where the arrangement with a debtor constitutes a financing transaction, the debtor is initially measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

A provision for impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the amounts due will not be collected according to the original terms of the contract. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss for the excess of the carrying value of the trade debtor over the present value of the future cash flows discounted using the original effective interest rate. Subsequent reversals of an impairment loss that objectively relate to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments

Financial instruments are classified as liabilities and equity instruments 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. The equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issues costs.

The distributions under gift aid to the charitable company are recognised when the amounts are paid to the charitable company

Trade, Group and Other Creditors

Trade, group and other creditors (including accruals) payable within one year that do not constitute a financing transaction are initially measured at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled.

Where the arrangement with a creditor constitutes a financing transaction, the creditor is initially measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar instrument and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Notes to the Accounts (*Continued*)

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

A financial asset is derecognised only when the contractual rights to cash flows expire or are settled, or substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to another party, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party. A financial liability (or part thereof) is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited in profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Retirement Benefits

Defined contribution plans

For defined contribution schemes, the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year.

Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

Notes to the Accounts (*Continued*)

Note 2 Employees

City of Wolverhampton College Enterprises Limited employs cleaning and security staff. The average number of persons employed in the reporting period was 43 (2021: 35).

Note 3 Turnover

	2023	2022
	£	£
Cleaning Services	248,982	221,778
Security Services	205,631	172,637
Catering Services	169,568	136,694
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	624,181	531,109
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Note 4 Directors Remuneration

The Company Directors have received no remuneration from this company. This was borne by the parent entity.

Note 5 Other Operating Expenses

Profit before taxation is stated after charging:

Auditor's Remuneration	2023	2022
	£	£
For Audit Services	4,320	3,900
For Other Services	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	4,320	3,900
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Note 6 Taxation

	2023	2022
	£	£
Corporation Tax	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	-	-
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

No liability to UK Corporation tax arose for the period ended 31 July 2023. The amounts equal to taxable profits of the company are passed to the parent through gift aid distribution within 9 months of the year end and therefore no corporation tax is payable by the company.

Notes to the Accounts (*Continued*)

Note 7 Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade Debtors	-	-
Other Debtors	410	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	410	-
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Note 8 Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade Creditors	-	-
Corporation Tax	-	-
Other Taxation and Social Security	11,398	10,212
Accruals and Deferred Income	4,320	3,900
Amounts owing to City of Wolverhampton College	24,459	21,530
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	40,177	35,642
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are repayable on demand and non-interest bearing.

Note 9 Share Capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid	2023	2022
	£	£
1 Ordinary Share @ £1.00	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	1	1
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Note 10 Reserves

	£	£
Profit for the year	24,460	21,526
Gift aid distribution	(24,460)	(21,526)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance as at 31 July 2023	-	-
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Notes to the Accounts (*Continued*)

Note 11 Parent Company

The ultimate parent entity and controlling party is City of Wolverhampton College.

The Company's accounts are consolidated in the accounts of City of Wolverhampton College and are available by going to the College's website www.wolvcoll.ac.uk.

Note 12 Related Parties

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available under paragraph 33.1a of the provisions of FRS102 Related Party Disclosures, on the grounds that it is a wholly owned subsidiary of a group headed by City of Wolverhampton College, whose financial statements are publicly available.