REHABILITATION WORKERS PROFESSIONAL NETWORK LTD ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

Whitings LLP Chartered Accountants George Court Bartholomew's Walk Ely Cambridgeshire CB7 4JW

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr J D Bole Mr S Labbett Mr D B Scholes
Secretary	Mr J Bole
Company number	09179719
Registered office	8 Mount Pleasant Ilkley West Yorkshire LS29 8TW
Accountants	Whitings LLP George Court Bartholomew's Walk Ely Cambridgeshire CB7 4JW

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DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2022.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr J D Bole Mr S Labbett Mr D B Scholes

Small companies exemption

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

On behalf of the board

Mr S Labbett

Director

Date:

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF REHABILITATION WORKERS PROFESSIONAL NETWORK LTD FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Rehabilitation Workers Professional Network Ltd for the year ended 31 August 2022 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, the balance sheet and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at https://www.icaew.com/ regulation

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Rehabilitation Workers Professional Network Ltd, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 9 December 2018. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Rehabilitation Workers Professional Network Ltd and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Rehabilitation Workers Professional Network Ltd, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Rehabilitation Workers Professional Network Ltd and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Rehabilitation Workers Professional Network Ltd has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Rehabilitation Workers Professional Network Ltd. You consider that Rehabilitation Workers Professional Network Ltd. You consider that Rehabilitation Workers Professional Network Ltd.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Rehabilitation Workers Professional Network Ltd. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Whitings LLP Chartered Accountants George Court Bartholomew's Walk Ely Cambridgeshire CB7 4JW Date:

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

	2022	2021
	£	£
Turnover	30,235	27,547
Administrative expenses	(26,223)	(30,080)
Other operating income	11,140	-
Operating profit/(loss)	15,152	(2,533)
Interest receivable and similar income	-	11
Profit/(loss) before taxation	15,152	(2,522)
Tax on profit/(loss)	(2,918)	510
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	12,234	(2,012)
Retained earnings brought forward	42,890	44,902
Retained earnings carried forward	55,124	42,890

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2022

		2022	2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	3		165		220	
Current assets						
Debtors	4	474		932		
Cash at bank and in hand		72,081		42,334		
		72,555		43,266		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one						
year	5	(17,562)		(562)		
Net current assets			54,993		42,704	
Total assets less current liabilities			55,158		42,924	
Provisions for liabilities			(31)		(31)	
Net assets			55,127		42,893	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital			3		3	
Profit and loss reserves			-		-	
FIGHT and LOSS reserves			55,124		42,890	
Total equity			55,127		42,893	

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2022

For the financial year ended 31 August 2022 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 in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

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

Mr S Labbett Director

Company Registration No. 09179719

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Rehabilitation Workers Professional Network Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 8 Mount Pleasant, Ilkley, West Yorkshire, LS29 8TW.

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 \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, [modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value]. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.3 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 and fittings

25% reducing balance

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 profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

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 profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

1.6 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 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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 payments 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.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.9 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

1 Accounting policies

1.10 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Employees

3

4

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	3	3
Tangible fixed assets		Plant and machinery etc £
Cost At 1 September 2021 and 31 August 2022		390
Depreciation and impairment At 1 September 2021 Depreciation charged in the year At 31 August 2022		170 55 225
Carrying amount At 31 August 2022 At 31 August 2021		165 220
Debtors	2022	
Amounts falling due within one year:	2022 £	2021 £
Other debtors	474	932

(Continued)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2022 £	2021 £
	Taxation and social security Other creditors	2,900 14,662	- 562
		17,562	562

6 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

At the financial position date the company owed the directors $\pounds 874$ (2021 - $\pounds 562$) by way of an interest free loan.

DETAILED TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

		2022		2021
	£	£	£	£
Turnover				
Sales		30,235		27,547
Other operating income				
Sundry income		11,140		-
Sanary meetine		11,110		
Administrative expenses				
Training seminar	705		14,218	
Use of home as office	312		312	
Website and email	1,908		1,520	
Software costs	450		-	
Trailblazer (EPA)	-		5,190	
Committee travel and subsistence	891		1,300	
Trade subscriptions	13,974		342	
Consultancy	2,880		2,880	
Accountancy	912		888	
Bank charges	418		358	
Bad and doubtful debts	-		15	
Insurances	508		389	
Administration	3,210		2,595	
Depreciation	55		73	
		(26,223)		(30,080)
Operating profit/(loss)		15,152		(2,533)
		13,132		(2,555)
Interest receivable and similar income				
Other interest received	-		11	
		-		11
Profit/(loss) before taxation	50.11%	15,152	9.16%	(2,522)
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