

The Cayo Foundation

Trustees' Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended

30 September 2021

The Cayo Foundation

CONTENTS

Pages

2	Trustees, Officers and Advisors
3 - 5	Trustees' Annual Report
6 - 8	Independent Auditor's Report
9	Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities
10	Balance Sheets
11	Consolidated Statement of Cashflow
12 - 17	Notes to the Financial Statements

The Cayo Foundation

TRUSTEES, OFFICERS AND ADVISORS

Trustees: A. E. McCarville
S. A. Harris

Principal Address: 59 Loampit Vale
London
SE13 7FR

Bankers: The Royal Bank of Scotland plc
30 Nicolson Street
Edinburgh
EH8 9DL

Butterfield Bank (Guernsey) Limited
P.O. Box 25
Regency Court
St Peter Port
Guernsey
GY1 3AP

British Caribbean Bank
Government Road
PO Box 270
Providenciales
Turks & Caicos

Auditor: HB Accountants
Plumpton House
Plumpton Road
Hoddesdon
Hertfordshire
EN11 0LB

Solicitors: Allen & Overy
One New Change
London
EC4M 9QQ

Charities Registration Number: 1080607

The Cayo Foundation

TRUSTEES' ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

The trustees present their report along with the financial statements of the Charity and its subsidiaries for the year ended 30 September 2021.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the accounts and comply with the charity's trust deed, the Charities Act 2011 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)" (as amended for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2016).

Structure, governance and management

The Charity was set up under a trust deed dated 29 November 1999.

The trustees who have served during the year and since the year end are set out on page 2. Trustees are appointed by the board of trustees' and serve for five years after which period they may put themselves forward for re-appointment. The trustees meet quarterly or if necessary on a more frequent basis to assess grant applications from registered charities.

The Chair of the trustees is responsible for the induction of any new trustees. This involves awareness of trustees' responsibilities, the governing document, administrative procedures, the history and philosophical approach of the charity. A new trustee would receive copies of the previous year's annual report and accounts and a copy of the Charity Commission's guidance 'The Essential Trustee: What You Need to Know'.

The trustees have assessed the major risks to which the Charity is exposed, in particular those relating to the operations and finances of the Charity, and are satisfied that systems are in place to mitigate exposure to the major risks.

The trustees have had due regard to guidance published by the Charity Commission on public benefit.

Objectives and activities

The Charity was established in order to benefit qualified charities as defined in the trust deed. Its principle activities during the year were supporting other bodies qualifying as charities under English law.

The Charity considers applications for grants and loans from registered charities in the areas that the Charity has decided to support based on recommendations. All applications are reviewed against specific criteria set by the trustees. Where grants are made for specific purposes the Charity requests a report on how the grant was spent.

The Cayo Foundation

TRUSTEES' ANNUAL REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

Achievements & Performance

The Charity's policy in the past has been to give support to other charities, rather than directly carrying out any significant activities of its own and this still remains a substantial proportion of the Charity's expenditure. However, when the charity is approached to fund directly the expenses of a project, consideration is given by the Trustees as to whether it is worthy of their support.

During the year, the Charity spent £24,000 on conservation consultancy and advice. Other charitable spending on educational projects totalled £31,567.

Other types of charities that benefited during the year included those involved in the areas of crime fighting, military history, education, medical research and training, children's and performing arts charities. The charity also received requests for donations and financial support to benefit other charities.

Financial review

The general fund of the Charity represents the funds that are not subject to any restriction regarding their use and are available for application to the general purposes of the Charity.

Donations amounting to £365,713 were made to 7 other charities and educational institutions.

The designated fund consists of fixed assets which by their nature are not available for use for the general purposes of the Charity.

Total income for the year amounted £59,899 and after charitable expenditure of £421,280 and other expenditure of £24,434 the net movement in funds was £385,815 which was deducted from the general fund.

The Trustees have decided that funds held in the general fund should remain on deposit until such time as submissions for funding are received from other charities in the areas that the Charity has decided to support. These submissions are vetted by the Trustees and if agreed a donation is made based on the level of need and the reserves available for distribution at the time.

The Cayo Foundation

TRUSTEES' ANNUAL REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

It is the policy of the Charity to maintain the general fund, which is the free reserves of the Charity, at a level which provides sufficient funds to cover any expenses and to respond to grant applications which may arise. Funds were maintained on this basis throughout the year.

Plans for the Future

The trustees intend to continue providing grants in a similar way to the recent past continuing the emphasis on the main areas of giving but retaining flexibility as to the timing, and scale of grant making.

Trustees' Responsibilities

Under the Charities Act 2011 the trustees are required to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Charity as at the balance sheet date and of the surplus or deficit for the financial year. In preparing those financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently.
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent.
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Charity will continue in operation.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Charity and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Charities Act 2012. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

On Behalf of the Trustees



S. A. Harris

Date: 13/7/21

The Cayo Foundation
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE CAYO FOUNDATION

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Cayo Foundation (the 'parent charity') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 30 September 2021 which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheets, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including 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 group's and parent charity's affairs as at 30 September 2021, and of the group's incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, 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 Charities Act 2011.

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 Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the group and parent charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC'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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' 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 the group's or parent charity'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 trustees 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 trustees annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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. 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

The Cayo Foundation

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE CAYO FOUNDATION

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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 require us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the information given in the financial statements is inconsistent in any material respect with the trustees' report; or
- sufficient accounting records have not been kept; or
- the parent charity's financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement set out on page 5, the trustees 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 trustees 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 trustees are responsible for assessing the group's and parent charity'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 trustees either intend to liquidate the group or the parent charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditor under section 152 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with regulations made under section 154 of that Act.

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 auditor's 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.

We gained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the group and the sector in which it operates and considered the risk of acts by the charity that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud. We designed audit procedures to respond to the risk, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of

The Cayo Foundation

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE CAYO FOUNDATION

not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. We focussed on laws and regulations which could give rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements, including, but not limited to, the Charities Act 2011. Our tests included agreeing the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation and enquiries with management.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/Our-Work/Audit/Audit-and-assurance/Standards-and-guidance/Standards-and-guidance-for-auditors/Auditors-responsibilities-for-audit/Description-of-auditors-responsibilities-for-audit.aspx>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Part 4 of the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's trustees 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 charity and the charity's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Keith Grover (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of HB Accountants
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Plumpton House
Plumpton Road
Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire
EN11 0LB

Date:

13/7/22

The Cayo Foundation

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

	Notes	2021			2020		
		Unrestricted Funds		Total	Unrestricted Funds		Total
		General	Designated	Funds	General	Designated	Funds
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Incoming Resources							
Donations		50,525		50,525	329,650		329,650
Gift Aid		6,575		6,575	7,500		7,500
Interest		36		36	230		230
Other Income	3	2,763		2,763	17,240		17,240
		<u>59,899</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>59,899</u>	<u>354,620</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>354,620</u>
Resources Expended							
Charitable expenditure	4	421,280		421,280	600,789		600,789
Other expenditure	5	24,434		24,434	22,119		22,119
		<u>445,714</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>445,714</u>	<u>622,908</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>622,908</u>
Deficit for the year		(385,815)	0	(385,815)	(268,288)	0	(268,288)
Net movement in funds		<u>(385,815)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(385,815)</u>	<u>(268,288)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(268,288)</u>
Total funds brought forward		881,295	2,591,288	3,472,583	1,149,583	2,591,288	3,740,871
Total funds carried forward		<u>495,480</u>	<u>2,591,288</u>	<u>3,086,768</u>	<u>881,295</u>	<u>2,591,288</u>	<u>3,472,583</u>

The Cayo Foundation
BALANCE SHEETS
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

	Notes	Consolidated		Charity	
		2021	2020	2021	2020
		£	£	£	£
Fixed Assets					
Total tangible assets	7	<u>2,591,288</u>	<u>2,591,288</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Current Assets					
Debtors	8	7,518	11,378	0	7,500
Cash at bank		<u>508,442</u>	<u>882,812</u>	<u>489,669</u>	<u>844,769</u>
Total current assets		<u>515,960</u>	<u>894,190</u>	<u>489,669</u>	<u>852,269</u>
Liabilities					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	20,480	12,895	15,500	8,000
Net current assets		<u>495,480</u>	<u>881,295</u>	<u>474,171</u>	<u>844,269</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>3,086,768</u>	<u>3,472,583</u>	<u>474,171</u>	<u>844,271</u>
Unrestricted funds					
General		495,480	881,295	474,171	844,271
Designated		2,591,288	2,591,288	-	-
Total funds		<u>3,086,768</u>	<u>3,472,583</u>	<u>474,171</u>	<u>844,271</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on 3/7/2022



S. A. Harris (Trustee)

The Cayo Foundation

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASHFLOW
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

	2021	2020
	£	£
Net deficit for the year	(385,815)	(268,288)
Net movement in funds		
Increase in creditors	7,585	207
Decrease in debtors	3,860	212,541
Sale of investments	-	738,325
Net cash outflow/inflow from operating activities	(374,370)	682,785
Cash at bank brought forward	882,812	200,027
Cash at bank at year end	508,442	882,812

The Cayo Foundation

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

Charity information

The Cayo Foundation is a Trust

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the charity's trust deed, the Charities Act 2011 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)" (as amended for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2016). The charity is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the charity. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving these financial statements, the trustees have a reasonable expectation that the charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the trustees continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Charitable funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of their charitable objective unless the funds have been designated for other purposes.

1.4 Incoming resources

Income is recognised when the charity is legally entitled to it.

Cash donations are recognised on receipt. Other donations are recognised once the charity has been notified of the donation, unless performance conditions require deferral of the amount.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Resources expended

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of operations 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.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

1.7 Financial Instruments

The charity 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 charity's balance sheet when the charity 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 cost 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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

1.7 Financial Instruments

(Continued)

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 operations 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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the charity's accounting policies, the trustees are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Other Income

	2021	2020
	£	£
Ticket Income	2,763	17,240

4 Charitable Expenditure

	£	£
Donations to other charities	365,713	539,458
Charitable expenditure	55,567	61,311
	421,280	600,789

The Cayo Foundation

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

5 Other Expenditure

	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank charges	491	494
Auditors remuneration	3,000	3,000
Members levy costs	18,137	14,364
Currency variances	2,806	3,943
Other costs	-	318
	<u>24,434</u>	<u>22,119</u>

6 Trustee's Emoluments

No trustee received any emoluments or expenses in respect of their services as trustees.

7a Consolidated Fixed Assets

	Long Leasehold	Investments	Total
	£	£	£
At 30 September 2020 and 2021	<u>2,500,000</u>	<u>91,288</u>	<u>2,591,288</u>

7b Charity Fixed Assets

	Investments	Total
	£	£
At 30 September 2020 and 2021	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

	Consolidated		Charity	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	£	£	£	£
Gift Aid	-	7,500	-	7,500
Debtors and prepayments	<u>7,518</u>	<u>3,878</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>7,518</u>	<u>11,378</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,500</u>

The Cayo Foundation

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

9 Creditors due within one year

	Consolidated		Charity	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	£	£	£	£
Other Creditors	2,000	5,000	2,000	5,000
Accruals	18,480	7,895	13,500	3,000
	<u>20,480</u>	<u>12,895</u>	<u>1 ,500</u>	<u>8,000</u>

10 Fund balances at 30 September 2021

	Consolidated			The Charity
	General Fund	Designated Fund	Total	General Fund
	£	£	£	£
represented by:				
Fixed Assets	-	2,591,288	2,591,288	2
Debtors	7,518	-	7,518	-
Cash at bank	508,442	-	508,442	489,669
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(20,480)	-	(20,480)	(15,500)
	<u>495,480</u>	<u>2,591,288</u>	<u>3,086,768</u>	<u>474,171</u>

11 Subsidiary Companies

The Charity has two subsidiaries both of which are wholly owned and registered in the British Virgin Islands.

Deanland Investments Ltd

The Company holds 20% of the issued share capital of Miss World Holdings Limited a Company registered in England. Deanland's holding in this Company has been valued at £91,288 and is included in fixed assets.

The Cayo Foundation

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

11 Subsidiary Companies

(Continued)

Chesterlake Investments Ltd

Chesterlake owns a lease on a Box at the Royal Albert Hall. The lease has 844 years to run. The lease has been valued at £2.5million based on comparable sales of similar boxes. The Company receives ticket income and has to pay a members levy each year.

For the majority of the year under review, the Royal Albert Hall remained closed due to Covid 19 and income from ticket sales was significantly reduced. Concerts resumed in August 2021 resulting in income of £2,763 for the period to 30th September 2021.

The results for the year are as follows:

	£
Income	2,763
Expenditure	18,478
Net expenditure	<u>(15,715)</u>
Fixed Assets	2,500,000
Debtors	7,516
Cash at bank	18,773
Less: Creditors	<u>(4,980)</u>
	<u>2,521,309</u>

12 Related Party Transactions

Mr. S. A. Harris is also an appointed trustee of Crimestoppers Trust (Charity Number 1108687). The Charity made donations totalling £148,213 to Crimestoppers during the year.