

SVH TRADING LIMITED
REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Azets Audit Services
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor
Titanium 1
King's Inch Place
Renfrew
PA4 8WF

SVH TRADING LIMITED

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

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SVH TRADING LIMITED
COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

DIRECTOR: Sharon Ann Adamson

SECRETARY: Gillian Green

REGISTERED OFFICE: Midton Road
Howwood
Johnstone
Renfrewshire
PA9 1AF

REGISTERED NUMBER: SC150149 (Scotland)

AUDITORS: Azets Audit Services
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor
Titanium 1
King's Inch Place
Renfrew
PA4 8WF

BANKERS: Bank of Scotland
56 High Street
Johnstone
Renfrewshire
PA5 8AL

SVH TRADING LIMITED
REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

The director presents her report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2025.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company in the year was that of fundraising on behalf of St Vincent's Hospice Limited.

DIRECTORS

The directors who have held office during the period from 1 April 2024 to the date of this report are as follows:

Eunice Muir - resigned 22 April 2024

Sharon Ann Adamson - appointed 22 April 2024

James Brendan Philip Faulds ceased to be a director after 31 March 2025 but prior to the date of this report.

DONATIONS AND EXPENDITURE

During the year the company gift aided £259,642 (2024 - £227,178) to St Vincent's Hospice Limited, the company's ultimate holding company.

COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

The company is incorporated in Scotland, limited by letter of guarantee and without share capital.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The director is responsible for preparing the Report of the Director and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has 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 director must not approve the financial statements unless she is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the surplus or deficit of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the director is 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 director is 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 her to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. She is 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.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and she has taken all the steps that she ought to have taken as a director in order to make herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Azets Audit Services, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

SVH TRADING LIMITED
REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

Sharon Ann Adamson - Director

19 September 2025

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF SVH TRADING LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of SVH Trading Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2025 which comprise the Profit and loss, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and Notes to the Financial Statements, 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 31 March 2025 and of its surplus 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 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 director's 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 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 director is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Report of the Director, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 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.

Opinions 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 Report of the Director for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Report of the Director has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF SVH TRADING LIMITED

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 Report of the Director.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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 director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the director was not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the Report of the Director.

Responsibilities of director

As explained more fully in the Statement of Director's Responsibilities set out on page two, the director is 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 director determines 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 director is 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 director either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF SVH TRADING LIMITED

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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above and on the Financial Reporting Council's website, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

We obtain and update our understanding of the entity, its activities, its control environment, and likely future developments, including in relation to the legal and regulatory framework applicable and how the entity is complying with that framework. Based on this understanding, we identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. This includes consideration of the risk of acts by the entity that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud, we designed procedures which included:

- Enquiry of management and those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims as well as actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Assessing the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations considered to have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company through enquiry and inspection;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Performing audit work over the risk of management bias and override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for indicators of potential bias.

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 of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

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 Report of the Auditors.

**REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF
SVH TRADING LIMITED**

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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

Alex Webb BAcc FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Azets Audit Services
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor
Titanium 1
King's Inch Place
Renfrew
PA4 8WF

19 September 2025

SVH TRADING LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Notes	2025 £	2024 £
TURNOVER		640,656	566,623
Cost of sales		(35,881)	(32,049)
GROSS SURPLUS		604,775	534,574
Administrative expenses		(345,133)	(307,396)
OPERATING SURPLUS and SURPLUS BEFORE TAXATION		259,642	227,178
Tax on surplus	5	-	-
SURPLUS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		259,642	227,178

The notes form part of these financial statements

SVH TRADING LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: SC150149)

**BALANCE SHEET
31 MARCH 2025**

	Notes	2025 £	2024 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	7	1,789	3,208
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks	8	15,947	14,839
Debtors	9	28,783	16,323
Cash at bank and in hand		40,678	30,166
		<u>85,408</u>	<u>61,328</u>
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	10	<u>82,802</u>	<u>60,141</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>2,606</u>	<u>1,187</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u><u>4,395</u></u>	<u><u>4,395</u></u>
RESERVES			
Income and expenditure account		<u>4,395</u>	<u>4,395</u>
		<u><u>4,395</u></u>	<u><u>4,395</u></u>

The 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 director and authorised for issue on 19 September 2025 and were signed by:

Sharon Ann Adamson - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

SVH TRADING LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 April 2023	4,395	4,395
Changes in equity		
Gift aid distribution	(227,178)	(227,178)
Total comprehensive income	<u>227,178</u>	<u>227,178</u>
Balance at 31 March 2024	<u>4,395</u>	<u>4,395</u>
Changes in equity		
Gift aid distribution	(259,642)	(259,642)
Total comprehensive income	<u>259,642</u>	<u>259,642</u>
Balance at 31 March 2025	<u><u>4,395</u></u>	<u><u>4,395</u></u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

SVH TRADING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

SVH Trading Limited is a private company, limited by guarantee, registered in Scotland. The Company's registered number is SC150149 and registered office address is Midton Road, Howwood, Johnstone, Renfrewshire, PA9 1AF.

The nature of the Company's operations and principal activity is that of fundraising on behalf of St Vincent's Hospice Limited.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Functional currency

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 £.

Going concern

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

Turnover

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Consideration is given to the point at which the Company is entitled to receive the income, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Revenue from the provision of services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due;
- the costs incurred can be measured reliably.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Fixtures and fittings - 20% on cost

The company has a policy where only assets costing more than £1,000 are capitalised.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

SVH TRADING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - 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 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 transactions 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.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the Company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, 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.

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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, 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.

SVH TRADING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Taxation

Current tax is recognised for the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the current or past reporting periods using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date, except as otherwise indicated.

Deferred tax assets are only 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.

If and when all conditions for retaining tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset have been met, the deferred tax is reversed.

Deferred tax is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

With the exception of changes arising on the initial recognition of a business combination, the tax expense (income) is presented either in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity depending on the transaction that resulted in the tax expense (income).

Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

Leases

Assets held under finance leases, hire purchase contracts and other similar arrangements, which confer rights and obligations similar to those attached to owned assets, are capitalised as tangible fixed assets at the fair value of the leased asset (or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments as determined at the inception of the lease) and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and their useful lives. The capital elements of future lease obligations are recorded as liabilities, while the interest elements are charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the leases to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

SVH TRADING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

Non-financial assets

An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Financial assets

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal.

An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was NIL (2024 - NIL).

4. OPERATING SURPLUS

The operating surplus is stated after charging:

	2025	2024
	£	£
Depreciation - owned assets	1,419	1,676
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

5. TAXATION

Analysis of the tax charge

No liability to UK corporation tax arose for the year ended 31 March 2025 nor for the year ended 31 March 2024.

6. DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PENSION SCHEME

The company operates a defined contribution scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £5,617 (2024 - £3,573) including contributions in respect of employees. There were contributions amounting to £nil payable to the fund at 31st March 2025 (2024 - £nil).

SVH TRADING LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

7. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Fixtures and fittings £
COST	
At 1 April 2024	
and 31 March 2025	13,395
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 April 2024	10,187
Charge for year	1,419
At 31 March 2025	11,606
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 March 2025	1,789
At 31 March 2024	3,208

8. STOCKS

	2025	2024
	£	£
Stocks	15,947	14,839

9. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2025	2024
	£	£
Trade debtors	5,082	800
Value added tax	1,456	423
Prepayments	22,245	15,100
	28,783	16,323

10. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2025	2024
	£	£
Trade creditors	2,079	12,968
Amounts owed to holding company	77,785	37,440
Accrued expenses	2,938	9,733
	82,802	60,141

11. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

SVH TRADING LIMITED

**DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

	2025		2024	
	£	£	£	£
Turnover				
Shops	441,936		358,043	
Lottery	167,813		192,072	
Other income	30,907		16,508	
	<hr/>	640,656	<hr/>	566,623
Cost of sales				
Shop purchases		35,881		32,049
		<hr/>		<hr/>
GROSS SURPLUS		604,775		534,574
Expenditure				
Rent, rates and insurance	51,938		59,030	
Light and heat	4,665		8,237	
Wages	233,051		189,495	
Pensions	5,617		3,573	
Telephone	5,077		3,856	
Post and stationery	9,983		7,060	
Motor and travel costs	2,237		1,451	
Repairs and renewals	3,895		12,134	
Sundry expenses	10,653		5,398	
Professional fees	3,084		3,250	
Computer costs	7,290		7,198	
Auditors' remuneration	4,200		3,500	
	<hr/>	341,690	<hr/>	304,182
		263,085		230,392
Finance costs				
Bank charges		2,024		1,538
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		261,061		228,854
Depreciation				
Fixtures and fittings		1,419		1,676
		<hr/>		<hr/>
NET SURPLUS		259,642		227,178
		<hr/> <hr/>		<hr/> <hr/>

This page does not form part of the statutory financial statements