

Annual Return (AR30) form

Section 1 - About this form

An Annual Return must be completed by all societies registered under the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014 ('the Act') (including any societies previously registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act 1965) or the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act (Northern Ireland) 1969 ('the Act') (including any societies previously registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act 1969). The Annual Return must include:

- this form:
- a set of the society's accounts; and
- where required, an audit report or report on the accounts.

A society must submit the Annual Return within 7 months of the end of the society's financial year. Failure to submit on time is a prosecutable offence.

Please note that this form, including any details provided on the form, will be made available to the public through the Mutuals Public Register https://mutuals.fca.org.uk.

For guidance on our registration function for societies under the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014, which includes guidance on the requirement to submit an Annual Return, please see here:

https://www.fca.org.uk/publication/finalised-guidance/fg15-12.pdf

Section 2 - About this application

Society name SANDFORD COMMUNITY STORES ADSOCIATION LTD Register number 30096R Registered address The Post office, The Square, CRED ITON.

Postcode

GX174LN

Section 3 - People

3.1 Please provide the names of the people who were directors of the society during the financial year this return covers. Some societies use the term 'committee member' or 'trustee' instead of 'director'. For ease of reference, we use 'director' throughout this form.

Name of director Month and year of birth

R WARD April 1969

A GIBSON September 1949.

J FORREST JUNE 1951

All Committee Members

Continue on to a separate sheet if necessary.

3.2 All directors must be 16 or older. Please confirm this is this case:

All directors are aged 16 or over □

- 3.3 Societies are within the scope of the Company Directors Disqualification Act 1986 (CDDA). Please confirm that no director is disqualified under that Act:

 No director is disqualified
- 3.4 Please state any close links which any of the directors has with any society, company or authority. 'Close links' includes any directorships or senior positions held by directors of the society in other organisations.

3.5 Please provide the name of the person who was secretary at the end of the financial year this return covers. Societies must have a secretary.

4.2 Based on the accounts, please provide the information

requested below for the financial year covered by this

3

September 1949

Name of secretary Month and year of birth

A CGIBSON

Section 4 - Financial information

accounts are being submitted with this form

the accounts comply with relevant statutory and

the accounts are signed by two members and the

4.1 Please confirm that:

accounting requirements

return.

Assets

Share capital

secretary (3 signatures in total)

Number of members 24.4. Turnover 175463

161169.

Number of employees (if any)

Highest rate of interest paid on shares (if any)

4.3 What Standard Industrial Classification code best describes the society's main business? Where more than one code applies, please select the code that you feel best describes the society's main business activity. You will find a full list of codes here: http://resources.companieshouse.gov.uk/sic/
47190
Section 5 - Audit
Societies are required to appoint an auditor to audited unless they are small or have disapplied this requirement. For further guidance see chapter 7 of our guidance: https://www.fca.org.uk/publication/finalised-guidance/fg15-12.ndf
5.1 Please select the audit option the society has complied with:

Auditor's report on the accounts

Full professional audit

Lay audit

5.5 If the society is registered with the Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator (OSCR) please provide your OSCR registration number.

Not applicable to

OSCR number:	
5.6 Is the society a housing associat	ion?
No To Go to section 6	
Yes □ Go to question 5.7 5.7 Please confirm which housing reprovide the registration number the	egulator you are registered with, and ey have given you:
1	Registration number
Homes and Communities Agency □	
Scottish Housing Regulator	
The Welsh Ministers \Box	
Department for Communities (Northern Ireland)	

Section 6 - Subsidiaries

6.1 Is the society a subsidiary of another society?

Yes □
No v

6.2 Does the society have one or more subsidiaries? (As defined in sections 100 and 101 of the Act).

Yes □ Continue to question 6.3

6.3 If the society has subsidiaries, please provide the names of them below (or attach an additional sheet)

Registration Number Name

6.4 Please provide below (or on a separate sheet) the names of subsidiaries not dealt with in group accounts (if any) and reasons for exclusions: (the society must have written authority from us to exclude a subsidiary from group accounts)

Registration Number Name Reason for exclusion

Section 7- Condition for registration

All societies are registered meeting one of two conditions for registration. These are that the society is either:

- a bona fide co-operative society ('co-operative society'); or
- are conducting business for the benefit of the community ('community benefit society').

A society must answer the questions set out in either Section 7A or Section 7B of this form, depending on which condition of registration it meets.

If you are not sure which condition for registration applies to the society please see chapters 4 and 5 of our guidance:

hnps://www.fea.org.uk/publication/finalised-guidance/fg15-12.pdf

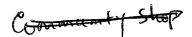
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Section 7A - Co-operative societies

Co-operative societies must answer the following questions in relation to the financial year covered by this return.

7A.1 What is the business of the society?

For example, did you provide housing, manufacture goods, develop IT systems etc.



7A.2 Please describe the members' common economic, social and cultural needs and aspirations. In answering this question, please make sure it is clear what needs and aspirations members had in common.

7A.3 How did the society's business meet those needs and aspirations? You have described the society's business answer to question 7A.1, and in question 7A.2 you have described the common needs and aspirations of members. Please now describe how during the year that business met those common needs and aspirations.

7A.4 How did members democratically control the society? For example, did the members elect a board at an annual general meeting; did all members collectively run the society.

7A.5 What did the society do with any surplus or profit? For instance, did you pay a dividend to members (and if so, on what basis); did money get reinvested in the business; put into reserves; used for some other purpose?

Section 7B - Community benefit societies

Community benefit societies must answer the following questions in relation to the financial year covered by this return.

7B.1 What is the business of the society? For example, did you provide social housing, run an amateur sports club etc.

A VILLAGE SHOP & POST OFFICE.

7B.2 Please describe the benefits to the community the society delivered? Here we are looking to see *what* the benefits to the community were. Community can be said to be the community at large. For example, did you relieve poverty or homelessness through the provision of social housing.

By Trading as a Village Ship and Post office

7B.3 Please describe how the society's business delivered these benefits? The business of the society must be conducted for the benefit of the community. Please describe *how* the society's business (as described in answer to question 7B.1) provided benefit to the community.

Any surpluses in excess of normal trading profit donated to the local community.

7B.4 Did the society work with a specific community, and if so, please describe it here? For instance, were the society's activities confined to a specific location; or to a specific group of people? Please note that in serving the needs of any defined community, the society should not inhibit the benefit to the community at large.

7B.5 What did the society do with any surplus or profit? For instance, did you donate the money; did money get reinvested in the business; put into reserves; used for some other purpose?

Re invested in Business.

7B.6 Please state any significant commercial arrangements that the society has, or had, with any other organisation that could create, or be perceived as creating, a conflict of interest. Please tell us how you ensured that any such conflict of interest did not prevent the society from acting for the benefit of the community.

Section 8- Declaration

The secretary of the society must complete this section.

A CGIBSON

My signature below confirms that the information in this form is accurate to the best of my knowledge

ACGISSON: Signature

Theasures | Secretary.
5th September 2022. **Position**

Date

Section 9 – Submitting this form

Please submit a signed, scanned version of this form along with your accounts and any auditor's report by email to: mutualsannrtns@fca.org.uk.

Or you can post the form to:

Mutual Societies

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

REGISTRATION NUMBER 30096R

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STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COMMITTEE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The rules of the association requires the management committee to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the management committee are elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under law the management committee 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 association and the profit or loss of the association for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the management committee are required to:

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

The management committee are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the association's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the association and enable the management committee to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the association and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS REPORT TO THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE ON THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF SANDFORD COMMUNITY STORES YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Sandford Community Stores Association Limited for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity and 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, we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at http://www.icaew.com/en/members/ regulations-standards-and-guidance/.

This report is made solely to the Management Committee of Sandford Community Stores Association Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Sandford Community Stores Association Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Management Committee of Sandford Community Stores Association Limited 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 Sandford Community Stores Association Limited and its Management Committee as a body for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Sandford Community Stores Association Limited 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 Sandford Community Stores Association Limited. You consider that Sandford Community Stores Association Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Sandford Community Stores Association Limited. 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.

Thomas Westell

Thomas Westcott
Chartered Accountants
96 High Street
Crediton
Devon
EX17 3LB

20 July 2012.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

				*
			2021	2020
	: · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		£	£
Turnover			175,463	182,349
Cost of sales		•	(161,638)	(163,061)
Gross profit			13,825	19,288
Administrative expenses			(10,992)	(16,548)
Other operating income			3,446	13,608
Operating profit			6,279	16,348
Profit before taxation			6,279	16,348
Tiont belore taxation			, .	
Tax on profit			(1,202)	(3,028)
Profit for the financial year comprehensive income	and total	·	5,077	13,320
•	· ·			. ———

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION 31 DECEMBER 2021

F ixed assets Tangible assets	Note 5	£ 108,144	£	£	£
	5	108.144		٠	
Fangible assets	5	108.144		•	•
	. ,	- ,		112,587	
			108,144		112,587
Current assets					,
Stocks		9,677		8,982	
Cash at bank and in hand		43,348		40,574	
		53,025		49,556	
Creditors: amounts falling due				•	•
within one year	6	(10,700)		(13,291)	
Net current assets			42,325		36,265
Total assets less current liabilities		•	150,469		148,852
Creditors: amounts falling due	7		(65,636)		(68,657)
after more than one year	•		(00,000)		(00,000)
Provisions for liabilities		• .	(2,471)		(2,910)
Net assets			82,362		77,285
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss account	9		82,362		77,285
Shareholders funds		· :	82,362		77,285

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) 31 DECEMBER 2021

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

These financial statements were approved by the Management Committee and authorised for issue on 28 June 2001, and are signed on behalf of the Committee by:

Chairman R Ward

Secretary J Forrest (

Committee member A Gibson

Company registration number: 30096R

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Profit and loss	Total
	account £	£
At 1 January 2020	63,965	63,965
Profit for the year	13,320	13,320
Total comprehensive income for the year	13,320	13,320
At 31 December 2020 and 1 January 2021	77,285	77,285
Profit for the year	5,077	5,077
Total comprehensive income for the year	5,077	5,077
At 31 December 2021	82,362	82,362

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1. General information

The company is a mutual registered society, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is The Post Office, The Square, Sandford, Crediton, EX17 4LN. The company's principal activity is a community shop.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured 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.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Freehold property

- Straight line over 50 years

Fittings fixtures and equipment

- 15% reducing balance

Property Improvements

- Straight line over 50 years

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Grants

Grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets or either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

4. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year was 3 (2020: 3).

5.	Tangible assets				
		Freehold property	Fixtures, fittings and ir equipment	Property nprovements	Total
		£	£	£	£
	Cost				
	At 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2021	76,634	25,990	75,260	177,884
	Depreciation				
	At 1 January 2021	14,456	20,380	30,461	65,297
	Charge for the year	1,033	1,049	2,361	4,443
	At 31 December 2021	15,489	21,429	32,822	69,740
	Carrying amount	-			
	At 31 December 2021	61,145	4,561	42,438	108,144
	At 31 December 2020	62,178	5,610	44,799	112,587
					
6.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one	year		2021	2020
		,	•	£	£
	Trade creditors			4,484	4,435
	Social security and other taxes	,		2,178	3,672
	Other creditors			4,038	5,184
				10,700	13,291

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

7.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
••		2021	2020
		£	£
	Other creditors (see Note 9)	65,636	68,657 ———

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

8.	Grants		•
		2021	2020
		£	£
	At start of year	68,657	71,677
	Released to the profit or loss	(3,021)	(3,020)
-	At end of period	65,636	68,657
	The amounts recognised in the unaudited financial statem		ollows:
	The amounts recognised in the unaudited financial statem	ents for grants are as fo 2021 £	ollows: 2020 £
	The amounts recognised in the unaudited financial statem Recognised in creditors: Deferred grants due after more than one year		2020
	Recognised in creditors: Deferred grants due after more than one year Recognised in other operating income:	2021 £ 65,636	2020 £ 68,657
	Recognised in creditors: Deferred grants due after more than one year	2021 £	2020 £

	At 1 January 2021 £	Released in year £	At 31 December 2021 £
Big Lottery Capital Grant	36,000	(1,000	35,000
Village Core Crant	14,400	(400) 14,000
Devon Renaissance Grant	10,800	(300)) 10,500
Local grants	3,816	(106	3,710
Renewable Energy Grants	3,641	(1,214	1) 2,427
	68,657	(3,020	65,637

The Big Lottery Capital Grant contributed towards the purchase of the building in accordance with the grant offer. The Renewable Energy Grants contributed towards the purchase of solar panels in accordance with the grant offers.

During the year the company was the recipient of economic benefits as a result of the Small Business Grant Fund. The total funds recognised from the UK Government in other operating income during the year was £0 (2020: £10,000).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

9. Reserves

Profit and loss:

This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

10. Coronavirus pandemic

During the year there was instability as a result of the coronavirus pandemic which has impacted the company's income and expenditure.

DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	2021	2020
	£	£
		•
Turnover		1
Shop sales	175,157	182,040
Hospice Lottery Commissions	306	309
	175,463	182,349
	170,400	102,010
Cost of sales		
	(8,982)	(8,058)
Opening stock	(127,706)	(135,836)
Shop Purchases	(977)	(778)
SACA vouchers/loyalty cards	(33,650)	(27,371)
Wages and salaries		
	(171,315)	(172,043)
	0.077	9.092
Closing stock	9,677	8,982
	161,638	163,061
	13,825	19,288
Gross profit	15,025	10,200
Cuesa mustit marcantago	7.9%	10.6%
Gross profit percentage	•	
Overheads		. •
Administrative expenses	(10,992)	(16,548)
Training active expenses		(16,548)
	(10,992)	(10,540)
Other operating income	300	-
Grants	3,021	3,020
Grants released	5,021	10,000
Government grants recognised directly in income	125	588
Fundraising income		
	3,446	13,608
	*.	
	0.070	40.040
Operating profit	6,279	16,348
	3.6%	9.0%
Operating profit percentage	3.0%	9.0%
	6,279	16,348
Profit before taxation		====

DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT (CONTINUED) YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

				2021		2020
				£	4	£
			: '			
Overheads	•			:		
						:
Administrative expenses						E A
Water	-		•	238	. •	54
Insurance				488		586
Light and heat				418		933
Repairs and maintenance	•			193		224
Printing, postage and stationery				33		142
Telephone				516		530
Accountancy fees				1,482		1,344
Bank charges				2,584		1,822
General expenses				597		1,450
Donations						4,930
Depreciation on freehold property				1,033	•	1,033
•				2,361		2,361
Depreciation on property improvements				1,049		1,139
Depreciation on fixtures & equipment			• • •			
	4	•		10,992		16,548