Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. OC303418 (England and Wales)

MICHAEL POPPER ASSOCIATES LLP

ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

MICHAEL POPPER ASSOCIATES LLP

LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP INFORMATION

Designated members	Mr N C Walker MPA Limited
Limited liability partnership number	OC303418
Registered office	Unit B, 75 South Western Road Twickenham Middlesex TW1 1LG
Accountants	Goldwins Limited 75 Maygrove Road West Hampstead London NW6 2EG
Business address	Unit B, 75 South Western Road Twickenham Middlesex TW1 1LG
Bankers	Lloyds TSB Bank PLC 82 High Street Rickmansworth Hertfordshire WD3 1AG

MICHAEL POPPER ASSOCIATES LLP

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MICHAEL POPPER ASSOCIATES LLP

MEMBERS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

The members present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Principal activities
The principal activity of the limited liability partnership continued to be that of consulting engineers.

Members' drawings, contributions and repayments
The members' drawing policy allows each member to draw a proportion of their profit share, subject to the cash requirements of the business.

A member's capital requirement is linked to their share of profit and the financing requirement of the limited liability partnership. There is no opportunity for appreciation of the capital subscribed. Just as incoming members introduce their capital at "par", so the retiring members are repaid their capital at "par".

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

Mr N C Walker
MPA Limited

On behalf of the members

....
Mr N C Walker
Designated Member

5.11.18
....

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MEMBERS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

The members are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law (as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008) requires the members to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the members have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice. Under company law (as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008) the members 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 limited liability partnership and of the profit or loss of the limited liability partnership for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the members are required to:

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

The members are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the limited liability partnership's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the limited liability partnership and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006 (as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008). They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the limited liability partnership and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

MICHAEL POPPER ASSOCIATES LLP

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF MICHAEL POPPER ASSOCIATES LLP FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Michael Popper Associates LLP for the year ended 31 March 2018 set out on pages 4 to 16 from the limited liability partnership'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 http://www.icaew.com/en/members/regulations-standards-and-guidance/

This report is made solely to the limited liability partnership's members of Michael Popper Associates LLP, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 31 March 2006. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Michael Popper Associates LLP and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the limited liability partnership's members of Michael Popper Associates LLP, 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 Michael Popper Associates LLP and its members as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Michael Popper Associates LLP 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 Michael Popper Associates LLP. You consider that Michael Popper Associates LLP 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 Michael Popper Associates LLP. 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.

Goldwins

Goldwins Limited

Chartered Accountants

05/11/2018

75 Maygrove Road
West Hampstead
London
NW6 2EG

MICHAEL POPPER ASSOCIATES LLP

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover	3	773,452	863,113
Cost of sales		(44,252)	(55,180)
Gross profit		729,200	807,933
Administrative expenses		(747,245)	(712,999)
Other operating income		80,000	-
Operating profit	4	61,955	94,934
Interest payable and similar expenses	6	(3,219)	(3,140)
Profit for the financial year before taxation		58,736	91,794
Profit for the financial year before members' remuneration and profit shares		58,736	91,794
Profit for the financial year before members' remuneration and profit shares		58,736	91,794
Members' remuneration charged as an expense		-	-
Profit for the financial year available for discretionary division among members		58,736	91,794

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

MICHAEL POPPER ASSOCIATES LLP

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2018 £	2017 £	2017 £
Fixed assets					
Goodwill	7		11,666		13,666
Tangible assets	8		6,151		22,086
			17,817		35,752
Current assets					
Work in progress	9	54,558		77,695	
Debtors	10	93,790		101,193	
Cash at bank and in hand		12,590		46,967	
		160,938		225,855	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(133,497)		(169,633)	
Net current assets			27,441		56,222
Total assets less current liabilities			45,258		91,974
Represented by:					
Members' other interests					
Members' capital classified as equity			43,805		(1,273)
Other reserves classified as equity			1,453		93,247
			45,258		91,974
Total members' interests					
Members' other interests			45,258		91,974

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018 the limited liability partnership was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 (as applied by the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008) relating to small limited liability partnerships.

The members acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act (as applied to limited liability partnerships) with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

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

The financial statements were approved by the members and authorised for issue on 7.11.18 and are signed on their behalf by:

....

Mr N C Walker

Designated member

Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. OC303418

MICHAEL POPPER ASSOCIATES LLP

RECONCILIATION OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

Current financial year	EQUITY Members' other interests		TOTAL MEMBERS' INTERESTS
	Members' capital (classified as equity)	Other reserves	Total 2018
	£	£	£
Members' interests at 1 April 2017	131,963	-	131,963
Profit for the financial year available for discretionary division among members	-	58,736	58,736
Members' interests after profit for the year	260,721	58,736	319,457
Allocation of profit for the financial year	-	(58,736)	(58,736)
Other divisions of profits	58,736	-	58,736
Introduced by members	2,591	-	2,591
Other movements	(278,243)	1,453	(276,790)
Members' interests at 31 March 2018	43,805	1,453	45,258

MICHAEL POPPER ASSOCIATES LLP

RECONCILIATION OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

Prior financial year	EQUITY Members' other interests		TOTAL MEMBERS' INTERESTS
	Members' capital (classified as equity)	Other reserves	Total 2017
	£	£	£
Members' interests at 1 April 2016 as previously reported	40,170	-	40,170
Prior year adjustment	125,917	-	125,917
Members' interests at 1 April 2016 as restated	166,087	-	166,087
Profit for the financial year available for discretionary division among members	-	91,794	91,794
Members' interests after profit for the year	166,087	91,794	257,881
Introduced by members	2,840	-	2,840
Other movements	(170,200)	1,453	(168,747)
Members' interests at 31 March 2017	(1,273)	93,247	91,974

MICHAEL POPPER ASSOCIATES LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

Limited liability partnership information
Michael Popper Associates LLP is a limited liability partnership incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit B, 75 South Western Road, Twickenham, Middlesex.

The limited liability partnerships's principal activities are disclosed in the Members' Report.

1.1 Accounting convention
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships" issued in January 2017, together 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.

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

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

1.3 Turnover
Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT.

If, at the Balance sheet date, completion of contractual obligations is dependent on external factors (and thus outside the control of the Limited Liability Partnership), then revenue is recognised only when the event occurs. In such cases, costs incurred up to the Balance sheet date are carried forward as work in progress.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.4 Members' participating interests

Members' participation rights are the rights of a member against the LLP that arise under the members' agreement (for example, in respect of amounts subscribed or otherwise contributed remuneration and profits).

Members' participation rights in the earnings or assets of the LLP are analysed between those that are, from the LLP's perspective, either a financial liability or equity, in accordance with section 22 of FRS 102. A member's participation rights including amounts subscribed or otherwise contributed by members, for example members' capital, are classed as liabilities unless the LLP has an unconditional right to refuse payment to members, in which case they are classified as equity.

All amounts due to members that are classified as liabilities are presented within 'Loans and other debts due to members' and, where such an amount relates to current year profits, they are recognised within 'Members' remuneration charged as an expense' in arriving at the relevant year's result. Undivided amounts that are classified as equity are shown within 'Members' other interests'. Amounts recoverable from members are presented as debtors and shown as amounts due from members within members' interests.

Where there exists an asset and liability component in respect of an individual member's participation rights, they are presented on a gross basis unless the LLP has both a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it intends either to settle on a net basis or to settle and realise these amounts simultaneously, in which case they are presented net.

Once an unavoidable obligation has been created in favour of members through allocation of profits or other means, any undrawn profits remaining at the reporting date are shown as 'Loans and other debts due to members' to the extent they exceed debts due from a specific member.

1.5 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Acquired goodwill is written off in equal annual instalments over 20 years.

1.6 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, fittings & equipment	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 recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the limited liability partnership reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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 limited liability partnership estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

1.8 Work in progress

Work in progress has been valued by designated members.

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.10 Financial instruments

The limited liability partnership 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 limited liability partnership's statement of financial position when the limited liability partnership becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in or .

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 limited liability partnership 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 limited liability partnership after deducting all of its 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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as fair value though profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the limited liability partnership's obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.11 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the limited liability partnership are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the limited liability partnership.

1.12 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 limited liability partnership is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.13 Retirement benefits and post retirement payments to members

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.14 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the limited liability partnership's accounting policies, the members 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 Turnover

An analysis of the limited liability partnership's turnover is as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Turnover		
	773,452	863,113

4 Operating profit

	2018	2017
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	£	£
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	2,050	2,634
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	-	4,728
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	9,775	-
Amortisation of intangible assets	2,000	2,000
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	5,250	10,626
Operating lease charges	50,709	43,350

5 Employees

The average number of persons (excluding members) employed by the partnership during the year was:

	2018	2017
	Number	Number
	10	11

5 Employees (Continued)

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Wages and salaries	567,150	575,723
Pension costs	5,994	-
	573,144	575,723

6 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2018	2017
	£	£
Other interest	3,219	3,140

7 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018	40,000
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 April 2017	26,334
Amortisation charged for the year	2,000
At 31 March 2018	28,334
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2018	11,666
At 31 March 2017	13,666

8 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings & equipment
	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2017	81,794
Additions	890
Disposals	(19,700)
At 31 March 2018	62,984
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2017	59,708
Depreciation charged in the year	2,050
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(4,925)
At 31 March 2018	56,833
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2018	6,151
At 31 March 2017	22,086

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts. The depreciation charge in respect of such assets amounted to £- (2017 - £4,728) for the year.

	2018	2017
	£	£
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	-	14,184

9 Work in progress

	2018	2017
	£	£
Work in progress	54,558	77,695

10 Debtors

	2018	2017
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	80,886	82,914
Prepayments and accrued income	12,904	18,279
	93,790	101,193

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Obligations under finance leases	12	15,644	18,912
Trade creditors		11,241	18,159
Other taxation and social security		84,995	60,728
Other creditors		900	-
Accruals and deferred income		20,717	71,834
		133,497	169,633

12 Finance lease obligations

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the limited liability partnership for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is three years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

13 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes

The limited liability partnership operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the limited liability partnership in an independently administered fund.

The charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes was £5,994 (2017 - £-).

MICHAEL POPPER ASSOCIATES LLP

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

MICHAEL POPPER ASSOCIATES LLP

DETAILED TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

		2018		2017
	£	£	£	£
Turnover				
Fee Income		773,452		863,113
Cost of sales				
Materials purchases	5,250		10,626	
Subcontract labour	39,002		44,554	
		(44,252)		(55,180)
Gross profit		729,200		807,933
Other operating income				
Management charges receivable		80,000		-
Administrative expenses		(747,245)		(712,999)
Operating profit		61,955		94,934
Interest payable and similar expenses				
Interest payable		(3,219)		(3,140)
Profit before taxation		58,736		91,794

MICHAEL POPPER ASSOCIATES LLP

SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	2018	2017
	£	£
Administrative expenses		
Wages and salaries	567,150	575,723
Staff training	-	810
Staff pension costs defined contribution	5,994	-
Rent re operating leases	48,731	43,350
Rates	12,816	12,727
Cleaning	1,860	1,300
Power, light and heat	4,910	5,937
Property repairs and maintenance	1,130	2,473
Insurances	22,948	15,568
Computer running costs	13,180	9,659
Hire of equipment	650	-
Hire Purchase Charges	1,978	-
Travelling expenses	16,356	12,830
Subscriptions	6,530	5,409
Legal and professional fees	-	42
Accountancy	4,150	4,250
Bank charges	397	652
Bad and doubtful debts	5,675	3,452
Printing and stationery	9,792	2,084
Telecommunications	6,600	5,587
Entertaining	2,573	1,784
Amortisation of Goodwill	2,000	2,000
Depreciation of Fixtures and fittings	2,050	7,362
Profit or loss on sale of tangible assets (non exceptional)	9,775	-
	747,245	712,999