(A company limited by guarantee) ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors R V Cattaneo

S Eastwood J Edwards C J Lynn P L Mackie

P M C Mayhew-Smith

G J E Miles R G O'Dowd A T J Pollard M J A Smith M J Netley C Kerr J Dewar

(Appointed 9 July 2020)

Company number 03838618

Registered office 3rd Floor Neville House

55 Eden Street

Kingston Upon Thames

Surrey

United Kingdom

KT1 1BW

Auditor David Howard

1 Park Road Hampton Wick

Kingston Upon Thames

KT1 4AS

CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' report	1 - 3
Directors' responsibilities statement	4
Independent auditor's report	5 - 6
Statement of comprehensive income	7
Balance sheet	8
Notes to the financial statements	9 - 15

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the Period ended 31 March 2021.

Principal activities

Kingston First Ltd is a business led organisation operating as a business improvement district (BID). The company delivers projects and services in Kingston town centre to improve and enhance the business environment and create a more attractive and safer town centre, based on the strategic themes set out in its five year business plan.

Business review

Kingston First began its fourth term in January 2020. It has four strategic themes for its 2020-24 business plan period which are:

- Attractive Streets and Spaces: enhancing public spaces and creating a vibrant and welcoming town centre for visitors, employees and residents
- Marketing the town: promoting Kingston and all it has to offer through tactical campaigns and cultural experiences
- Supporting and informing: helping to save members time and money and provide consistent communication and essential insight to inform and empower members
- Influencing and representing: championing our members by being the voice of Kingston town centre and working to set a sustainable direction for the town long term.

During 2020/21, the company has responded to the impact of the pandemic on the town and its organisations and members by adapting its services and providing a breadth of support and activity including:

- Delivering timely and direct communications on government announcements related to the pandemic response and essential town centre information, data and updates
- Organising webinars and online discussions to share critical information on business support priorities and to enable contact with local elected representatives and national sector leaders
- Lobbying locally, regionally and nationally to influence policy and ensure practical support was delivered to businesses and sectors
- · Ensuring the Ancient Market Place remained open supporting local residents and the business community
- Supporting the town's summer reopening after the first lockdown of 2020 through an integrated marketing campaign and on-street, town wide activity to welcome back employees, residents and visitors
- Close working with Kingston University's Art School to deliver 'Kingston Canvas'- a suite of new artwork to display in vacant units and provide work experience to local students
- Delivering a town-wide Christmas lighting scheme and seasonal promotion within the parameters of the local restrictions
- In partnership with Kingston Council, commissioning and completing the research and scoping to help set out Kingston town centre's 15 year vision for how it will plan for its future as a successful historic town centre
- Initiating the Happy Spaces project; this project started concept design development for two town centre spaces to support longer term plans for their improvement and investment to enable more people to enjoy, use and benefit from green and open spaces in the town centre

During the period, the Company received government funds to support and contribute the reopening of retail, leisure and hospitality sectors in the summer of 2020. It also received specific sectoral support as part of a package for BIDs across the country by way of one-off grant.

The Company maintains a strong cash position, where the surplus reported is in part due to the timing of the annual levy collection process with levies received at the beginning of the 2021 calendar year. Organisational changes in light of the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and to prepare the company for the delivering its plans for its new term have also contributed to the surplus reported. The Company continues to manage this surplus and the directors agreed that it will be used to deliver projects and services in the 2020-24 term to support Kingston First's members and the town through recovery from the pandemic, and to mitigate any medium term impact of the pandemic.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

The directors monitor the local, regional and national impact of the pandemic and associated restrictions alongside broader social and economic trends effecting town centres and the organisations and businesses operating within them. Directors continue to ensure that appropriate measures are in place to monitor and respond to the impact of Covid-19 as circumstances change and evolve.

The voluntary board of directors represents a range of businesses, organisations and sectors across the town centre. They have oversight of the delivery of the business plan and are responsible for the sound financial management of Kingston First.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Directors

The directors shown below held office during the year and up to the date of this report.

R V Cattaneo

S Eastwood

J Edwards

C Kerr

C J Lynn

P L Mackie

P M C Mayhew-Smith

G J E Miles

M J Netley

R G O'Dowd

ATJ Pollard

M J A Smith

Directors who were elected and joined the Board during 2020/21 were:

J Dewar

(Appointed 9 July 2020)

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

J S Perry

(Resigned 24 November 2020)

The company is a not for profit business. Directors are representative of a range of sectors operating in Kingston town centre and oversee the delivery of the business plan. Directors give their service voluntarily and without any remuneration.

Auditor

David Howard were appointed as auditor to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemption provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the board

R G O'Dowd Director

1 September 2021

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have 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 directors 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 company and of the surplus or deficit of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors 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 company will continue in business.

The directors are 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 them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF KINGSTON FIRST LTD

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Kingston First Ltd (the 'company') for the Period ended 31 March 2021 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet 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 FRS 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 2021 and of its surplus for the Period 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 *Auditor's 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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report 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 there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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 our audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial Period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF KINGSTON FIRST LTD

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 directors' report.

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 directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are 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 directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's 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 an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's 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 an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Nicola King (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of David Howard

1 September 2021

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

1 Park Road Hampton Wick Kingston Upon Thames KT1 4AS

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

		Year ended 31 March	Year ended 31 March
		2021	2020
	Notes	£	£
Income		1,235,189	1,585,661
Project Expenditure		(1,013,185)	(1,565,464)
Interest receivable and similar income		1.500	496
interest receivable and similar income		1,509	486
Surplus before taxation		223,513	20,683
Tax on surplus		(287)	(92)
Surplus for the financial Period		223,226	20,591

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2021 or 2020 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2021 (2020:£NIL).

The notes on pages 9 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

	Notes	2021		2020	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		13,362		23,164
Current assets					
Debtors	6	100,968		31,738	
Cash at bank and in hand		878,472		691,019	
		979,440		722,757	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	7	(220,002)		(249.042)	
one year	1	(329,083)		(218,942)	
Net current assets			650,357		503,815
Total assets less current liabilities			663,719		526,979
Deferred income			(78,992)		(165,478)
Reserves					
Members' Fund			584,727		361,501

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 1 September 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

R G O'Dowd **Director**

Company Registration No. 03838618

The notes on pages 9 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Kingston First Ltd is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 3rd Floor Neville House, 55 Eden Street, Kingston Upon Thames, Surrey, United Kingdom, KT1 1BW.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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

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

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the Kingston BID has the approval and adequate resources to operate for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Income and expenditure

Income represents primarily accounts receivable (excluding value added tax) in respect of BID levy from business rates payers of the Royal Borough of Kingston. Other incomes recognised are voluntary contributions receivable from Royal Borough of Kingston and other project partners and sponsors during the financial year ending 31 March 2021.

Income 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. Income is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Rendering of services

Income from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract 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 under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably;
 and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably

1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Amortisation 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:

Patents & licences 33% of cost

1.5 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:

Plant and machinary 25% of cost Fixtures and fittings 33% of cost Office equipment 33% of cost

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to surplus or deficit.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company 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 company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit, 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 surplus or deficit, 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.

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

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

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.9 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

2	Auditor's remuneration Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	2021 £	2020 £
	For audit services Audit of the financial statements of the company	4,500 ———	4,500

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the Period was 7 (2020 - 10).

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Other £
Cost At 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021	685
Amortisation and impairment At 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021	685
Carrying amount At 31 March 2021	
At 31 March 2020	

5 Tangible fixed assets

· ·	Plant and machinary	Fixtures and fittings	Office equipment	Total
Cost	£	£	£	£
At 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021	35,086	54,054	25,538	114,678
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 April 2020	11,921	54,054	25,538	91,513
Depreciation charged in the Period	9,803	-	-	9,803
At 31 March 2021	21,724	54,054	25,538	101,316
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2021	13,362	-	-	13,362
At 31 March 2020	23,164	-	-	23,164

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

6	Debtors		
		2021	2020
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade Debtors	54,928	7,805
	Other debtors	2,726	585
	Prepayments and accrued income	43,314	23,348
		100,968	31,738
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2021 £	2020 £
			Z.
	Trade creditors		
	Trade creditors Corporation tax	45,433	51,564
	Corporation tax	45,433 287	51,564 92
	Corporation tax Other taxation and social security	45,433 287 48,524	51,564 92 59,871
	Corporation tax	45,433 287	51,564 92 59,871 43,763
	Corporation tax Other taxation and social security Other creditors	45,433 287 48,524 65,949	51,564 92 59,871

8 Members' liability

The company is a private company limited by guarantee and consequently does not have share capital. Every member of the Company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of the Company being wound up while he or she is a member, or within one year after he or she ceases to be a member, for the payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before he or she ceases to be a member, and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up and for the adjustment of rights of the contributors among themselves, such amounts as may be required, but not exceeding £1.

9 Retirement benefit schemes

Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. 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 £21,027 (2020 £27,551). Contributions totaling £1,569.99 (2020 £880.74) were payable to the fund at the reporting date and are included in other creditors.

10 Operating lease commitments

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2021	2020
£	£
73,882	112,357

DETAILED TRADING AND INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

		Year ended 31 March 2021		Year ended 31 March 2020
Income	£	£	£	£
Income Levy - Current Year		804,369		929,908
Public & Private Sector Contributions		187,585		186,639
Market Fees		243,235		469,114
		1,235,189		1,585,661
Cost of sales		, ,		, ,
Attractive Streets & Spaces	247,141		294,554	
Marketing The Town	180,222		379,330	
Supporting & Informing	126,129		298,250	
Influencing & Representing	88,279		-	
Overhead and operating costs	158,669		194,760	
Markets Costs	177,745		398,570	
Operating Contingency	35,000			
		(1,013,185)		(1,565,464)
Gross surplus		222,004		20,197
Investment revenues				
Bank interest received	1,509		486	
		1,509		486
Surplus before taxation		223,513		20,683