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CRUSAID (ENTERPRISES) LIMITED
REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED

31 MARCH 2004





Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2004

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Board members and professional advisers

Directors

Iain Renwick (Chairman)
Liz Airey
Dr Billy Bischoff (resigned 19 July 2004)
David Collins
Laurence Isaacson
Simon Lomas
David Macfarlane
Colin Tweedy (resigned 8 March 2004)
Bob West

Secretary and registered office

David Lyon, 1-5 Curtain Road, London, EC2A 3JX.

Auditors

UHY Hacker Young, St Alphage House, 2 Fore Street, LONDON EC2Y 5DH

Bankers

HSBC, 166 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, SW1V 2RB.

Solicitors

Hamlins Solicitors, Roxburghe House, 273-287 Regent Street, London, W1A 4SQ.

Registered number

2293506

Report of the directors for the year ended 31 March 2004

The directors submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2004.

Results and dividends

The profit and loss account is set out on page 5 and shows the profit for the year. The directors can not recommend the payment of a dividend.

Principal activity, review of the business and future developments

The company's business is that of organising events and conducting general trading activities in order to raise funds for charitable purposes.

The company has entered into a charitable covenant under which a sum equal to the company's net profit is paid to its parent charity, Crusaid (a company limited by guarantee). Included in the profit and loss account for the year ended 31 March 2004 is £56,871 (2003 - £232,657) in respect of this covenant.

Directors

The directors of the company during the year were:

Liz Airey
Dr Billy Bischoff (resigned 19 July 2004)
David Collins
Laurence Isaacson
Simon Lomas
David Macfarlane
Iain Renwick
Colin Tweedy (resigned 8 March 2004)
Bob West

None of the directors had any interest in the share capital of the company during the year.

Directors' responsibilities

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that year. In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

Report of the directors for the year ended 31 March 2004 (Continued)

Directors' responsibilities (Continued)

The directors are responsible for maintaining proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act. 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.

Auditors

In accordance with Section 385 of the Companies Act 1985, a resolution proposing that UHY Hacker Young, formerly known as Hacker Young, be reappointed as auditors of the company will be put to the Annual General Meeting.

By order of the Board

David Lyon

Company Secretary 21 September 2004





INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF CRUSAID (ENTERPRISES) LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Crusaid (Enterprises) Limited on pages 5 to 10 for the year ended 31 March 2004. These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and the accounting policies set out therein.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. 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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As described in the statement of directors' responsibilities on pages 2 and 3 the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and United Kingdom Auditing Standards.

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you if, in our opinion, the directors' report is not consistent with the financial statements, if the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and transactions with the company is not disclosed.

We read the directors' report and consider the implications of our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with United Kingdom Auditing Standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the affairs of the company as at 31 March 2004 and of its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

UHY Hacker Young Chartered Accountants Registered Auditor 21 September 2004

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 March 2004

	Note	2004 £	2003 £
Turnover Cost of sales	2	300,395 212,646	601,285 347,142
Gross profit		87,749	254,143
Administrative expenses		32,630	22,588
Operating profit	3	55,119	231,555
Interest receivable		1,752	1,102
Profit on ordinary activities before and after	·taxation	56,871	232,657
Covenanted payment		56,871	232,657
Retained profit for year and carried forward	i		-

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

All recognised gains and losses are included in the profit and loss account.

The notes on pages 7 to 10 form part of these financial statements

There are no movement in shareholders' funds apart from the result for the year.

Balance sheet at 31 March 2004

	Note	2004 £	2004 £	2003 £	2003 £
Fixed assets	_				
Tangible assets	5		2,560		4,550
Current assets					
Stocks	6	3,917		-	
Debtors	7	39,457		216,350	
Cash at bank and in hand		121,024		78,934	
Creditors: amounts falling due		164,398		295,284	
within one year	8	116,958		249,834	
Net current assets			47,440		45,450
			50,000		50,000
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital Profit and loss account	9		50,000		50,000
Shareholders' funds - equity			50,000		50,000
Shareholders runus - equity					

The financial statements were approved by the Board on

21 September 2004

Ian Renwick **Director**

The notes on pages 7 to 10 form part of these financial statements

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2004

1 Accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and are in accordance with applicable accounting standards. The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

Turnover

Turnover represents income derived from organised events and the sale of goods exclusive of value added tax, including donations collected with such income.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost, less estimated residual values, of all fixed assets over their estimated useful lives. It is calculated at the following rate:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment - 25% per annum straight line

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less further costs to completion and disposal. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis.

Leases

Operating lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account in equal annual amounts over the lease term.

2 Turnover

The company's turnover is wholly attributable to its principal activity which is carried out in the United Kingdom.

3 Operating profit

	2004	2003
	£	£
This has been arrived at after charging:		
Auditors' remuneration	4,700	4,700
Depreciation	1,990	1,989
Operating leases - hire of other assets	20,800	20,800

The company has no direct employees. The parent company provides personnel for which it charges arms length rates. The average number of such personnel was 3 (2003 - 3).

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2004 (Continued)

4 Taxation

6

No taxation has been provided for as the company has entered into a deed of covenant, whereby the company's net taxable profit is paid to its parent charity, Crusaid.

5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangiote fixed assets		Fixtures, fittings and equipment
Cost		
At 1 April 2003 & 31 March 2004		11,685
Depreciation		
At 1 April 2003		7,135
Provided for the year		1,990
At 31 March 2004		9,125
Net book value		
At 31 March 2004		2,560
At 31 March 2003		4,550
Stocks		
	2004 £	2003 £
Goods for resale	3,917	-

The directors consider that there is no material difference between the replacement cost and historical cost of stock.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2004 (Continued)

7	Debtors		
		2004	2003
		£	£
	Trade debtors	16,965	36,380
	Prepayments and accrued income	21,592	6,139
	Amounts due from parent company	-	171,393
	Recoverable VAT	-	879
	Other debtors	900	1,559
		39,457	216,350
			
	All amounts fall due for payment within one year.		
8	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2004 £	2003 £
		*	T.
	Trade creditors	14,464	10,734
	Amounts due to parent company	96,490	232,657
	Value added tax	1,210	-
	Accruals and deferred income	4,794	6,443
		116,958	249,834
			
9	Share capital		
9	Share capital		Allotted,
			called up
		Authorised	and fully
		£	paid £
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000
	•		

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2004 (Continued)

10 Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2004 the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below:

	2004 Land and buildings £	2003 Land and buildings £
Operating leases which expire:		
Between 2 and 5 years	20,800	20,800

11 Parent company

The company's ultimate parent company is Crusaid (limited by guarantee), a company registered in England & Wales, which is the parent of both the smallest and largest groups of which the company is a member.

Copies of the consolidated financial statements of Crusaid (limited by guarantee) are available from Companies House.

12 Cash flow statement

The company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed under Financial Reporting Standard No. 1 'Cash Flow Statements' not to produce a cash flow statement as it qualifies as a small entity.

13 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions conferred by Financial Reporting Standard No. 8 from the requirement to make disclosures concerning related parties.