

Company Registration No. 3318160 (England and Wales)

ST JOHN WALES TRAINING COMPANY LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019



ST JOHN WALES TRAINING COMPANY LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr D A Howell Ms G Rees Mr G Chapman Ms J Hobbs Rev. D Kitto Mr J Phillips	(Resigned 24 May 2019)
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Secretary	Ms H A Smith
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Company number	3318160
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Registered office	Priory House Beignon Close Ocean Way CARDIFF UK CF24 5PB
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Auditor	Baldwins Audit Services Waters Lane Chambers 1-3 Waters Lane Newport NP20 1LA
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ST JOHN WALES TRAINING COMPANY LIMITED

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ST JOHN WALES TRAINING COMPANY LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

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

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of First Aid training and the supply of First Aid and related equipment.

REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

2019 proved to be another successful year for St John Wales Training Company. There was a significant annual increase in both the amount of income generated and in the numbers of students trained.

There was a restructure carried out in 2018 that left the Company well placed to seek out new opportunities and build on our existing customer base.

The recent introduction of Mental Health First Aid courses to our range resulted in increasing demand during 2019. Our partnership with Mental Health First Aid Wales resulted in over 700 people being trained in this vital subject. We aim to now build upon this figure with the importance of someone's mental health being recognised as equally important as their physical health.

Following a review of our venues, a new centre was added to our commercial training locations with the introduction of a modern facility in Abergele. This central North Wales location enables us to meet the needs of Denbighshire, Flintshire, Conwy as well as Gwynedd and Anglesey.

Complementing our base in Wrexham, Abergele offers scheduled and bespoke courses to North Wales businesses as well as providing a base for our sales team in North Wales.

- Commercial training and supplies generated a net profit margin of 39% totalling £629,888.
- During the year 9 out of 12 months were record breaking for the Company in terms of commercial income.
- Across the year 12,778 students were trained, predominantly in physical first aid, but also an increasing number in other Health and Safety subjects such as Fire Marshal and IOSH.
- We increased our course portfolio to include a new Ramblers First Aid course as part of a nationwide contract with St John Ambulance (England).
- We expanded our team of Mental Health First Aid trainers to meet demand for this popular course.

All of the Company training venues are now equipped with an Automatic External Defibrillator (AED).

The assets, liabilities and all activity relating to the St John Wales Training Company Ltd. will be transferred to The Priory for Wales of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem on 1st January 2020.

Directors

Mr D A Howell
Ms G Rees
Mr G Chapman
Ms J Hobbs
Dr D Kitto
Mr J Phillips

(Resigned 24 May 2019)

ST JOHN WALES TRAINING COMPANY LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Auditor

In the case of each of the directors of the company at the date when this report is approved:

- so far as each of the directors is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of the information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 (1) to (4) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor are unaware. Additionally, the directors 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 auditors are aware of that information.

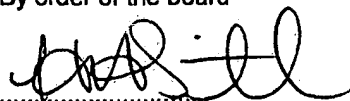
Results and dividends

The results of the company for the year is set out in detail on page 7. The company's financial position at the end of the year is shown on the balance sheet on page 8.

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2018 - Nil). A Gift Aid payment of £630,888 (2018 - £646,966) will be paid in respect of the year to the company's ultimate parent undertaking.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

By order of the board



Ms H A Smith

Secretary

22 June 2020

ST JOHN WALES TRAINING COMPANY LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' 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 profit or loss 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;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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.

ST JOHN WALES TRAINING COMPANY LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF ST JOHN WALES TRAINING COMPANY LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of St John Wales Training Company Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including 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 December 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 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

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 year 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.

ST JOHN WALES TRAINING COMPANY LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF ST JOHN WALES TRAINING COMPANY LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the 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.


ST JOHN WALES TRAINING COMPANY LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

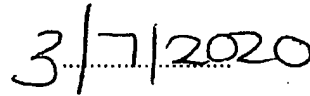
TO THE MEMBERS OF ST JOHN WALES TRAINING COMPANY LIMITED

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in 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.



**Sarah Case FCA DChA
for and on behalf of Baldwins
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor**



**Ty Derw
Lime Tree Court
Cardiff Gate Business Park
CARDIFF
UK
CF23 8AB**

ST JOHN WALES TRAINING COMPANY LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover		1,619,282	1,482,626
Cost of sales		(617,294)	(527,114)
Gross profit		1,001,988	955,512
Administrative expenses		(372,253)	(310,201)
Operating profit		629,735	645,311
Gift aid payable to the ultimate parent undertaking		(630,888)	(646,966)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		(1,154)	(1,655)
Taxation		-	-
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		(1,154)	(1,655)
Total comprehensive income for the year		(1,154)	(1,655)

ST JOHN WALES TRAINING COMPANY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2		2,585		4,237
Current assets					
Stocks		5,201		7,320	
Debtors	3	240,584		315,789	
		245,785		323,109	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(191,241)		(269,063)	
Net current assets			54,544		54,046
Total assets less current liabilities			57,129		58,283
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5	100,000		100,000	
Profit and loss reserves		(42,871)		(41,717)	
Total equity			57,129		58,283

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 22 June 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:


Mr D A Howell
Director


Mr G Chapman
Director

Company Registration No. 3318160

ST JOHN WALES TRAINING COMPANY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2018	100,000	(40,062)	59,938
Year ended 31 December 2018:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(1,655)	(1,655)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 December 2018	100,000	(41,717)	58,283
Year ended 31 December 2019:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(1,154)	(1,154)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 December 2019	<u>100,000</u>	<u>(42,871)</u>	<u>57,129</u>

ST JOHN WALES TRAINING COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

St John Wales Training Company Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Priory House, Beignon Close, Ocean Way, CARDIFF, UK, CF24 5PB.

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 £.

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.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position': Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues': Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment': Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of The Priory for Wales of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, Priory House, Beignon Close, Ocean Way, Cardiff CF24 5PB.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts derived from the provision of goods and services which fall within the company's ordinary activities after deduction of trade discounts and value added tax. All income arose solely in the United Kingdom.

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

ST JOHN WALES TRAINING COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.3 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.

Tangible fixed assets are stated at historic cost less accumulated depreciation. Cost includes the original purchase price of the asset and the costs attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% per annum
Computer equipment	25% per annum

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 profit or loss.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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 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.

ST JOHN WALES TRAINING COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.7 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.

ST JOHN WALES TRAINING COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.9 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.10 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 company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.11 Cash flow statement

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard 1 from the requirement to produce a cash flow statement on the grounds that it is a small company.

2 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2019	7,484	5,026	12,510
At 31 December 2019	7,484	5,026	12,510
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2019	3,489	4,784	8,273
Charge for the year	1,410	242	1,652
At 31 December 2019	4,899	5,026	9,925
Net book value			
At 31 December 2019	2,585	-	2,585
At 31 December 2018	3,995	242	4,237

ST JOHN WALES TRAINING COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

3 Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	238,751	311,699
Prepayments and accrued income	1,833	4,090
	<u>240,584</u>	<u>315,789</u>

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	48,851	39,192
Amounts owed to group undertakings	23,957	83,534
Accruals and deferred income	118,433	146,337
	<u>191,241</u>	<u>269,063</u>

5 Called up share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid - Ordinary of £1 each	100,000	100,000
	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>

6 Parent company

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is The Priory for Wales of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem, a charitable company limited by guarantee registered in England and Wales.

The Priory for Wales of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem is the largest group in which the financial statements are consolidated. Copies of the group financial statements can be obtained from The Charity Commission for England and Wales, PO Box 1041, Liverpool.