

Company Registration No. 02265205 (England and Wales)

TEESSIDE HOSPICE (TRADING) LIMITED
REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2022



TEESSIDE HOSPICE (TRADING) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	M Firman T Payne D Smith A Wardle
Company number	02265205
Registered office	1 Northgate Road Linthorpe Middlesbrough TS5 5NW
Auditors	Waltons Business Advisers Limited Maritime House Harbour Walk Hartlepool TS24 0UX
Bankers	Virgin Money 7 Linthorpe Road Middlesbrough TS1 1RF

TEESSIDE HOSPICE (TRADING) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the year was that of lottery organiser and charity shopkeeper.

Review of the business

The profit for the year amounted to £770,068 (2021 - £496,308). Gift Aid of £813,610 in the year was proposed to the charitable parent company, Teesside Hospice Care Foundation (Registered Charity number 512875).

Directors

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

M Firman
R Jewell Resigned 23/09/2021
T Payne
D Smith
A Wardle

Secretary

The company is not required to have a formal company secretary post.

Auditor

On 25 November 2021 the Board appointed new auditors, Waltons Business Advisers Limited.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

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

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

By order of the board



T Payne
Director

Date

01/09/2022

TEESSIDE HOSPICE (TRADING) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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;
- 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 TEESSIDE HOSPICE (TRADING) LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH 2022

Unqualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Teesside Hospice Trading Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including 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 2022 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 Auditors' 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 United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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.

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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the 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;
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TEESSIDE HOSPICE (TRADING) LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH 2022 CONTINUED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our 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 including the Strategic report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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 from the requirement to prepare a strategic report or in preparing the directors' report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 2, 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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

We gained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the company and the area in which it operates, and considered the risk of acts by the charity that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud. We designed audit procedures to respond to the risk, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

We identified the greatest potential for fraud in the following areas: existence and timing of recognition of income and the posting of unusual journals. We discussed these risks with management and designed audit procedures as follows:

- to test the timing and existence of revenue,
- to review journals posted to key control accounts or posted around the year end, to look for potential "window dressing" as well as looking at a sample throughout the year.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TEESSIDE HOSPICE (TRADING) LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH 2022 CONTINUED

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charitable 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 charitable company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' 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 charitable company and its members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Waltons Business Advisers Limited

Waltons Business Advisers Limited
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor
Maritime House
Harbour Walk
The Marina
Hartlepool
TS24 0UX

Date: 7 September 2022

TEESSIDE HOSPICE (TRADING) LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover		1,767,777	1,069,092
Cost of sales		<u>(817,988)</u>	<u>(708,246)</u>
Gross profit		949,789	360,846
Administrative expenses		(421,792)	(394,894)
Other operating income	2	<u>242,071</u>	<u>530,356</u>
Operating profit	3	770,068	496,308
Taxation		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Profit for the financial year		<u>770,068</u>	<u>496,308</u>

TEESSIDE HOSPICE (TRADING) LIMITED**BALANCE SHEET****AS AT 31 MARCH 2022**

	Notes	2022	2021
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	20,302	29,192
Current assets			
Stocks		31,474	23,599
Debtors	6	23,548	121,576
Cash at bank and in hand		163,197	97,426
		<u>218,219</u>	<u>242,601</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(170,564)</u>	<u>(157,512)</u>
Net current assets		<u>47,655</u>	<u>85,089</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>67,957</u>	<u>114,281</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	8	<u>(7,155)</u>	<u>(9,937)</u>
Net assets		<u>60,802</u>	<u>104,344</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		2	2
Profit and loss reserves		60,800	104,342
Shareholder's funds		<u>60,802</u>	<u>104,344</u>

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

The financial statements on pages 6 to 16 were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 01.09.2022 and are signed on its behalf by:



Director

TEESSIDE HOSPICE (TRADING) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Profit and loss reserves</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance at 1 April 2020	<u>2</u>	<u>134,370</u>	<u>134,372</u>
Year ended 31 March 2021:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	496,308	496,308
Gift Aid distribution	<u>-</u>	<u>(526,336)</u>	<u>(526,336)</u>
Balance at 31 March 2021	<u>2</u>	<u>104,342</u>	<u>104,344</u>
Year ended 31 March 2022:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	770,068	770,068
Gift Aid distribution	<u>-</u>	<u>(813,610)</u>	<u>(813,610)</u>
Balance at 31 March 2022	<u>2</u>	<u>60,800</u>	<u>60,802</u>

TEESSIDE HOSPICE (TRADING) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Teesside Hospice (Trading) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales, company number 02265205. The registered office is 1 Northgate Road, Linthorpe, Middlesbrough, TS5 5NW.

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, and under the historical cost convention. 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.

Going Concern

As a result of the global pandemic COVID-19, Teesside Hospice (Trading) Limited had to temporarily close all 12 charity shops during three lockdown periods in the 2020/2021 year. At the beginning of this financial year, the charity shops were closed. However, they commenced trading from the 12th of April 2021. During closures, the majority of staff were furloughed and income from charity shops ceased. The company was able to access government support from both the Retail, Hospitality and Leisure Grant Fund and the Job Retention Scheme. The company has also benefited from an insurance claim relating to loss of retail income due to the pandemic. The 2022/23 budget has been produced under the assumption that there will be no further lockdowns and a full year of trading. The forecast adopts a static approach to income levels, 2021/22 has been successful but there are challenges in terms of quality donated stock and staffing.

The Directors have prepared profit and loss and cash flow forecasts and reviewed the company's resources and have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the Directors believe there are no material uncertainties in respect of going concern and continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover represents the amount derived from the provision of goods and services that fall within the company's activities, which includes lottery income and income from shops. Turnover is shown net of Value Added Tax.

Government Grants and Other Income

Grant and other income is recognised in the statement of financial activities when the company has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the item(s) of income have been met, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably. Where a grant is receivable as compensation for costs already incurred or for immediate financial support, with no future related costs, the grant is recognised as income in the period in which it is receivable.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold improvements	Straight line over life of lease
Plant and machinery	20-33% per annum straight line
Fixtures and fittings	15% per annum straight line

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.

TEESSIDE HOSPICE (TRADING) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Impairment of fixed assets

An assessment is made at each reporting date of whether there are indications that a fixed asset may be impaired or that an impairment loss previously recognised has fully or partially reversed. If such indications exist, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or, for goodwill, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the goodwill belongs.

Shortfalls between the carrying value of fixed assets and their recoverable amounts, being the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use, are recognised as impairment losses. Impairments of revalued assets are treated as a revaluation loss. All other impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Reversals of impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss or, for revalued assets, as a revaluation gain. On reversal of an impairment loss, the depreciation or amortisation is adjusted to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount (less any residual value) over its remaining useful life.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether stocks are impaired or if an impairment loss recognised in prior periods has reversed. Any excess of the carrying amount of stock 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.

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, in full, to all of its financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument, and are offset only when the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets

Trade debtors

Trade debtors which are receivable within one year and which do not constitute a financing transaction are initially measured at the transaction price. Trade debtors are subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled and any impairment losses.

Where the arrangement with a trade debtor constitutes a financing transaction, the debtor is initially and subsequently measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

A provision for impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the amounts due will not be collected according to the original terms of the contract. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss for the excess of the carrying value of the trade debtor over the present value of the future cash flows discounted using the original effective interest rate. Subsequent reversals of an impairment loss that objectively relate to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

TEESSIDE HOSPICE (TRADING) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Financial liabilities and equity

Financial instruments are classified as liabilities and equity instruments 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.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors payable within one year that do not constitute a financing transaction are initially measured at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled.

Where the arrangement with a trade creditor constitutes a financing transaction, the creditor is initially and subsequently measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar instrument.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from total comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other periods. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax is not discounted.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Distribution of profits

The Company has a policy of paying Gift Aid of an amount up to the taxable profits each year to Teesside Hospice Care Foundation, its ultimate parent undertaking. In line with the ICAEW Technical Release 'Tech 16/14BL' the company treats this donation as a distribution of reserves and it is paid either pre year end or within nine months of the year end.

Donor procurement and management charges

The company has an agreement with the parent company Teesside Hospice Care Foundation where the parent shall pay Teesside Hospice (Trading) Limited (the Trader) a share of the costs of providing retail and reserved services (net of any amount due to the Trader under the relevant Gift Aid Agency Agreement). Retail services include retail sales, maintaining a physical retail presence for the purpose of being able to carry out retail sales, fundraising and collecting of donations and encouraging the public in general to provide items to the Charity. Invoices are raised monthly and the parent company pay all invoices within 30 days.

TEESSIDE HOSPICE (TRADING) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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 are capitalised as an intangible fixed asset or a tangible fixed asset.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

The best estimate of the expenditure required to settle an obligation for termination benefits is recognised immediately as an expense when the Company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Rent free periods, rent reductions or other incentives received for entering into an operating lease are accounted for as a reduction to the expense and are recognised, on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Similarly, rent reductions given as a goodwill gesture by landlords following the Covid-19 pandemic are accounted for as a reduction to the expense and are recognised, on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

TEESSIDE HOSPICE (TRADING) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2 Other Operating Income

	2022 £	2021 £
Local Authority retail grants	43,737	137,116
Job retention scheme (CJRS) including SSP	5,632	160,633
Total Government Grants	49,369	297,749
Insurance claim	51,569	170,000
Donor procurement and management charges	141,108	56,339
Other retail grant funding	-	6,268
Sundry income	25	-
	242,071	530,356

The company benefitted from two Government financial assistance support packages during the year. The local authorities distributed funding for business who were forced to close during lockdowns (ended 11th April 2021) and the CJRS was paid to cover the costs of furloughed staff and sick pay for staff absent due to Covid-19. There are no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies attached to the recognised grants. The insurance claim of £51,569 was in respect of November 2021 closures but the settlement was not finalised until the current year.

3 Operating profit

	2022 £	2021 £
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging:		
Auditor's remuneration	2,242	6,858
Non audit services	500	1,350
Depreciation of owned fixed assets	8,890	8,890
Operating lease rentals – land and buildings	205,011	191,736

4 Employees

The average number of persons employed in the reporting period was:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	36	31

TEESSIDE HOSPICE (TRADING) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 April 2021	32,102	46,987	49,748	128,837
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2022	<u>32,102</u>	<u>46,987</u>	<u>49,748</u>	<u>128,837</u>
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 April 2021	32,102	17,795	49,748	99,645
Depreciation charged in the year	-	8,890	-	8,890
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2022	<u>32,102</u>	<u>26,685</u>	<u>49,748</u>	<u>108,535</u>
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2022	<u>-</u>	<u>20,302</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>20,302</u>
At 31 March 2021	<u>-</u>	<u>29,192</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>29,192</u>

TEESSIDE HOSPICE (TRADING) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

6 Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts due from group undertakings	-	63,162
Other debtors	23,548	58,414
	<u>23,548</u>	<u>121,576</u>

7 Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts due to group undertakings	15,154	-
Trade creditors	30,618	18,877
Other creditors	124,792	138,635
	<u>170,564</u>	<u>157,512</u>

8 Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Rent liabilities	7,155	9,937
	<u>7,155</u>	<u>9,937</u>

9 Operating lease commitments

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Within one year	198,950	204,956
Between one and five years	661,401	718,418
In over five years	90,167	210,525
	<u>950,518</u>	<u>1,133,899</u>

TEESSIDE HOSPICE (TRADING) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

10 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available to not disclose related party transactions with the parent charity. There are no other related party transactions to disclose.

11 Ultimate controlling party / Ultimate parent company

The company regards Teesside Hospice Care Foundation, incorporated in England, as its ultimate holding company. Teesside Hospice Care Foundation is the smallest and largest group for which consolidated accounts are drawn up. The registered office of Teesside Hospice Care Foundation is:

Teesside Hospice Care Foundation
1 Northgate Road
Linthorpe Road
Middlesbrough
TS5 5NW