

\* AMENDED \*

Registration number: 02325990

## Amoena (UK) Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 September 2022



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Rödl & Partner Limited  
170 Edmund street  
Birmingham  
B3 2HB

## **Amoena (UK) Limited**

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**Amoena (UK) Limited**

**Company Information**

**Directors** O H Doerner

P D Jefferies

**Company secretary** V M Yates

**Registered office** 1 Eagle close, Chandlers Ford,  
Eastleigh  
Hampshire  
SO53 4NF

**Auditors** R&I & Partner Limited  
170 Edmund street  
Birmingham  
B3 2HB

**Amoena (UK) Limited**

**Directors' Report for the Year Ended 30 September 2022**

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2022.

**Directors of the company**

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

O H Doerner

R D Fisher (ceased 22 July 2022)

The following director was appointed after the year end:

P D Jefferies (appointed 6 January 2023)

**Principal activity**

The principal activity of the company is the distribution of silicone breast forms to hospitals and surgical trade houses in the UK. It also provides a mail order service offering specialist underwear and swimwear.

**Disclosure of information to the auditors**

Each director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditors are unaware.

**Small companies provision statement**

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

Approved and authorised by the Board on 31/09/23 and signed on its behalf by:



O H Doerner  
Director

## Amoena (UK) Limited

### Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities 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 profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and 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; and
- 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 and in accordance with FRS 102 Section 1A, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. 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.

## **Amoena (UK) Limited**

### **Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Amoena (UK) Limited**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Amoena (UK) Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 September 2022, which comprise the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, 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 Section 1A '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 30 September 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 auditor 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**

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's 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 original financial statements were 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 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.

## **Amoena (UK) Limited**

### **Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Amoena (UK) Limited**

#### **Opinion on other matter 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; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

#### **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.

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' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

#### **Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities [set out on page 3], 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 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.

## Amoena (UK) Limited

### Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Amoena (UK) Limited


The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- Enquiry of management, those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims;
- Enquiry of entity staff to identify any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Performing audit work over the risk of management override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for bias.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

#### 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.

  
Imran Farooq (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
For and on behalf of R&D & Partner Limited, Statutory Auditor.

170 Edmund street  
Birmingham  
B3 2HB

31st Aug. 2023  
Date:.....



# Amoena (UK) Limited

## Statement of Income and Retained Earnings for the Year Ended 30 September 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover		3,703,273	3,423,922
Cost of sales		<u>(1,700,271)</u>	<u>(1,916,053)</u>
Gross profit		2,003,002	1,507,869
Distribution costs		<u>(1,603,762)</u>	<u>(1,383,032)</u>
Administrative expenses		<u>(542,124)</u>	<u>(437,757)</u>
Other operating income		<u>242,763</u>	<u>339,315</u>
Operating profit		<u>99,879</u>	<u>26,395</u>
Interest payable and similar charges		<u>(16,010)</u>	<u>(26,204)</u>
		<u>(16,010)</u>	<u>(26,204)</u>
Profit before tax		<u>83,869</u>	<u>191</u>
Profit for the financial year		83,869	191
Retained earnings brought forward		<u>182,994</u>	<u>182,803</u>
Retained earnings carried forward		<u>266,863</u>	<u>182,994</u>

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

The company has no recognised gains or losses for the year other than the results above.

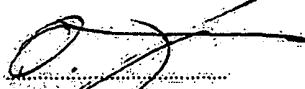
# Amoena (UK) Limited

(Registration number: 02325990)  
Balance Sheet as at 30 September 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	4	1,838	2,116
Tangible assets	5	12,486	17,240
		<u>14,324</u>	<u>19,356</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	6	629,532	646,748
Debtors	7	374,379	434,736
Cash at bank and in hand		161,652	156,152
		<u>1,165,563</u>	<u>1,237,636</u>
<b>Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year</b>	8	<u>(813,024)</u>	<u>(973,998)</u>
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>352,539</u>	<u>263,638</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>366,863</u>	<u>282,994</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	9	100,000	100,000
Retained earnings		266,863	182,994
<b>Shareholders' funds</b>		<u>366,863</u>	<u>282,994</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 31/09/21 and signed on its behalf by:

  
O H Daerner  
Director

## **Amoena (UK) Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2022**

#### **1 General information**

The address of its registered office is:

1 Eagle close, Chandlers Ford  
Eastleigh  
Hampshire  
SO53 4NF

#### **2 Accounting policies**

##### **Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates**

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

##### **Statement of compliance**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A smaller entities - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006 (as applicable to companies subject to the 'small companies' regime).

##### **Basis of preparation**

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

The presentational currency used to prepare the financial statements is Sterling (£), all amounts have been rounded to the nearest £1.

##### **Summary of disclosure exemptions**

As the Company is a 100% wholly owned subsidiary of Amoena Management Holding GmbH, the Company is considered to be a qualifying entity (for the purposes of this FRS) and has taken advantage of the exemption available under FRS 102 in respect of the following disclosures:

- Related Party Disclosures with members of that group.

##### **Going concern**

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

##### **Revenue recognition**

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

## Amoena (UK) Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2022

#### Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the closing rates at the balance sheet date. All exchange differences are included in the Statement of Income.

#### Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

#### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Office equipment	5 years (20% per annum)
Furniture, fixtures and fittings	5 years (20% per annum)
Computer equipment	5 years (20% per annum)
Leasehold improvements	remaining life of the lease

#### Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

Asset class	Amortisation method and rate
Website development	3 years (33% per annum)

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

## **Amoena (UK) Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2022**

#### **Trade debtors**

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

#### **Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Income.

#### **Trade creditors**

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### **Leases**

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

#### **Share capital**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

#### **Defined contribution pension obligation**

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

## Amoena (UK) Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2022

#### Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability in the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expense in the Statement of Income.

#### 3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 21 (2021: 21).

#### 4 Intangible assets

	Website development £	Total £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>		
At 1 October 2021	324,989	324,989
At 30 September 2022	324,989	324,989
<b>Amortisation</b>		
At 1 October 2021	322,873	322,873
Amortisation charge	278	278
At 30 September 2022	323,151	323,151
<b>Carrying amount</b>		
At 30 September 2022	1,838	1,838
At 30 September 2021	2,116	2,116

# Amoena (UK) Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2022

### 5. Tangible assets

	Leasehold improvement £	Office equipment £	Furniture, fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>					
At 1 October 2021	77,836	33,334	34,156	55,042	200,368
Additions				614	614
At 30 September 2022	77,836	33,334	34,156	55,656	200,982
<b>Depreciation</b>					
At 1 October 2021	72,363	32,598	34,156	44,011	183,128
Charge for the year	1,263	236	-	3,869	5,368
At 30 September 2022	73,626	32,834	34,156	47,880	188,496
<b>Carrying amount</b>					
At 30 September 2022	4,210	500	-	7,776	12,486
At 30 September 2021	5,473	736	-	11,031	17,240

### 6 Stocks

	2022 £	2021 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	629,532	646,748

## Amoena (UK) Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2022

#### 7 Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	293,690	350,778
Amounts owed by group undertakings	52,819	45,788
Prepayments	26,792	58,170
Other debtors	1,078	-
	<u>374,379</u>	<u>434,736</u>

#### 8 Creditors

##### Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Due within one year		
Trade creditors	11,018	61,894
Amounts owed to group undertakings	479,361	652,881
Taxation and social security	84,703	76,718
Accruals and deferred income	89,263	55,739
Other creditors	148,679	126,766
	<u>813,024</u>	<u>973,998</u>

#### 9 Share capital

##### Alotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2022		2021
	No.	£	No.
			£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>

#### 10 Dividends

#### 11 Controlling party

The company's immediate parent is Amoena Management Holding GmbH, incorporated in Germany.



**Amoena (UK) Limited**

**Detailed Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 30 September 2022**

	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover (analysed below)	3,703,273	3,423,922
Cost of sales (analysed below)	<u>(1,700,271)</u>	<u>(1,916,053)</u>
Gross profit	<u>2,003,002</u>	<u>1,507,869</u>
Gross profit (%)	54.09%	44.04%
Distribution costs (analysed below)	<u>(1,603,762)</u>	<u>(1,383,032)</u>
<b>Administrative expenses</b>		
Employment costs (analysed below)	(15,663)	(3,858)
Establishment costs (analysed below)	(134,800)	(106,895)
General administrative expenses (analysed below)	(357,473)	(278,748)
Finance charges (analysed below)	(28,543)	(27,878)
Depreciation costs (analysed below)	<u>(5,645)</u>	<u>(20,378)</u>
	<u>(542,124)</u>	<u>(437,757)</u>
Other operating income (analysed below)	<u>242,763</u>	<u>339,315</u>
Operating profit	99,879	26,395
Interest payable and similar expenses (analysed below)	<u>(16,010)</u>	<u>(26,204)</u>
Profit before tax	<u><u>83,869</u></u>	<u><u>191</u></u>

# Amoena (UK) Limited

## Detailed Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 30 September 2022

	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Turnover</b>		
Sale of goods, UK	<u>3,703,273</u>	<u>3,423,922</u>
<b>Cost of sales</b>		
Opening finished goods	-	(865,869)
Purchases	(1,700,271)	(1,696,932)
Closing finished goods	<u>-</u>	<u>646,748</u>
	<u>(1,700,271)</u>	<u>(1,916,053)</u>
<b>Distribution costs</b>		
Wages and salaries	(805,095)	(733,393)
Staff NIC (Employers)	(104,226)	(88,750)
Staff pensions (Defined contribution)	(60,645)	(52,874)
Private health insurance	(4,884)	(3,908)
Subcontract cost	(4,044)	(35,146)
Staff bonuses	(81,633)	(12,030)
Freight and carriage	(256,600)	(221,742)
Motor expenses	(52,319)	(46,208)
Insurance	(14,032)	(11,713)
Promotional expenses	<u>(220,284)</u>	<u>(177,268)</u>
	<u>(1,603,762)</u>	<u>(1,383,032)</u>
<b>Employment costs</b>		
Staff training	(12,304)	-
Staff welfare	<u>(3,359)</u>	<u>(3,858)</u>
	<u>(15,663)</u>	<u>(3,858)</u>
<b>Establishment costs</b>		
Rent	(78,677)	(77,787)
Rates	(12,801)	(2,611)
Light, heat and power	(17,895)	(5,305)
Repairs and renewals	<u>(25,427)</u>	<u>(21,192)</u>
	<u>(134,800)</u>	<u>(106,895)</u>
<b>General administrative expenses</b>		
Telephone and fax	(21,246)	(22,058)
Computer software and maintenance costs	(50,398)	(59,227)
Printing, postage and stationery	<u>(6,152)</u>	<u>(5,916)</u>
Trade subscriptions	<u>(10,527)</u>	<u>(7,842)</u>

This page does not form part of the statutory financial statements.

**Amoena (UK) Limited**

**Detailed Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 30 September 2022**

	2022 £	2021 £
Charitable donations	(4,484)	(1,668)
Sundry expenses	(988)	(838)
Management charges payable	(9,384)	(14,592)
Car hire and leasing expenses (Operating leases)	(28,698)	(28,292)
Travel and subsistence	(59,781)	(17,886)
Staff entertaining (allowable for tax)	(1,943)	(503)
Customer entertaining (disallowable for tax)	(3,683)	(1,293)
Accountancy fees	(7,489)	(8,369)
Auditor's remuneration - The audit of the company's annual accounts	(17,832)	(14,189)
Consultancy fees	(129,691)	(91,009)
Legal and professional fees	-	(4,352)
Bad debts written off	(5,177)	(681)
Other interest payable	-	(33)
	<u>(357,473)</u>	<u>(278,748)</u>
<b>Finance charges</b>		
Bank charges	<u>(28,543)</u>	<u>(27,878)</u>
<b>Depreciation costs</b>		
Amortisation of website development costs	(278)	(14,445)
Depreciation of short leasehold property improvement	(1,263)	(842)
Depreciation of computer equipment	(3,868)	(4,367)
Depreciation of furniture, fixtures and fittings	-	(51)
Depreciation of office equipment (owned)	<u>(236)</u>	<u>(673)</u>
	<u>(5,645)</u>	<u>(20,378)</u>
<b>Other operating income</b>		
Other operating income	<u>242,763</u>	<u>339,315</u>
<b>Interest payable and similar expenses</b>		
Foreign currency gains/(losses)	<u>(16,010)</u>	<u>(26,204)</u>