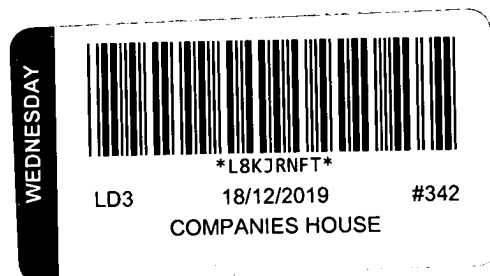


THE HOSPICE LOTTERY PARTNERSHIP LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019



THE HOSPICE LOTTERY PARTNERSHIP LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:03458520

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

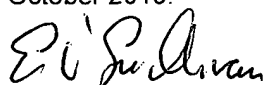
	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	9,260	15,345
		<u>9,260</u>	<u>15,345</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	14,791	24,603
Cash at bank and in hand	6	467,105	409,150
		<u>481,896</u>	<u>433,753</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(466,748)	(426,642)
Net current assets		<u>15,148</u>	<u>7,111</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>24,408</u>	<u>22,456</u>
Net assets		<u><u>24,408</u></u>	<u><u>22,456</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		84	84
Profit and loss account		24,324	22,372
		<u>24,408</u>	<u>22,456</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 22 October 2019.



E O'Sullivan
Director

The notes on pages 2 to 5 form part of these financial statements.

THE HOSPICE LOTTERY PARTNERSHIP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1. General information

The Hospice Lottery Partnership Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales.

The registered office is:
72-80 Akeman Street, Tring, Hertfordshire

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Revenue arising from lottery ticket sales is recognised during the period in which the relevant draw takes place.

2.3 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings using the effective interest method.

2.5 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Office equipment	- 25%
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The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

2.7 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.9 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.10 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

2.11 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

THE HOSPICE LOTTERY PARTNERSHIP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 10 (2018 - 10).

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Office equipment £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2018	48,843
Additions	2,907
At 31 March 2019	<u>51,750</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2018	33,498
Charge for the year on owned assets	8,992
At 31 March 2019	<u>42,490</u>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2019	<u><u>9,260</u></u>
At 31 March 2018	<u><u>15,345</u></u>

5. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	5,528	5,316
Other debtors	1,400	1,400
Prepayments and accrued income	7,863	17,887
	<u>14,791</u>	<u>24,603</u>

THE HOSPICE LOTTERY PARTNERSHIP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash at bank and in hand	467,105	409,150
	<u>467,105</u>	<u>409,150</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	11,443	19,603
Other taxation and social security	6,038	6,579
Other creditors	449,267	400,460
	<u>466,748</u>	<u>426,642</u>

8. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 22 October 2019 by Murtaza Jessa (Senior Statutory Auditor) on behalf of Haysmacintyre LLP.