Company registration number 05449042 (England and Wales)

COUNCIL FOR RESPONSIBLE JEWELLERY PRACTICES LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

COUNCIL FOR RESPONSIBLE JEWELLERY PRACTICES LIMITED

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COUNCIL FOR RESPONSIBLE JEWELLERY PRACTICES LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Asscher, Edward	
	Azar, Deborah	
	Backaert, Didier	Resigned 6 June 2024
	Bouffard, David	Resigned 4 March 2024
	Cavalieri, Gaetano	
	Ciabatti, Ivana	Resigned 6 June 2024
	Di Roberto, Nunzio Mauro	Appointed 19 November 2024
	Forman, Roger	
	Frerichs, Heiner	Appointed 6 June 2024
	Gessner, Arien	
	Goyal, Ankur	
	Jain, Raj Kumar	
	Kallati, Reout	
	Lahri, Naseem Banu	
	Lerche, Michael	
	Malek, Bernard Georges	Appointed 19 November 2024
	Matturi, Satta Helen Yei	
	Mehta, Punit	
	Meleski, Dave	Appointed 4 March 2024
	Neelakanta, Rajesh	
	Pattni, Pravin	
	Pinet-Couq, Bernadette	
	Reisert, Philipp	
	Rooney, Colleen	
	Shah, Purvi	
	Shahani, Kareena	
	Shiental, Udi	
	Steinmetz, Michael	
	Zani, Marianne	
	Zerouki, Feriel	

Company number 05449042

Registered office
3rd Floor Hind House
2-3 Hind Court
London
United Kingdom
EC4A 3DL

Auditor
Gravita Audit Oxford LLP
First Floor, Park Central
40-41 Park End Street
Oxford
OX1 1JD

COUNCIL FOR RESPONSIBLE JEWELLERY PRACTICES LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Principal activities
The principal activity of the company is to promote responsible, ethical, social and environmental practices throughout the industry from mine to retail.

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

Director	*Member*	*Appointed*	*Resigned*
Asscher, Edward	Edward Asscher	01 Jun 22	
Azar, Deborah	Gemological Science International	17 May 18	
Backaert, Didier	Bonas & Co.	01 May 15	6 Jun 24
Bouffard, David	Signet Jewelers Limited	17 May 18	4 Mar 24
Cavalieri, Gaetano	CIBJO	20 May 20	
Ciabatti, Ivana	Italpreziosi S.p.A	05 May 21	6 Jun 24
Di Roberto, Nunzio Mauro	Bulgari Commercial (Shanghai) Ltd	19 Nov 24	
Forman, Roger	Marathon Company	01 Jun 22	
Frerichs, Heiner	Agosi	6 Jun 24	
Gessner, Arien	Richline Group	01 Jun 22	
Goyal, Ankur	MMTC PAMP	01 Jun 22	
Jain, Raj Kumar	Gem Stone Corp.	01 Jun 22	
Kallati, Reout	Kallati Int	09 Jun 23	
Lahri, Naseem Banu	Lucara Diamonds	07 Dec 23	
Lerche, Michael	The Plumb Club	05 May 21	
Malek, Bernard Georges	Cartier	19 Nov 24	
Matturi, Satta Helen Yei	Matturi Fine Jewellery	14 Jul 22	
Mehta, Punit	DNJ Creation	05 May 21	
Meleski, Dave	Richline Group	04 Mar 24	
Neeklakanta, Rajesh	Sequel Secure Logistics Industries	09 Jun 23	
Pattni, Pravin	Minar Jewellers	01 Jun 22	
Pinet-Couq, Bernadette	Union Francaise de la BJOP	01 May 15	
Reisert, Philipp	C. Hafner GmbH + Co. KG	11 May 17	
Rooney, Colleen	Signet Jewellers	09 Jun 23	
Shah, Purvi	De Beers Group of Companies	09 Jun 23	
Shahani, Kareena	IGI India	09 Jun 23	
Shiental, Udi	World Diamond Council	09 Jun 23	
Steinmetz, Michael	Leo Schachter Diamonds	09 Jun 23	
Zani, Marianne	Chanel	01 Jun 22	
Zerouki, Feriel	De Beers Group of Companies	23 May 13	

Statement of disclosure to auditor
So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually 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 auditor is aware of that information.

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

On behalf of the board

David J Meleski
....
Mr D Meleski
Director

Date: 8th April 2025

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

The directors are responsible 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 surplus or deficit 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; 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. 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 COUNCIL FOR RESPONSIBLE JEWELLERY PRACTICES LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Council for Responsible Jewellery Practices Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2024 which comprise the income and expenditure account, the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet 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 Financial Reporting Standard 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 2024 and of its surplus 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

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 auditor's 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.

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL FOR RESPONSIBLE JEWELLERY PRACTICES LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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 in relation to which 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 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.

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

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;

- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the company through discussions with directors and other management, and from our knowledge and experience;

- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company;

- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and inspecting legal correspondence where applicable; and

- identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and

- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias; and
- investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- reading the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims;
- reviewing relevant correspondence.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council’s website at: https://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.

GPready

Gary Pready (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Gravita Audit Oxford LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
First Floor, Park Central
40-41 Park End Street
Oxford
OX1 1JD
Date: 9 April 2025

COUNCIL FOR RESPONSIBLE JEWELLERY PRACTICES LIMITED

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	2024 £	2023 £
Income	4,579,559	4,154,778
Administrative expenses	(3,799,498)	(3,344,855)
Other operating income	130,900	149,080
Operating surplus	910,961	959,003
Interest receivable and similar income	70,239	34,455
Surplus before taxation	981,200	993,458
Tax on surplus	(13,345)	(6,546)
Surplus for the financial year	967,855	986,912

The income and expenditure account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	2024 £	2023 £
Surplus for the year	967,855	986,912
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	967,855	986,912

COUNCIL FOR RESPONSIBLE JEWELLERY PRACTICES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

		2024		2023	
	Notes	**£**	**£**	**£**	**£**
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	**4**		550,303		512,404
Tangible assets	**5**		20,688		21,790
			570,991		534,194
Current assets					
Debtors	**6**	332,500		645,097	
Cash at bank and in hand		4,538,507		3,260,017	
		4,871,007		3,905,114	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**7**	(1,567,458)		(1,532,623)	
Net current assets			3,303,549		2,372,491
Net assets			3,874,540		2,906,685
Reserves					
Income and expenditure account			3,874,540		2,906,685
Total members' funds			3,874,540		2,906,685

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 8th April 2025 and are signed on its behalf by:

David J Meleski

....

Mr D Meleski
Director

Company registration number 05449042 (England and Wales)

1 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements
The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Tangible fixed assets
Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into accounts residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on the number of factors. Residual value assessments consider issues such as the remaining life of the assets and projected disposal values.

Intangible assets
Intangible assets are amortised over their useful lives taking into accounts impairments, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and any impairments are assessed annually and may vary depending on the number of factors. Impairment assessments consider issues such as if the asset is still in use and projected future cash flows from the intangible asset.

2 Accounting policies

Company information
Council for Responsible Jewellery Practices Limited is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 3rd Floor Hind House, 2-3 Hind Court, London EC4A 3DL,.

2.1 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.

2.2 Income and expenditure
Income and expenses are included in the financial statements as they become receivable or due.

Expenses include vat where it is non-reclaimable.

2 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

2.3 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

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

Software	10 years straight line

2.4 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.

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

Plant and equipment	4 years straight line
Office Fixtures and fittings	5 years 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 credited or charged to surplus or deficit.

2.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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 surplus or deficit, 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 surplus or deficit, 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.

2 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

2.6 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.

2.7 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.

2.8 Taxation

The company is exempt from corporation tax for it's regular activities, it being a company not carrying on a business for the purposes of making a profit.
Corporation tax is payable on interest earned.

2 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

2.9 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.

2.10 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2024 Number	2023 Number
Total	27	23

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Software £
Cost	
At 1 January 2024	628,627
Additions	105,179
At 31 December 2024	733,806
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2024	116,223
Amortisation charged for the year	67,280
At 31 December 2024	183,503
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2024	550,303
At 31 December 2023	512,404

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Furniture, fittings and equipment
	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2024	56,071
Additions	11,764
Disposals	(2,155)
At 31 December 2024	65,680
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2024	34,281
Depreciation charged in the year	12,013
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(1,302)
At 31 December 2024	44,992
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2024	20,688
At 31 December 2023	21,790

6 Debtors

	2024	2023
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	169,167	517,043
Other debtors	25,694	47,209
Prepayments and accrued income	137,639	80,845
	332,500	645,097

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2024	2023
	£	£
Trade creditors	132,786	93,276
Corporation tax	13,345	6,546
Accruals and deferred income	1,421,327	1,432,801
	1,567,458	1,532,623

8 Members' liability

The company is limited by guarantee, not having a share capital and consequently the liability of members is limited, subject to an undertaking by each member to contribute to the net assets or liabilities of the company on winding up such amounts as may be required not exceeding £1.

9 Operating lease commitments

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2024	**2023**
	£	**£**
	90,750	189,750