Golden Friendships

Annual Report to the Board of Trustees on the External Audit for the Year Ended 30th November 2025

June 2026

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1. Executive Summary

1.1 Key Reporting Matters

Audit Opinion: We expect to issue a unqualified audit opinion.

1.2 Governance & Internal Control

We have undertaken an overall review of the governance arrangements and process of internal control in place at Golden Friendships. Based on our findings it appears that the charity has fairly strong systems in place to comply with governance requirements however, per section 3.3 we have raised one point for management attention in relation to governance requirements.

1.3 Fraud and irregularities

An assessment was made of the adequacy of the systems and controls for the prevention and detection of fraud and irregularities during our audit planning procedures. No areas of significant concern were found during normal audit procedures.

1.4 Control Recommendations

We have made no new recommendations in relation to the year ended 30 November 2025. We have five recommendations that have been brought forward from the prior year audit. Four of these recommendations have been cleared in the current year.

1.5 This Report

We ask the Board of Trustees to:

- Consider the issues raised in this annual report before approving the financial statements; and
- Consider the letter of representation (Appendix A) and confirm you are comfortable with the representations proposed.

1.6 Going Concern

We expect to issue an unqualified opinion on the accounts of Golden Friendships for the year ended 30 November 2025.

Forecasts and financial projections indicate that the charity has a reasonable expectation that it has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, and for this reason will continue to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of its Financial Statements. As auditors we are satisfied, following review of the forecasts and financial projections, that the Board of Trustees assessment of the going concern basis of preparation is appropriate.

2. Introduction

2.1 Appointment

This is Wbg's 3rd year as the external auditors for Golden Friendships. This Annual Report has been prepared following the conclusion of our audit of the financial statements of the Golden Friendships for the year ended 30 November 2025.

2.2 Respective Responsibilities

Our audit has been carried out in accordance with our statutory responsibilities and International Standards on Auditing (UK) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the Trustees in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the charity circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

2.3 Reporting Framework

Our audit report on the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2025 is expected to be unqualified.

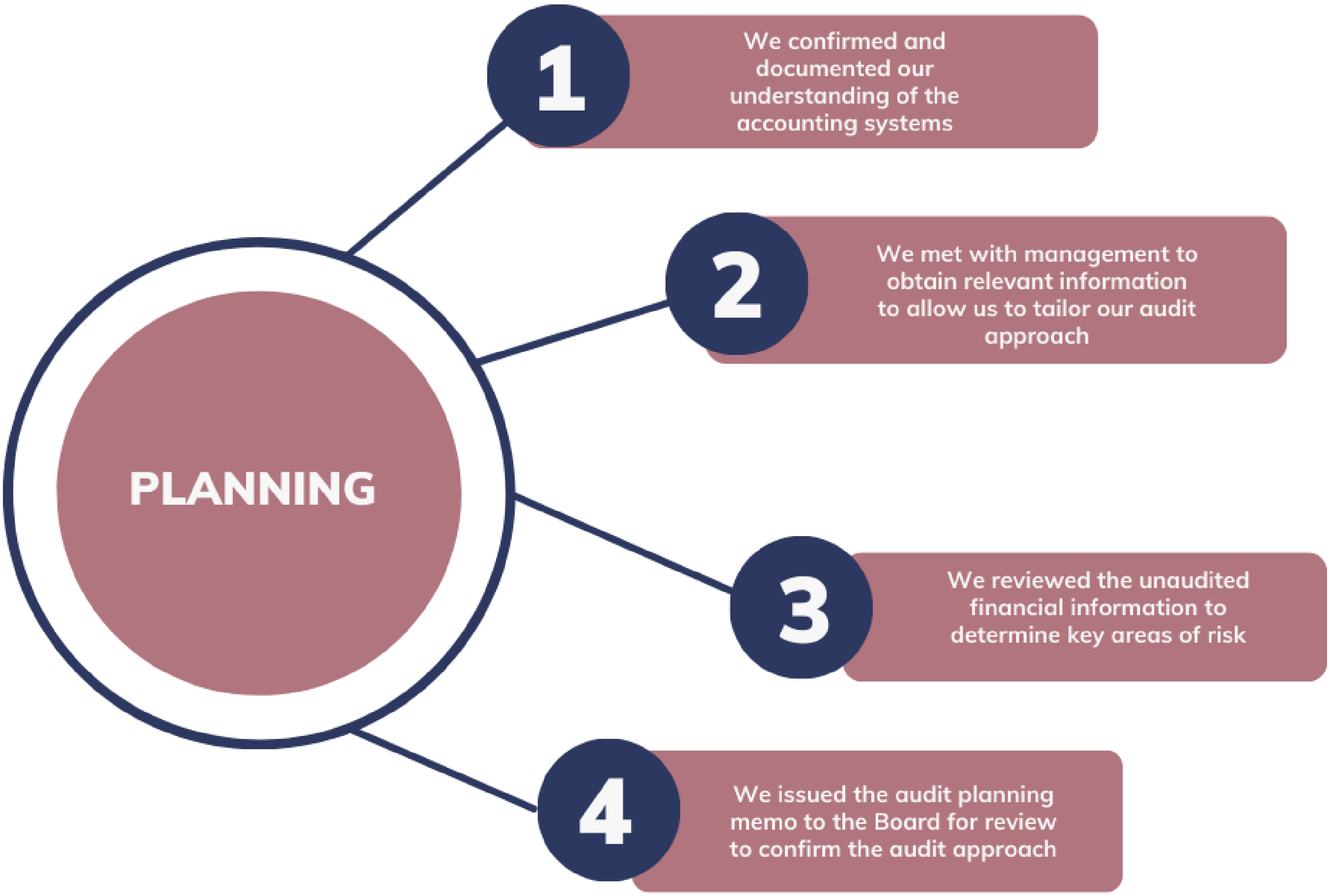
Our audit work has been designed to enable us to form an audit opinion on the financial statements of the charity and should not be relied upon to disclose all weaknesses in internal controls in relation to the charity's systems and financial statements.

This Annual Report has been prepared for the purposes of the management and Trustees and should not be issued to third parties without our prior written consent. We would emphasise that our comments in this report are not intended to be any reflection on the integrity of the charity's employees whom we would like to thank for their help and assistance throughout our audit work.

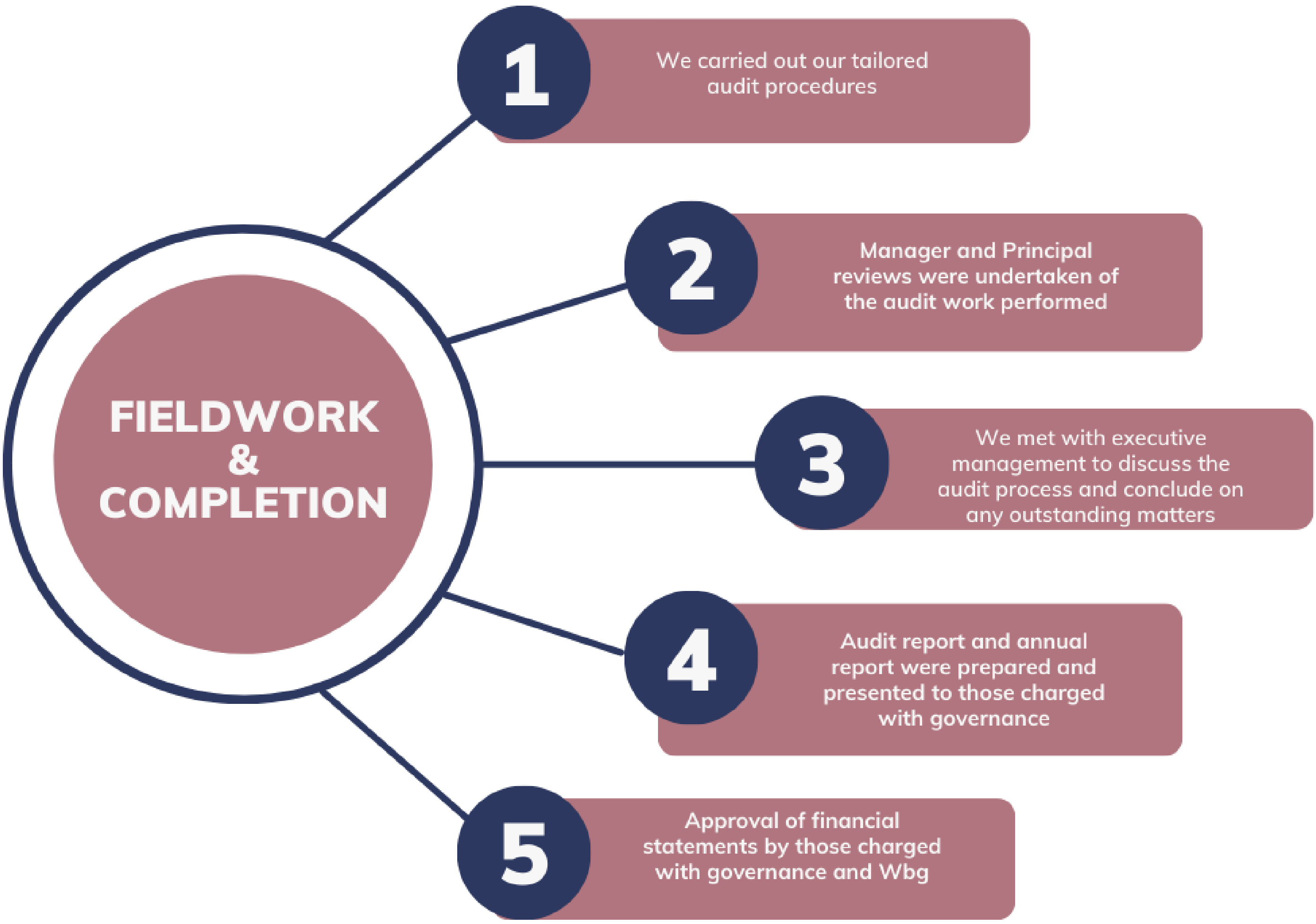
Should you have any queries on the contents of the Annual Report please do not hesitate to contact us. Details of the senior members of the audit team are included in Appendix B.

3. Our Approach

3.1 Planning Stage of Audit



3.2 Fieldwork and Completion Stage of Audit



3.3 Significant Audit and Accounting Matters

During the course of the audit a number of points of clarification arose which were resolved in discussion with, or formally reported, to the Trustees. This practice is an established part of the audit process. A summary of the key points is as follows:

Area	Findings
Management Letter Points	Prior Year MLP **repeated** - Missing policies per our Governance checklist. Policies not included related to the following: • No formal induction policy/induction pack • No formal terms of reference • No board succession policy • No board member appraisals • No review of board effectiveness
Audit Report	We expect to issue an unmodified audit report.
Letter of Representation	Unadjusting journals: • Being catering accrual missed £1,302 Adjusting journals: • Being recongition of current year depreciation charge £36,829 • Being recording of freezer disposal £200 • Being adjustment to stock value £322 • Being net effect of prepayments £21 • Being net adjustment of Gift Aid debtor £711 • Being net effect of accruals £1,914 • Being maintenance accrual missed £3,300 • Being write off of camera lens - £1,850 • Being stock sales and purchases between 27-30th of November - £252

3.4 Risk Conclusion

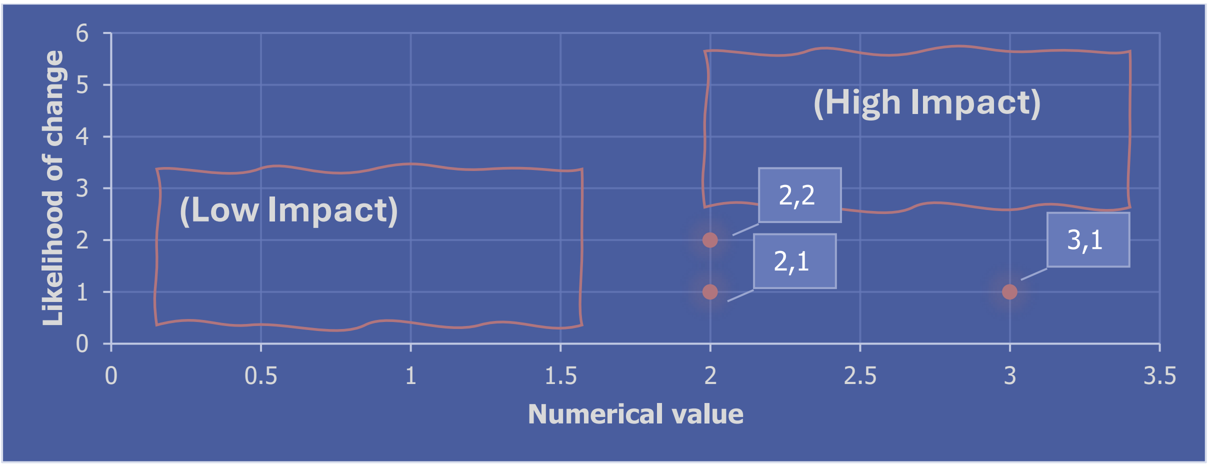
Risk information	Work performed and conclusions
Revenue Recognition Risk of material misstatement due to fraud or error arising from incorrect revenue recognition, including the inappropriate timing, classification, or recording of revenue transactions. This is presumed to be a significant risk in all audit engagements in accordance with ISA requirements unless clearly rebutted.	We have performed the following procedures as part of our final audit work: Reviewed and tested the controls operating over all material revenue streams across the charity;

In addition, there is an increased risk arising from the prior year audit qualification relating to a lack of adequate documentation supporting cash receipts. Maintenance of sufficient and appropriate records for cash income mitigate the risk of susceptibility to unrecorded or incomplete revenue, as well as potential misappropriation of funds	Carried out analytical review of reported income levels, ensuring any departures from our expectations are substantiated. Evaluated the accounting policy for income recognition to ensure that this is consistent with the requirements of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and The Charity Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006. Performed detailed testing of revenue transactions focussing on the areas we considered to be of greater risk. Specifically, we tested income recognised around the year end to ensure that it had been recognised in the correct accounting period and we performed specific testing to confirm the completeness of material income streams. Reviewed cash sheets to ensure they were signed to evidence review and segregration of duties. We found no other issues to report to you in this area.
Override of Internal Control Fraud or error arising due to management override of controls. Note that this is considered a specific risk for all audit engagements in accordance with the requirements of ISA (UK) 240. In any organisation, management may be in a position to override the financial controls. We considered the risk that management may override controls in order to manipulate the financial statements. Specifically, this risk may have been manifested through the use of manual journals or manipulation of significant accounting judgements and estimates which could involve bias resulting in material misstatement.	We have performed the following procedures as part of our final audit work: Tested journal entries using audit data analytics, ensuring treatment is appropriate; Reviewed accounting estimates for bias and evaluated whether circumstances producing any bias, represent a risk of material misstatement due to fraud; Evaluated the business rationale underlying significant transactions; and Performed 'unpredictable' procedures, i.e. random sampling techniques. The results of our journals testing and testing of accounting judgements and estimates did not identify any instances of fraud or error due to management override of controls.

3.5 Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The following are considered to be the judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty used in application of the accounting policies. We have also assigned an impact rating to each judgement or source of estimation based on the likelihood of changing judgement or estimate as well as the expected numerical effect of said change in the context of our materiality threshold. This rating system runs from 1 to 5 with 1 being lowest impact to 5 highest impact.

Judgement / Estimate	Numerical Value	Likelihood of change
Allocation of support costs	**2**	**1**
Requirement for impairment of tangible fixed assets	**3**	**1**
Estimate useful life of fixed assets	**2**	**2**



As can be seen above, none of the assumptions used have a high overall impact on the financial statements and are therefore a key accounting estimate for audit purposes. Following our fieldwork, we can confirm that assumptions used are in line with sector trends and that these matters are disclosed satisfactorily in the financial statement.

4. Governance & Internal Controls

4.1 Governance

Governance is concerned with structures and processes for decision making, accountability, control and behaviour at the upper levels of an organisation. The respective responsibilities of the charity and Wbg (Audit) Limited are summarised in Trustees' Report.

Although we are not required to form an opinion on the adequacy and effectiveness of the individual components of internal control the scope of our procedures will include a review of such. We will bring to your attention any deficiencies of which we become aware.

4.2 Governance Arrangements

As part of our audit we have performed a limited review and assessment of the charity's Corporate Governance systems relating to standards of conduct, openness and integrity. In addition, we reviewed the charity's risk register and risk management arrangements along with the minutes of meetings of key charity committees issued during the year.

Based on our limited review, we are satisfied that the charity operates appropriate Governance procedures and that management has adequate arrangements in place covering standards of conduct.

We found no matters therein to impact upon our audit opinion.

4.3 Internal Controls

We have reviewed in the course of our audit the key elements of the charity's systems of internal financial controls in the main operating cycles.

In reaching our audit opinion we carried out our audit work based on the audit plan with evidence obtained by:

- Discussions with senior management and staff at the charity;
- Completing appropriate audit programmes;
- Carrying out analytical review procedures;
- Carrying out substantive and compliance audit tests on a judgement basis; and,
- Review of minutes of Board and management meetings

Based on our review we have identified limited areas where the operation of internal financial controls could be improved.

5. Fraud and Irregularities

5.1 Best Practice

Best practice requires that the charity should establish arrangements for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities as part of its Governance procedures.

An assessment was made of the adequacy of the systems and controls for the prevention and detection of fraud and irregularities during our audit planning procedures.

5.2 Audit Findings

In the course of the audit we have reviewed the following areas with regard to the prevention and detection of fraud and irregularities:

- The monitoring and compliance with financial procedures;
- The charity's strategy to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities;
- The internal controls operated for segregation of duties, authorisation and approval processes and reconciliation procedures.

No areas of significant concern were found during normal audit procedures. It is also highlighted that all the recommendations made have an implicit impact on the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

We emphasise that our audit of the financial statements is planned to ensure there is a reasonable expectation of detecting misstatements arising from fraud or other irregularity that are material in relation to those financial statements, but cannot be relied upon to detect all frauds and irregularities.

6. Independence

Our professional standards require that we communicate at least annually with you regarding all relationships between our firm and Golden Friendships, in our professional judgement, may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence and the objectivity of the audit engagement director and the audit staff and to detail the related safeguards in place.

There is one issue which has been addressed by the safeguards implemented below:

Ethical Threat	Safeguard
Self-Review and Management threat As Wbg (Audit) Limited prepare the year end statutory accounts and may make audit adjustments.	Any audit adjustments will be discussed with informed management (Sharon Colvan and Kelly McColm).

In our professional judgement, as of the date of this report, Wbg (Audit) Limited is independent of Golden Friendships within the meaning of United Kingdom regulatory and professional requirements and the objectivity of Rory McCall and the audit staff is not impaired.

7. Audit Recommendations

We prepared an annual report in relation to the audit of Golden Friendships for the year ended 30 November 2025.

The points noted within the prior year annual report, along with the observations and follow up conclusions from the current year are detailed below.

The points within the report have been assigned a priority level based on the urgency required in addressing the matters highlighted. An explanation of the priority is as follows:

High Priority - Recommendations addressing significant control weaknesses which should be implemented immediately.

Medium Priority - Recommendations addressing significant control weaknesses which should be addressed in the medium term.

Low Priority - Recommendations which, although not addressing significant weaknesses, would either improve efficiency or ensure that the company matches current best practice.

7.1	Governance Checklist
Observation	We have noted the following policies are not in place regarding our governance checklist: • No formal induction policy/induction pack • No formal terms of reference • No board succession policy • No board member appraisals • No review of board effectiveness
Implication	This is a risk that the charity is not following the best practice as set by OSCR in relation to certain policies that are recommended to be implemented.
Recommendation	We recommend these policies are put in place going forward
Priority	**Medium**
2024 update	From testing we have noted some areas where policies were not followed. This includes a policy on conflicts of interests, register of interests, risk register, fit and proper person checks and register of related parties. As listed above, some policies were not implemented per our governance checklist. Therefore, this point is repeated.
2025 Update	From our testing, we have noted areas of improvement. However, as listed above, there are still policies not implemented per our governance checklist. Therefore, this point is repeated.
Management response	

7.2	ID and Contract Documentation
Observation	We have noted that physical IDs are not kept for all employees of the charity and contracts are also not held for all employees of the charity.
Implication	This is a risk that it is easier for fraudulent employees to be set up as the physical ID and employee contract ensures this is a legitimate employee employed by the charity.
Recommendation	We recommend physical ID, or a utility bill or HMRC documentation is held for all employees of the charity and all employees are issued with a contract of employment.
Priority	**Low**
2024 update	From our testing we have found that various employees still do not have employment contracts and IDs are not held. Therefore, this point is repeated.
2025 Update	From our testing this year, we have found that all employees checked had a signed contract and ID. Therefore, this point is cleared.

7.3	Cash Sheet authorisation
Observation	We have noted that cash sheets provided during audit were not signed.
Implication	The charity's internal control procedures are not being adhered to in all cases and, if not followed, could lead to the misappropriation of cash.
Recommendation	We recommend that all cash sheets are signed by those who have counted the money and if reviewed are signed by the reviewer.
Priority	**High**
2024 update	From our testing it has been noted that cash sheets are not signed as authorised and there is no evidence of segregation of duties. Therefore, due to a lack of sufficient and appropriate audit evidence we have been unable to prove the completeness of income and have qualified the audit opinion on this basis.
2025 Update	From our testing this year, all cash sheets have been signed and authorised. Therefore, this point is cleared.

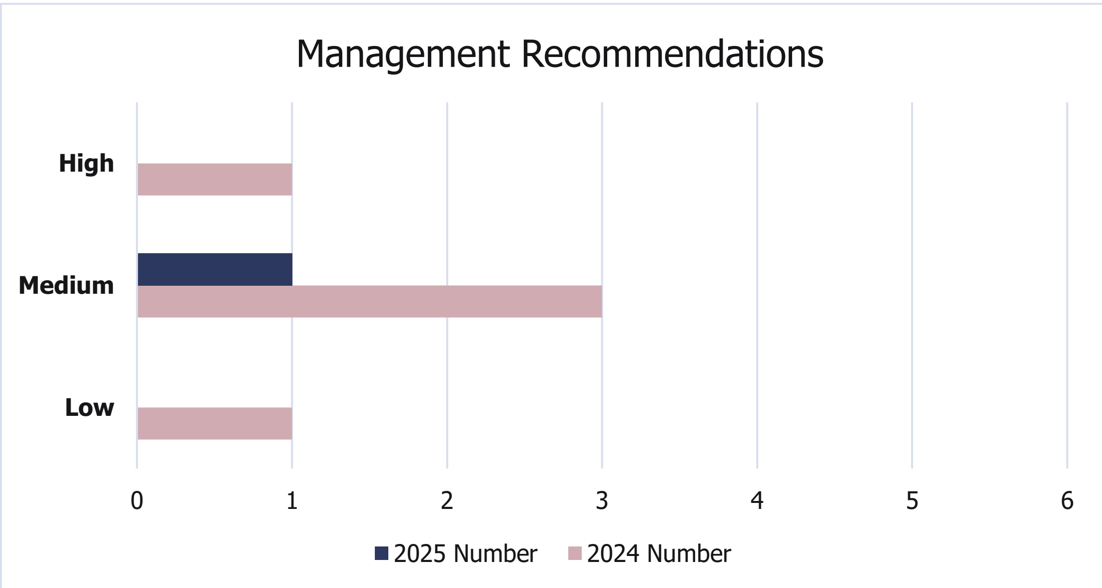
7.4	Bank Payment Authorisation
Observation	We have noted that only one staff member is required to authorise bank payments.
Implication	There is a risk that a single staff member being able to make fraudulent or erroneous bank payments.

Recommendation	We recommend that a system be put in place so that any payments over a certain threshold must be authorised by at least two trustees/staff members.
Priority	**Medium**
2024 update	Only one staff member is required to authorise bank payments. Therefore, this point is repeated.
2025 Update	From our testing this year, dual authorisation was noted. Therefore, this point is cleared.

7.5	**Stock Count**
Observation	We have noted that stock counts are not conducted at the year-end each year.
Implication	This could result in the charity being unable to record a materially accurate stock balance that should be disclosed in the accounts at year end.
Recommendation	We recommend going forward that a stock count is done on the year end date each year going forward.
Priority	**Medium**
2024 update	A stock count was not completed at the year end. Therefore, this point is repeated.
2025 Updated	From our testing this year, a stock count has been performed close to the year end. Therefore, this point is cleared.

7.6 Progress Tracker

Implementation of audit recommendations during the year is tracked as follows:



8. Application of Accounting Principles

The following areas are brought to the attention of the Trustees to assist their review and understanding of the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2025.

8.1 Statement of Recommended Practice – Accounting & Reporting By Charities (SORP)

Golden Friendships is a registered Scottish charity and is therefore required to prepare its accounts in accordance with the Charity Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006, and the Statement of Recommended Practice - Accounting & Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with FRS102 (the SORP).

A SORP is an interpretation of current UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (GAAP) for a specialist group of entities. Thus there are SORP's for Pension schemes, Colleges, Housing Associations as well as a specialist Charities SORP. The current version of the charity SORP was published in 2018 and incorporates the requirements of the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS102).

The main differences in accounting under the charity SORP are as follows;

- Under the Charity SORP one of the prime financial statements is a Statement of Financial Activities (SOFA) which records all of the charity's income, expenditure, gains and losses for the year in question.
- The Balance Sheet format is similar to that required under the Companies Acts with the exception of the lower part which breaks down the charity's endowed, restricted and unrestricted reserves.
- The charity is required to report by charitable activity. This means that third parties have information about the performance of the charity's various activities. The SOFA is prepared under the principle of Activity Based Reporting. This means that the accounts show information about matters such as the efficiency of fundraising as well as the income and costs associated with charitable activities.
- The Trustees Report is required to contain a large amount of information covering statutory, organisational and operational details and should explain how the charity fulfils its charitable objectives in its day to day activities.

9. Emerging Issues

9.1 Charity Audit Thresholds

In April 2025, it was announced by the Scottish Government that a long awaited change to the audit threshold for Scottish charities would be implemented. The current threshold, which sees all charities with income excess of £500,000 requiring an annual audit of their financial statements, was implemented as part of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 and has remained static ever since the introduction of that legislation.

The rationale behind the increase included a number of factors, including a lack of auditor availability, increases in audit fees driven by enhanced audit regulation, the impact on charity finances as well as taking into consideration inflationary pressures over the last 20 years meaning the threshold has effectively decreased in real terms.

The announcement by the Scottish Government was that the current threshold would be increased to £1million for all charities preparing their accounts in accordance with Scottish charity legislation. This was ratified through The Charities Accounts (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2025 in November 2025 and will apply to all accounting periods commencing on or after 1st January 2026. This effectively means that the threshold will apply to any accounting year ends from 31st December 2026.

Whilst the threshold will apply from the dates noted above, Scottish charities should also remain aware that charities who prepare accrued accounts and hold gross assets of greater than £3.26million will still require to have an audit even if their income is not in excess of £1million. Charities should also consider whether an audit is required by other factors, such as their governing document or at the request of a funder.

Due to the enhanced scrutiny regime associated with charity accounts, all charities who do not require an audit from 2026 onwards will instead require an independent examination to be undertaken by a competent independent party.

For charities preparing their accounts in accordance with English & Welsh legislation, it should be noted that the equivalent thresholds will increase from 1st October 2026, meaning any charities with income in excess of £1.5million or assets of £5million will require an audit.

The Scottish Government publication can be accessed at The Charities Accounts (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2025: business and regulatory impact assessment - gov.scot

9.2 Charities SORP 2026

In October 2025, the SORP making body released the long awaited update to the Charities SORP ('SORP 2026'). The SORP 2026 updates the charity accounting framework to reflect key changes in the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ('FRS 102'). FRS 102 sets the overarching accounting standards for most entities preparing their accounts in the UK. All charities in the UK preparing their accounts under the accruals method must also follow the principles set out in the Charities SORP.

As all charities who have to comply with the SORP must also comply with FRS 102, the SORP must therefore be consistent with core principles of FRS 102 and cannot override it. The SORP can however provide additional guidance, limit accounting policy options, override exemptions and add disclosure requirements. This has therefore led to the recently developed SORP 2026 which effectively interprets the FRS 102 revisions for charities.

The timeline for the introduction of SORP 2026 aligns with the revised FRS 102, and therefore the first accounting period to which the new rules will apply will be the first accounting period which commences on or after 1st January 2026 (31st December year ends onwards).

The key changes in SORP 2026 include:

- A new 'tier model' for charity size which classifies a charity's size depending on income levels:
    - Tier 1 – Gross income of up to £500,000
    - Tier 2 – Gross income of £500,001 - £15million
    - Tier 3 – Gross income of more than £15million
- Amendments to the requirements of the Trustees Annual Report, including:
    - A requirement for all charities to disclose narrative on the scale and nature of activities undertaken by volunteers.
    - Impact reporting, explaining the impact the charity makes to its beneficiaries and society as a whole.
    - An expansion to the financial review section, including greater detail on reserves, going concern, plans for the future and risks, and
    - Sustainability reporting, documenting environmental, governance and social matters pertinent to the charity.
- The introduction of a '5 step model' for recognising income from exchange transactions
- Changes to lease accounting meaning more leases will require to be recognised on balance sheet, and
- A change to the requirement to prepare a Statement of Cash Flows, meaning Tier 1 & 2 charities will generally no longer require to include this in their financial statements.

Charities are encouraged to plan ahead for the changes. Further detail can be accessed on the ICAS and SORP websites, whilst an OSCR webinar summarising key changes and how to prepare is accessible on **YouTube**.

9.3 Charities & Fraud

A joint report issued by BDO and the Fraud Advisory Panel has revealed that fraud incidents involving charities have decreased over the past 12 months, however despite this there are significant concerns from respondents polled as part of the report that fraud may sharply increase in the near future, with over half of charities expecting this to be the case. It was found that 34% of charities experienced actual or attempted fraud in 2025, down from 42% in the year prior.

The report identified that the most common frauds affecting charities continue to relate to physical theft, with misappropriation of cash and assets accounting for 34% of reported fraud. Push payment and expenses fraud were two of the other most common types of fraud experienced by charities.

However, with ever increasing reliance on IT and a general move away from the holding of physical assets and cash, many charities feel this is likely to change in the near future. Charities highlighted areas such as cyber related fraud, phishing and ransomware attacks as key areas of concern.

Unsurprisingly, one of the most common areas where fraud is anticipated to increase surrounds the development of AI. Whilst revolutionising the way in which many organisations including charities work, there are significant risks associated with the use of this where not implemented or assessed properly, often as a result of over-reliance or trust placed on what remains a developing technology. The Fraud Advisory Panel have developed a specific helpsheet designed to help charities use AI safely, which can be accessed at Prevent Charity Fraud.

The most appropriate way to prevent fraud from occurring continues to be the implementation of a strong internal control environment by management and governance, with the report highlighting that 57% of respondents found tweaks to internal controls to be the most effective method of keeping the charity's assets safe alongside a strong IT environment and staff training.

9.4 Changes at Companies House – An Update

In 2025, a number of significant changes were implemented at Companies House as part of the introduction of the Economic Crime & Transparency Act 2023. These changes were introduced with the intention of improving transparency over UK companies and other legal entities to strengthen the business environment, support national security and disrupt economic crime, while delivering a more reliable companies register to underpin business activity.

Key changes introduced to date have included:

- New rules for registered office addresses which require all companies to have an 'appropriate address', being one which allows documentation to be sent to a person acting on behalf of the company.
- A requirement for all companies to provide a registered email address to allow Companies House to liaise with the company by email.
- A requirement for the company to confirm that its activities are lawful on the annual confirmation statement.
- From 18th November 2025, a requirement for all new and existing company directors and people with significant control (PSC) will need to verify their identity with Companies House. All directors will need to complete this process before the company can file its next confirmation statement.

Further changes will be implemented throughout 2026 and 2027 of which charitable companies should be aware. These will include significant fee increased from 1st February 2026, notably increasing incorporation fees to £100 and confirmation statement filing to £50. These can be reviewed here.

One of the most significant forthcoming changes relates to the filing of accounts. From 1st April 2027, the paper filing option will be removed and all accounts filings will require to be made using commercial accounting software. In a practical sense this will mean that Word or Excel based accounts will become a thing of the past. Wbg are gradually transitioning away from the preparation of accounts in this manner. Charitable companies who prepare their own accounts should plan ahead, and consider whether to purchase specific accounting software to allow them to do this, or if third party support will be required in this area going forward.

9.5 Charity Governance Code 2025

Charity Trustees should be aware of the release of the revised Charity Governance Code released in November 2025. The statutory duties of Trustees are defined by the charity regulator (OSCR in Scotland) and by statute, and therefore the code is not a regulatory requirement, however it should be considered a useful resource setting out universal principles of good governance.

The code sets out 8 key universal principles and 41 outcomes to help assess what is (and perhaps isn't) working well with the governance of a charity. The universal principles entail:

1. Foundation principle
2. Organisational purpose
3. Leadership
4. Ethics & culture
5. Decision making
6. Managing resources and risks
7. Equity, diversion and inclusion
8. Board effectiveness

A copy of the 2025 code can be accessed here.

Appendices

A. Letter of Representation

The following representations are made on the basis of enquiries of management and staff with relevant knowledge and experience such as we consider necessary in connection with your audit of the charity's financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2025. These enquiries have included inspection of supporting documentation where appropriate and are sufficient to satisfy ourselves that we can make each of the following representations. All representations are made to the best of our knowledge and belief.

General

1. We have fulfilled our responsibilities as directors as set out in the terms of your engagement letter dated 20th April 2026 under the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 for preparing financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view and for making accurate representations to you.

2. All the transactions undertaken by the charity's have been properly reflected and recorded in the accounting records.

3. All the accounting records have been made available to you for the purpose of your audit. We have provided you with unrestricted access to all appropriate persons within the charity, and with all other records and related information requested, including minutes of all management and trustee meetings and correspondence with The Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator.

4. The financial statements are free of material misstatements, including omissions.

5. The effects of uncorrected misstatements noted below are immaterial both individually and in total.

Nature of deviation & reason for it	**Actual deviation £**	**Unadjusted profit effect Dr / (Cr)** £	**Unadjusted Balance Sheet effect Dr / (Cr)** £
Being catering accrual missed	1,302	1,302	(1,302)

6. We confirm that we approve the journal adjustments detailed below which have been processed in drafting the statutory accounts.

Nature of adjustment & reason for it	**Actual deviation £**	**Adjusted profit effect Dr / (Cr)** £	**Adjusted Balance Sheet effect Dr / (Cr)** £
Being recognition of current year depreciation charge	36,829	36,829	(36,829)
Being recording of disposal	200	51	149 (200)
Being adjustment to stock value	322	(322)	322
Being net effect of prepayments	21	(21)	21
Being net adjustment of gift aid debtor	711	711	(711)

Being net effect of accruals	837	837	(837)
Being maintenance accrual missed	3,300	3,300	(3,300)
Being write off of camera lens	1,850	(1,850)	1,850
Being stock sales and purchases between 27-30th of November	252	252	(252)

Internal control and fraud

7. We acknowledge our responsibility for the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control systems to prevent and detect fraud and error. We have disclosed to you the results of our risk assessment that the financial statements may be misstated as a result of fraud.

8. We have disclosed to you all instances of known or suspected fraud affecting the entity involving management, employees who have a significant role in internal control or others that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

9. We have also disclosed to you all information in relation to allegations of fraud or suspected fraud affecting the entity's financial statements communicated by current or former employees, analysts, regulators or others.

Assets and liabilities

10. The charity has satisfactory title to all assets and there are no liens or encumbrances on the charity assets, except for those that are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

11. All actual liabilities, contingent liabilities and guarantees given to third parties have been recorded or disclosed as appropriate.

12. We have no plans or intentions that may materially alter the carrying value and, where relevant, the fair value measurements or classification of assets and liabilities reflected in the financial statements.

Accounting estimates

13. The methods, data and significant assumptions used by us in making accounting estimates, and their related disclosures, are appropriate to achieve recognition, measurement and disclosure that is reasonable in the context of the applicable financial reporting framework.

Loans and arrangements

14. The charity has not granted any advances or credits to, or made guarantees on behalf of, directors other than those disclosed in the financial statements.

Legal claims

15. We have disclosed to you all claims in connection with litigation that have been, or are expected to be, received and such matters, as appropriate, have been properly accounted for and disclosed in the financial statements.

Laws and regulations

16. We have disclosed to you all known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations whose effects should be considered when preparing the financial statements.

Related parties

17. Related party relationships and transactions have been appropriately accounted for and disclosed in the financial statements. We have disclosed to you all relevant information concerning such relationships and transactions and are not aware of any other matters

which require disclosure in order to comply with legislative and accounting standards requirements.

Subsequent events

18. All events subsequent to the date of the financial statements which require adjustment or disclosure have been properly accounted for and disclosed.

Going concern

19. We believe that the charity's financial statements should be prepared on a going concern basis on the grounds that current and future sources of funding or support will be more than adequate for the charity's needs. We also confirm our plans for future action(s) required to enable the charitable company to continue as a going concern are feasible. We have considered a period of twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements. We believe that no further disclosures relating to the charity's ability to continue as a going concern need to be made in the financial statements.

Grants and donations

20. All grants, donations and other income, the receipt of which is subject to specific terms or conditions, have been notified to you. There have been no breaches of terms or conditions in the application of such income.

Restricted grants and donations

21. The disclosures in respect of restricted income shown in the financial statements are complete and accurate.

We acknowledge our legal responsibilities regarding disclosure of information to you as auditors and confirm that so far as we are aware, there is no relevant audit information needed by you in connection with preparing your audit report of which you are unaware.

Each trustee has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a trustee in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that you are aware of that information.

Yours faithfully

....

Signed on behalf of the board of trustees

9th June 2026

B. Contact Details

Name	Position	Email
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