

AWEN TRADING LIMITED
Report of the Directors and
Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

Xeinadin Audit Limited
Chartered Accountants
& Statutory Auditors
Suite 2d
Building 1 Eastern Business Park
St Mellons
Cardiff
South Glamorgan
CF3 5EA

AWEN TRADING LIMITED

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for the Year Ended 31 March 2025**

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AWEN TRADING LIMITED

**Company Information
for the Year Ended 31 March 2025**

DIRECTORS:

W J Champion
D R Hughes
P D Roberts
D M Smith
N M Thomas

SECRETARY:

D R Hughes

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Stable Offices Bryngarw Park
Brynmenyn
Bridgend
CF32 8UU

REGISTERED NUMBER:

09619638 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS:

Xeinadin Audit Limited
Chartered Accountants
& Statutory Auditors
Suite 2d
Building 1 Eastern Business Park
St Mellons
Cardiff
South Glamorgan
CF3 5EA

Awen Trading Limited
Report of the Directors
for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2025.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 April 2024 to the date of this report.

W J Campion
D R Hughes
P D Roberts
D M Smith
N M Thomas

PARENT UNDERTAKING

The parent company of Awen Trading Limited is Awen Cultural Trust.

Awen Cultural Trust is a registered company in England and Wales whose registered office is Stable Offices, Bryngarw Park, Brynmynyn, Bridgend, Wales, CF32 8UU.

Awen Cultural Trust compiles consolidated financial statements which can be viewed on the Charity Commission website.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Report of the Directors 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), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Xeinadin Audit Limited, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

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

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:


D R Hughes - Director

Date: 15.12.2025

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Awen Trading Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Awen Trading Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2025 which comprise the Income Statement, 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 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 March 2025 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the 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 directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors 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 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 the audit:

- the information given in the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Report of the Directors has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 Report of the Directors.

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' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the Report of the Directors.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page two, 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 necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a Report of the Auditors 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.

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Awen Trading Limited

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

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations we have considered the following:

- The nature of the industry and sector, control environment and business performance;
- Results of the enquiries of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities;
- Any matters we have identified having obtained and reviewed the company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to:
 - identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of noncompliance;
 - detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
 - the internal controls established to mitigate risks of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations;
 - the matters discussed among the audit engagement team regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud.

As a result of these procedures, we considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and identified the greatest potential for fraud in the following areas: timing of recognition of income. In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override.

We also obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the company operates in, focusing on provisions of those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The key laws and regulations we considered in this context included UK Companies Act, health and safety and tax legislation.

In addition, we considered provisions of other laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty.

Audit response to risks identified

Our procedures to respond to risks identified included the following:

- reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- enquiring of management concerning actual and potential litigation and claims;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- reviewing correspondence with HMRC; and
- in addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members including internal specialists, and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

No instances of material non-compliance were identified. However, the likelihood of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is limited by the inherent difficulty in detecting irregularities, the effectiveness of the entity's controls, and the nature, timing and extent of the audit procedures performed. Irregularities that result from fraud might be inherently more difficult to detect than irregularities that result from error.

As explained above, there is an unavoidable risk that material misstatements may not be detected, even though the audit has been planned and performed in accordance with ISAs (UK).

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

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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

G. Francis A. CA.

Gareth Francis (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Xeinadin Audit Limited
Chartered Accountants
& Statutory Auditors
Suite 2d
Building 1 Eastern Business Park
St Mellons
Cardiff
South Glamorgan
CF3 5EA

Date: 19 December 2025

AWEN TRADING LIMITED

Income Statement for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

	Notes	31.3.25 £	31.3.24 £
TURNOVER		959,844	1,343,770
Cost of sales		<u>733,657</u>	<u>1,026,805</u>
GROSS PROFIT		226,187	316,965
Administrative expenses		<u>321,328</u>	<u>479,708</u>
		(95,141)	(162,743)
Other operating income		<u>6,636</u>	<u>13,169</u>
OPERATING LOSS	4	(88,505)	(149,574)
Interest payable and similar expenses		<u>884</u>	<u>-</u>
LOSS BEFORE TAXATION		(89,389)	(149,574)
Tax on loss		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		<u>(89,389)</u>	<u>(149,574)</u>

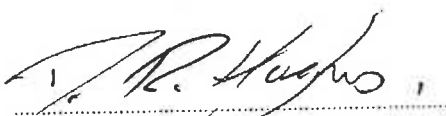
The notes form part of these financial statements

Balance Sheet
31 March 2025

	Notes	31.3.25 £	£	31.3.24 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible assets	5		-		-
Tangible assets	6		79,226		101,528
			<u>79,226</u>		<u>101,528</u>
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		29,748		23,701	
Debtors	7	33,108		11,954	
Cash at bank		129,875		118,825	
		<u>192,731</u>		<u>154,480</u>	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	8	510,162		398,091	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>(317,431)</u>		<u>(243,611)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>(238,205)</u>		<u>(142,083)</u>
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	9		33,535		40,268
NET LIABILITIES			<u>(271,740)</u>		<u>(182,351)</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			1		1
Retained earnings			<u>(271,741)</u>		<u>(182,352)</u>
			<u>(271,740)</u>		<u>(182,351)</u>

The 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 15/12/2025 and were signed on its behalf by:


D R Hughes - Director

AWEN TRADING LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Awen Trading Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

Café, bar and kiosk sales are recognised at the date the sale takes place.

Wedding and accommodation income is recognised at the date the service is provided. Any income received in advance is deferred and released in the period in which it relates.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Computer software is being amortised evenly over its estimated useful life of five years.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Improvements to property	- 20% on cost
Fixtures and fittings	- 20% on cost
Computer equipment	- 20% on cost

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grant will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

AWEN TRADING LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

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.

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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

Going concern

Despite the negative reserves shown in the balance sheet and losses in the period, the directors believe that the business should still be treated as a going concern. This is based on continued support from the parent as well as future anticipated results.

AWEN TRADING LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Employee benefits

The cost 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.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 47 (2024 - 50).

4. OPERATING LOSS

The operating loss is stated after charging:

	31.3.25	31.3.24
	£	£
Depreciation - owned assets	22,302	25,065
Computer software amortisation	<u>-</u>	<u>1,260</u>

5. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Other intangible assets £
COST	
At 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025	<u>7,110</u>
AMORTISATION	
At 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025	<u>7,110</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 March 2025	<u>-</u>
At 31 March 2024	<u>-</u>

6. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Improvements to property £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
COST				
At 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025	<u>104,182</u>	<u>70,281</u>	<u>5,583</u>	<u>180,046</u>
DEPRECIATION				
At 1 April 2024	28,389	44,546	5,583	78,518
Charge for year	<u>11,119</u>	<u>11,183</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>22,302</u>
At 31 March 2025	<u>39,508</u>	<u>55,729</u>	<u>5,583</u>	<u>100,820</u>
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 31 March 2025	<u>64,674</u>	<u>14,552</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>79,226</u>
At 31 March 2024	<u>75,793</u>	<u>25,735</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>101,528</u>

AWEN TRADING LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

7. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	31.3.25	31.3.24
	£	£
Trade debtors	11,244	7,274
Other debtors	<u>21,864</u>	<u>4,680</u>
	<u>33,108</u>	<u>11,954</u>

8. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	31.3.25	31.3.24
	£	£
Trade creditors	5,186	6,004
Amounts owed to group undertakings	179,804	201,062
Taxation and social security	36,778	11,567
Other creditors	<u>288,394</u>	<u>179,458</u>
	<u>510,162</u>	<u>398,091</u>

9. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR	31.3.25	31.3.24
	£	£
Other creditors	<u>33,535</u>	<u>40,268</u>

Other Creditors which fall due after five years payable by instalments are 2025: £7,462 (2024: £10,912).

10. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

11. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The ultimate controlling party is Awen Cultural Trust.

AWEN TRADING LIMITED

Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

	31.3.25		31.3.24
	£	£	£
Sales		959,844	1,343,770
Cost of sales			
Purchases	235,865		338,602
Wages	454,363		629,258
Social security	28,686		38,661
Pensions	14,743		20,284
	<u>733,657</u>		<u>1,026,805</u>
GROSS PROFIT		226,187	316,965
Other income			
Sundry receipts		<u>6,636</u>	<u>13,169</u>
		232,823	330,134
Expenditure			
Rent	26,665		66,739
Insurance	12,816		14,640
Light and heat	38,398		63,378
Hire of plant and machinery	6,744		3,526
Post and stationery	2,688		3,339
Advertising	24,325		37,044
Travel and subsistence	2,299		1,305
Licences and insurance	2,356		2,160
Training	1,062		3,370
Repairs and renewals	10,479		19,551
Household and cleaning	32,495		48,091
Computer costs	6,167		8,284
Sundry expenses	3,532		3,082
Subscriptions	1,283		90
Legal fees	115,597		163,047
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	-		1,260
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	<u>22,302</u>		<u>25,065</u>
		<u>309,208</u>	<u>463,971</u>
		(76,385)	(133,837)
Finance costs			
Bank charges	12,120		15,737
Bank loan interest	<u>884</u>		<u>-</u>
		<u>13,004</u>	<u>15,737</u>
NET LOSS		<u>(89,389)</u>	<u>(149,574)</u>

This page does not form part of the statutory financial statements

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