



Review 2020/21

---

**Administrative Information**

**Organisational structures**

**Review of political activities**

**Corporate Governance**

**Financial Review**

**Annual Accounts 2020**



## Contents

1	Overview	3
2	Administrative Information	4
3	Organisational Structures	5
4	Review of Political Activities	12
5	Financial Review	13
6	Report of the Independent Auditors	17
7	Statements of accounts 2020	21

## Party Officers

Registered officers under the Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000 (“PPERA”):

Leader	Nicola Sturgeon
Nominating Officer	Peter Murrell
Treasurer	Colin Beattie
Campaigns Officer	Peter Murrell

## Party Headquarters

Gordon Lamb House, 3 Jackson’s Entry, Edinburgh EH8 8PJ.

## Auditors

Johnston Carmichael LLP, 7-11 Melville Street, Edinburgh EH3 7PE.

## Bankers



## 1. Overview

The outbreak of the COVID-19 coronavirus in the first quarter of 2020 presented unprecedented challenges. This is an ongoing crisis, and the severity of the situation has hugely impacted our ability to raise funds and led to difficult organisational decisions. However, with the strength of members, supporters and staff behind us, we have responded effectively and will continue to navigate our way through these trying times.

With large-scale in-person meetings cancelled, there was a big decrease in event income of over £600,000 in 2020. Public concern about the economy and job security has impacted on membership numbers in 2020, with the pandemic being given as the reason for cancelling or lowering their membership payments.

86 per cent of total income in 2020 came from the voluntary contributions of members and supporters. Turnover was generated from six income streams: -

Membership	55%
Fundraising	21%
Legacies	10%
Parliamentary Levy	7%
Policy Development Grant	4%
Events	3%

The National Treasurer and staff have reviewed the financial plans and agreed a series of activities to ensure financial stability in the years ahead. Infrastructure is in place to allow staff to work remotely. Significant investment has been made to move face-to-face activities online. The SNP remains resilient through avoiding undue risk, combined with sound financial planning and management. We also remain dedicated to ongoing prudence and financial control, striving to use funds in the most effective and efficient ways possible.

## **2. Administrative Information**

### **About the SNP**

The Scottish National Party, committed to restoring Scottish independence, was founded in 1934. Gaining its first parliamentary seat in 1945, the SNP has been the driving force for constitutional change in Scotland for 87 years.

The aims of the Party are:

- a) Independence for Scotland; that is the restoration of Scottish national sovereignty by restoration of full powers to the Scottish Parliament, so that its authority is limited only by the sovereign power of the people of Scotland to bind it with a written constitution and by such agreements as it may freely enter into with other nations or states or international organisations for the purpose of furthering international cooperation, world peace and the protection of the environment.
  
- b) the furtherance of all Scottish interests.

The SNP forms a minority Scottish Government, with 64 of 129 seats in the Scottish Parliament. We are the largest party in Scottish local government and hold most Scottish seats in the UK Parliament (45 out of 59) – making our party the third largest party in the House of Commons.

The Party is funded from voluntary contributions, with the active support of a network of over 100,000 members and supported by many others. The Party is hugely dependent on the activities of the members in nearly 300 local organisations.

### **3. Organisational Structures**

The Scottish National Party adopted a revised constitution in October 2018 to reform structures to accommodate the needs of a much larger membership and better reflect the diversity of the people of Scotland.

#### **COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS**

The SNP organises at a local level around Scottish Parliament constituency boundaries. Each constituency has either a Constituency Association and a network of Branches or is formed into a single Constituency Branch. Constituency Associations tend to exist in larger geographical areas where there is a need for more than one branch within the boundary.

22 of the 73 Scottish Parliament constituencies presently operate as Constituency Branches. All Constituency Associations, Branches and Constituency Branches are registered as accounting units of the party under PPERA and have financial autonomy.

#### **Branches and Constituency Branches**

Branches form the organisational building block of the Scottish National Party. Each branch has office bearers who are elected at the Annual General Meeting. Branches are entitled to 25 per cent of membership subscriptions. This sum is known as the “branch dividend”.

Branches are entitled to send delegates to National Conferences, Westminster Campaign Committees and Council Campaign Committees. The number of delegates is dependent on the number of members in the Branch.

#### **Constituency Associations**

In areas where there is a Constituency Association, this operates to co-ordinate campaigning and other organisational tasks across the Scottish Parliament constituency. Branches within the constituency may be levied to cover the costs of its operation.

Constituency Associations have delegate entitlement to National Conference in addition to the entitlement of the Branches in the area.

#### **CAMPAIGN ORGANISATIONS**

##### **Regional Steering Committees**

These were created under the revised constitution and cover one of the eight Scottish Parliament electoral regions. The role of the Regional Steering Committees includes co-ordinating campaigns on a cross-region and cross-constituency basis and sharing best practice.

Each Constituency Association and Constituency Branch in the region will be entitled to send two delegates to the Regional Steering Committees. A range of members can attend Regional Steering Committee meetings as of right, but not vote, and other members may be invited along.

The Steering Committees will be able to decide whether to divert a portion of the local branch dividend to employ a paid Regional Co-Ordinator in their area, employed and part financially supported by SNP Headquarters.

### **Westminster Campaign Committees**

Westminster Campaign Committees are active when a Westminster election is anticipated. The number of delegates from each is dependent on how much of a Branch or Constituency Branch area comes within the boundary.

### **Council Campaign Committees**

Council campaign committees are responsible for co-ordinating the Party's electoral activities for the council elections in their area and producing an election manifesto.

## **NATIONAL GOVERNANCE**

### **National Office Bearers**

The Leader and Depute Leader are elected by all SNP members when a vacancy arises.

The Business Convener is nominated by the Leader, with the nomination being approved annually by the NEC, and is responsible for overseeing the operation of the Party as well as chairing National Conference.

National Office Bearers elected by delegates at National Conference include:

- **President**  
Held by a member in recognition by the Party of distinguished service to the Party.
- **National Treasurer**  
Ensures the sound management of the Party's finances reports to the NEC and National Conference on finances, provides guidance and directions to other Treasurers in the Party and is responsible under PPERA as Registered Treasurer.
- **National Secretary**  
Acts as guardian of the Constitution of the Party and is currently responsible for reporting cases to the Member Conduct Committee.
- **Organisation Convener**  
Works with the Business Convener in improving the Party's organisational activity, developing training activity and ensuring organisational preparedness for election campaigns.
- **Local Government Convener**  
Supports the work of SNP Council Groups, co-ordinates the role of SNP delegates to COSLA and, with the National Secretary, deals with any disputes within Council Groups.
- **Policy Development Convener**
- **Member Support Convener**

- Women's Convener
- Equalities Convener
- BAME Convener
- Disabled Members' Convener

### **National Executive Committee**

The SNP's leadership is invested in the National Executive Committee (NEC).

The Membership of NEC consists of the National Office Bearers, two ordinary members who are parliamentarians, sixteen - two from each region, gender balanced - regional members who are not parliamentarians, a member representing each of the Party's parliamentary groups, a member representing the Association of Nationalist Councillors; and a delegate representing each Affiliated Organisation.

The NEC meets monthly and is charged with devising the SNP's national political strategy to help to deliver the Party's aims, as well as overseeing the organisation and administration of the Party. NEC members report to National Conference, and members other than Ordinary Members are open to question by delegates.

### **NEC Committees**

The Candidate Assessment Committee is responsible for the approval of parliamentary and local government candidates.

The Candidate Appeals Panel hears appeals from decisions of the Candidate Assessment Committee.

The Readmissions Committee interviews members who have publicly resigned from the party who are seeking to re-join.

A Disputes Committee can also be formed when necessary to make recommendations in relation to internal difficulties.

The Finance and Audit Committee provides advice to the National Treasurer on the Party's finances.

## **AFFILIATED ORGANISATIONS**

These are autonomous groups representing interests. Each group has one representative on the National Executive Committee (NEC) and can send delegates to National Conference. Affiliate organisations have access to grant funding to help develop new projects, campaigns or events during each year.

The affiliated organisations are as follows:

### **BAME Members Network**

A network within the SNP for Black and Minority Ethnic members.

### **Disabled Members Group**

A group to represent disabled members throughout the SNP.

### **Federation of Student Nationalists (FSN)**

The student wing of the SNP, which is active in most colleges and universities throughout Scotland. The FSN is open to anyone in full-time or part-time education.

### **Out for Independence**

The LGBTI group within the SNP promoting a fair, equal and independent Scotland.

### **Scots Asians for Independence\***

A group of Scots Asians who promote the cause of an independent Scotland in the Scots Asian community and beyond.

### **The Trade Union Group**

The Trade Union Group has a dual role - to promote the role of trade unions within the SNP and to promote the aims and objectives of the SNP within the wider trade union movement.

### **Young Scots for Independence**

The youth wing of the Scottish National Party. It started in the 1980s and membership is open to all between the ages of 14 years and 29 years and focuses its activity on issues affecting young people.

## **NATIONAL POLICY STRUCTURES**

### **National Assembly**

National Assembly is a forum for members of the Party to exchange ideas for attaining the aims of the Party and debate policy at an early formation stage. It agrees draft resolutions and policy statement for consideration by the Policy Development Committee. Any member of the Party is entitled to attend National Assembly. National Assembly also provides an opportunity for training.



## **Policy Development Committee**

This is a new body co-convened by the Depute Leader and the Policy Development Committee. It has sixteen regional representatives elected by National Conference on a gender-balanced basis and one representative elected by branches out with Scotland.

It is tasked with promoting discussion on Party policy at all levels of the party. It develops policy ideas from National Assembly with a view to having them debated by National Conference. It identified areas where Party policies could be updated.

## **Conferences Committee**

This committee sets the agenda for National Conference. It is convened by the National Secretary and comprises the Depute Leader, the Policy Development Convener, two members elected by NEC and ten members elected on a gender balanced basis by Annual National Conference.

## **National Conference**

This is the supreme governing and policy-making body of the SNP, which holds the NEC to account. It elects the Party's National Office Bearers and NEC, Member Conduct Committee and the Conduct Appeal Committee.

Conference is attended by around 5,000 delegates, observers, diplomats, and media along with the SNP parliamentarians and councillors. Conference is a delegate body, comprising representatives from local organisations, as well as affiliated organisations, elected members and elected representatives. Any member of the Party may attend conference but only delegates can speak and vote.

## **OTHER ELECTED COMMITTEES**

### **Member Conduct Committee**

The Member Conduct Committee (formerly the Disciplinary Committee) consists of nine members elected each year at Conference. It considers complaints of breaches of the Member's Code of Conduct. It has more flexible sanctioning powers following the constitutional review. The committee can censure members, suspend them from the party for a specified period, expel them from the party, restrict the exercise of membership rights, agree appropriate restorative action, require the member to undertake training or impose other proportionate sanctions on the member.

### **Conduct Appeals Committee**

The Conduct Appeals Committee (previously the Appeals Committee) hears appeals from decisions of the Disciplinary Committee. It has seven members elected each year at Conference.

## **ELECTED MEMBERS**

The Scottish National Party fields candidates in elections to Scottish local authorities, the Scottish Parliament, and the House of Commons.

As at 31 May 2021, the SNP had: -

395	Members of Scottish Local Authorities
64	Members of the Scottish Parliament
45	Members of the House of Commons

Information on all our parliamentarians is available on the SNP website.

SNP Members of the Scottish Parliament and the UK Parliament meet as Groups. The UK Parliament Group is an accounting unit of the party.

Councillors who are SNP members meet as SNP Groups for each of the local authorities in Scotland where the SNP is represented.

Every SNP member who is a member of the SNP group of a Scottish local authority is also a member of the Association of Nationalist Councillors. The aim of the ANC is to act as a forum for SNP councillors to exchange best practice across council groups; put forward a collective view on council issues to SNP national bodies; and coordinate the work of SNP councillors in achieving the Party's aims. The ANC has one representative on the NEC.

All publicly elected representatives of the SNP are also delegates to National Conference.

## **STAFF**

Paid staff are a vital ingredient in the mix of SNP people – they support our members, volunteers and supporters. Last year this group of talented professionals worked across a range of disciplines including campaigns, training, fundraising, events, social media, finance, legal, media, IT facilities, research and human resources.

Corporate	6
Finance & Fundraising	4
Digital	4
Campaigns	4
Events	3
Communications	3
Policy	1

As of 31 May 2021, the annual salary of our Chief Executive is £79,750. The ratio between our highest and median salary is 2.1 to 1. The 25 employees of the SNP are grouped in seven interdependent teams:

## **4. Review of Political Activities**

### **March 2020**

For the safety of our own team, Headquarters closed at the beginning of the month. Infrastructure was put in place to allow staff to work remotely. Regular donors were provided with choice and control over their payments.

### **Over lockdown**

When times are tough, having the backing of a dedicated membership providing regular monthly income is invaluable. Staff worked through the pandemic to protect this, expanding the use of digital channels and greatly increased member stewardship. The member care team worked tirelessly on the phones to offer a calm, reassuring voice, assistance, and friendship. Nicola Sturgeon sent handwritten cards to older members to show support and solidarity in the darkest of days. As we look to the future, it's going to be hugely important to learn from our experiences of this crisis, to really focus on member-centricity and strategic diversification, developing new income streams matched to new audiences and new opportunities, to minimise the longer term impact on the Party's activities.

### **November 2020**

The SNP annual national conference takes place online with 3,500 delegates attending over three days, concluding with a speech from Nicola Sturgeon on St Andrew's Day.

### **December 2020**

The SNP launches a brand-new virtual learning platform with 35 courses and 238 lessons, fast-tracking plans for digital learning in response to the pandemic.

### **January 2021**

The SNP creates a new independence task-force within Headquarters to kickstart the grassroots campaign and prepare for a second referendum. The Party also holds a National Assembly to discuss the tactics and strategy on the route to Independence Day.

### **April 2021**

Ahead of the Holyrood election, the SNP unveils a bold and ambitious policy programme to kickstart and drive recovery - including a National Care Service, free dental charges, and nationalising ScotRail - and the choice of a better, fairer, more prosperous future for Scotland.

### **May 2021**

The SNP secures a historic and extraordinary fourth consecutive victory in the Scottish elections. The Party finished on 64 seats - one short of a majority but one more than it won in 2016. Anum Qaisar-Javed becomes the first SNP MP to defend a Westminster by-election in Airdrie and Shotts.

## **5. Financial Review**

Like every organisation today, we face challenges and uncertainty in the face of this current pandemic. Our members and donors will not be immune to the prolonged period of uncertainty ahead. While the evolving nature of the situation means it is not possible to accurately quantify the financial impact this may have, the Party is in a good financial position to help manage this risk.

The pandemic has thrown into stark relief just how critical regular giving income is for the Party, the fact that it can provide an essential fundraising cushion and give time and space to review, adjust and react in a crisis.

Moving forward, the Party is giving renewed focus on this area to ensure regular giving is nurtured and protected.

### **Membership**

Overall membership payments increased in 2020, up 8 per cent and providing over £182,000 in extra membership income on the prior year. In response to the pandemic, the Party pre-empted cancellations by offering membership payment options such as skip, holiday or reduced giving. Despite the increase in income, the overall number of members at year end was 105,393. All of those cancelling or lowering their membership payments listed the pandemic as the reason.

The first quarter of 2021 saw the overall number of members bounce back. By 31 March, the number of members was 116,853. And by the end of May, it had increased further to over 119,000.

### **Referendum Appeal**

Questions have been raised in recent months about funds raised in response to independence related appeals since 2017 and whether all of the amounts raised will be spent directly on the campaign to win independence.

As National Treasurer, I give an assurance that this will be the case.

However, in the statement that follows, I will also (a) set out details of the audit and financial reporting rules the Party is subject to; (b) outline the long standing internal process within the Party that will ensure amounts raised are spent directly on the campaign to win independence; and (c) explain why this amount doesn't currently show as a separate fund in the Party's accounts.

1. The accounts of the SNP are subject to external audit and to review by the Electoral Commission. Assurance can therefore be taken that the accounts are true and fair, and have been prepared in accordance with the Electoral Commission's requirements.
2. Funds received by way of donations are all treated in the same way. Whether received by card or cheque or by bank transfer, they are recorded as donations and accounted as such in our books. This includes reporting to the Electoral Commission where appropriate.

3. Over many decades an internal process has been in use whereby, if a donor expresses a wish for his/her donation to be utilised for a particular purpose - whether of his/her own accord, or because they have donated in response to a particular appeal - this is recorded within HQ and a running total of such requests recorded. This includes full details of the donor and the size of each individual donation.
4. In due course, as money is utilised for a stated purpose, the balance of any such total is reduced until the obligation is expunged.
5. Donations made to the independence related fundraising appeals have been treated in this way. They are recorded within HQ as being related to these appeals, and amounts raised will be spent for the intended purpose. Of course, the SNP is the party of independence and, as such, every penny we spend – directly or indirectly – is in support of winning independence. However, through this internal process we will ensure that the sums raised from these appeals will go directly to our work to secure a referendum and win independence.
6. To be clear, by the end of 2020 a total of £666,953 had been raised through the independence related appeals and coded as such through the internal process. These donations are also included in – and have been reconciled with – the total amount for donations included in Party accounts from 2017 to 2020. Up until 31 December 2020 a total of £51,760 of expenditure had been applied against this income. The balance remains “earmarked” – through the internal process explained above – for independence related campaigning. It is worth noting that there are other items of expenditure that it would have been perfectly legitimate for us to apply against this income but we have chosen not to do so. In other words, we are taking a very strict approach to ensuring that this income supports expenditure directly related to the campaign for independence.
7. The SNP is not a registered charity and does not disclose “restricted” and “unrestricted” funds in our annual accounts. While the Electoral Commission accounts preparation guidance states a party “may” identify such reserves in its annual accounts, there is no obligation to do so.
8. There has been concern expressed in some quarters that this system does not result in a separate fund being officially recorded in the annual accounts of the Party. Hence a claim from some that the money does not exist. In fact the money is “earmarked” through the internal process set out above and will be deployed fully through future cash flow for the purpose of promoting a referendum on independence and campaigns intended to secure independence. All money raised by the Party from our multiple revenue sources is managed through the books and is expensed and paid when required through the normal Treasury Managed cash flow. While these monies are not separated out, their existence in terms of the commitment as to what they will be spent on is tangible. The National Treasurer and the Chief Executive have responsibility for managing cash flow and ensuring that all liabilities are met when they fall due.
9. In addition to the amount mentioned in paragraph 6 above that has been applied against the independence related funds already, we are budgeting to allocate much of the remainder for referendum/independence preparations this year, with a need for a further fund raising exercise early in 2022 as we approach critical political watersheds.

10. The concern expressed that this is not set out as clearly and transparently as it could be has been recognised, hence the inclusion of this statement in the Annual Review, and the National Treasurer and Chief Executive are in discussions with the external auditors as to how such transparency can be achieved and improved in future years.

### Cost per vote<sup>1</sup>

The efficiency of campaign expenditure is analysed on an ongoing basis through the Party's spending in elections. In the 2019 UK general election, the cost breakdown was as follows: -

	<b>Cost per Vote</b>	<b>Cost per MP elected</b>
SNP	£0.81	£20,937
Con	£2.29	£264,740
Lab	£2.03	£259,187
LibDem	£5.47	£1,441,956

The SNP has secured more votes than any other political party Scotland in 12 of the 14 national elections between 2007 and 2021. The SNP also secured more seats than any other party in 11 of these elections.

---

1

<http://search.electoralcommission.org.uk/Search/Spending?currentPage=1&rows=20&sort=TotalExpenditure&order=desc&tab=1&et=pp&includeOutsideSection75=true&evt=ukparliament&ev=3696&optCols=ExpenseCategoryName&optCols=AmountInEngland&optCols=AmountInScotland&optCols=AmountInWales&optCols=AmountInNorthernIreland&optCols=DatePaid>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/election/2019/results/scotland>

## **SCOTTISH NATIONAL PARTY STATEMENT OF NATIONAL TREASURER'S RESPONSIBILITIES**

---

The Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000 requires the National Treasurer of the Party to prepare the financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Party and of the surplus or deficit for that period. In preparing those financial statements, the National Treasurer is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed;
- provide details and explanations of any departures in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Party will continue in operation.

Section 41 of the Act requires that the National Treasurer is responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose, with reasonable accuracy, at any time the financial position of the Party at that time and to enable him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Act. Section 43 of the Act requires that the National Treasurer is responsible for delivery of the statement of accounts to The Electoral Commission by the required deadline.



# SCOTTISH NATIONAL PARTY REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

---

## To the National Treasurer of the Scottish National Party

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Scottish National Party for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Income and Expenditure account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows, 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 (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 “The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland”.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Scottish National Party as at 31 December 2020 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 Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000.

### 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 Scottish National Party 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 National Treasurer’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Party'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.

## **SCOTTISH NATIONAL PARTY REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS**

---

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the National Treasurer 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 National Treasurer is 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.

### **Responsibilities of the National Treasurer**

As explained more fully in the National Treasurer's responsibilities statement set out on page 16, the National Treasurer is 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 National Treasurer determines 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 National Treasurer is responsible for assessing the Party'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 National Treasurer either intends to liquidate the Party or to cease operations, or has 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.

## **SCOTTISH NATIONAL PARTY REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS**

---

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/Our-Work/Audit/Audit-and-assurance/Standards-and-guidance/Standards-and-guidance-for-auditors/Auditors-responsibilities-for-audit/Description-of-auditors-responsibilities-for-audit.aspx>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

### **Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud**

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and then design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, including obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

- the nature of the industry;
- results of our enquiries of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities; and
- 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 area: revenue recognition. 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 party 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 the Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000 and tax legislation.

Our procedures to respond to risks identified included the following:

- agreeing income received to bank receipts and supporting documentation;
- reviewing the financial statement disclosures to assess compliance with the laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- enquiring of management regarding the potential existence and extent of any litigation claims;

## SCOTTISH NATIONAL PARTY REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

---

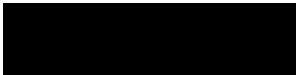
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- reading National Executive Committee and Audit & Finance Committee minutes for events that may impact the financial statements;
- in addressing the risk 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 and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

### **Use of our report**

This report is made solely to the National Treasurer of the Scottish National Party in accordance with the Party's rules and section 43 of the Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the National Treasurer those matters we are required to state to him in an auditors' 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 National Treasurer, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Johnston Carmichael LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
Statutory Auditor  
7-11 Melville Street  
EDINBURGH  
EH3 7PE

25 / 06 / 2021

.....

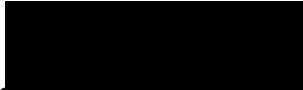
**SCOTTISH NATIONAL PARTY  
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Income</b>			
Membership	2	<b>2,430,100</b>	2,247,344
Donations	3a	<b>416,186</b>	904,695
Fundraising income	4	<b>506,300</b>	316,529
Investment income	5	<b>8,507</b>	6,366
Conference income		<b>142,358</b>	718,846
Commercial income		<b>14,849</b>	30,917
Grant income	6	<b>182,592</b>	201,661
Miscellaneous	7	<b>726,529</b>	864,457
<b>Total income</b>		<b>4,427,421</b>	5,290,815
<b>Expenditure</b>			
Premises costs	8	<b>(70,273)</b>	(73,367)
Office costs	9	<b>(459,616)</b>	(394,030)
Staff costs	10	<b>(1,259,540)</b>	(1,101,024)
Transfers out	11	<b>(458,391)</b>	(563,294)
Campaigning costs		<b>(193,880)</b>	(1,557,871)
Fundraising costs	12	<b>(189,270)</b>	(209,897)
Conference expenditure	13	<b>(176,790)</b>	(833,092)
Financing/interest charges	14	<b>(78,295)</b>	(87,282)
Depreciation/Amortisation	17 & 18	<b>(140,386)</b>	(196,155)
Membership expenses	15	<b>(20,497)</b>	(6,373)
Irrecoverable VAT	15	<b>(168,334)</b>	(340,451)
Miscellaneous	15	<b>(120,112)</b>	(246,188)
<b>Total expenditure</b>		<b>(3,335,384)</b>	(5,609,024)
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) before tax</b>		<b>1,092,037</b>	(318,209)
Taxation	16	<b>(1,616)</b>	(952)
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) for the year</b>		<b>1,090,421</b>	(319,161)

**SCOTTISH NATIONAL PARTY  
BALANCE SHEET  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020**

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	17	<b>248,885</b>	282,307
Tangible assets			
- Furniture, fixtures and fittings	18	<b>422,069</b>	59,802
- Office/computer equipment	18	<b>268,368</b>	73,602
Investments	19	<b>479</b>	479
Total fixed assets		<b>939,801</b>	416,190
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors and prepayments	20	<b>1,183,090</b>	1,000,268
Cash in hand and at bank		<b>260,565</b>	96,854
Total current assets		<b>1,443,655</b>	1,097,122
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Creditors and accruals	21	<b>(1,011,776)</b>	(1,220,200)
Loans outstanding	22	<b>(9,343)</b>	(4,544)
Total current liabilities		<b>(1,021,119)</b>	(1,224,744)
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Creditors and accruals	21	-	(16,652)
<b>Total net assets</b>		<b>1,362,337</b>	271,916
<b>Reserves</b>			
Accumulated fund at start of year		<b>271,916</b>	591,077
Surplus/(Deficit)		<b>1,090,421</b>	(319,161)
Accumulated fund at end of year	23	<b>1,362,337</b>	271,916

The financial statements were approved by the Party Officers on 25 / 06 / 2021 .....

  
National Treasurer

**SCOTTISH NATIONAL PARTY  
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>956,129</b>	<b>(81,539)</b>
<b>Net cash flow from operating activities</b>		<b>956,129</b>	<b>(81,539)</b>
<b>Cash flow from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of tangible assets		(615,270)	(69,426)
Purchase of intangible assets		(55,129)	-
Interest received		-	1,353
Investment income		8,507	5,012
Income taxes paid		(952)	(1,926)
<b>Net cash from investing activities</b>		<b>(662,844)</b>	<b>(64,987)</b>
<b>Cash flow from financing activities</b>			
Interest paid		(4,779)	(13,094)
Repayment of hire purchase and finance leases		(129,594)	(146,609)
Receipts from new loans		4,799	-
Repayment of loans		-	(7,959)
<b>Net cash flow from financing activities</b>		<b>(129,574)</b>	<b>(167,662)</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>163,711</b>	<b>(314,188)</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year</b>		<b>96,854</b>	<b>411,042</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>		<b>260,565</b>	<b>96,854</b>

# SCOTTISH NATIONAL PARTY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

---

## 1. Accounting Policies

### General information and basis of preparation

The Scottish National Party is not incorporated in law and thus not bound by the Companies Act 2006. The Party is a Political Party and is required to prepare financial statements in accordance with the Political Parties, Elections and Referendum Act 2000 ('PPERA'). The address of the registered office of the Party is Gordon Lamb House, 3 Jackson's Entry, Edinburgh, EH8 8PJ.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards including Financial Reporting Standard 102 the Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102). The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention. The financial statements are in accordance with the guidance issued by the Electoral Commission. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required by the guidance issued by the Electoral Commission or is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the Party and rounded to the nearest £.

As stated in the Annual Review, the Party has 298 registered accounting units. Details of these units are available from Party headquarters. These accounts are unconsolidated and present the accounts of the central Party only.

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

### Going concern

In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, the National Treasurer has reviewed the expenditure budgets and cash flow projections for the Party for the period to 30 June 2022 and is satisfied that the Party will have sufficient funds for it to meet its financial obligations. On this basis, the National Treasurer is satisfied that it is appropriate to prepare the accounts on the going concern basis.



**SCOTTISH NATIONAL PARTY  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

---

**1. Accounting Policies (continued)**

**Income Recognition**

Income is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of VAT and trade discounts.

Income is recognised when all of the following conditions have been met:

- The Party is entitled to the asset;
- It is probable that the asset will be received; and
- The value of the asset can be measured with reasonable certainty.

Applying these criteria to specific types of income results in the following treatment:

- Donations of monetary assets and liquid investments are recognised at market value in the income and expenditure account on receipt.
- Grants are recognised in the income and expenditure account when the conditions for receipt have been met.
- Membership and subscription fees are recognised in the income and expenditure account when received.
- Legacies from benefactors who died prior to the year-end are only recognised if, prior to finalising the accounts, the personal representatives of the deceased have notified the Party of the legacy, there are no significant matters outstanding and the amount due has been confirmed.
- Interest receivable is recognised in the income and expenditure account on an accruals basis.
- Dividend income is recognised as the Party's right to receive payment is established.

**Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are included at cost. Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets at the following annual rates.

Computer Equipment, Fixtures, Fittings and Equipment	- 33.33 % reducing balance
Leasehold improvements	-Over the term of the lease

**SCOTTISH NATIONAL PARTY  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

---

**1. Accounting Policies (continued)**

**Intangible assets**

Intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

*Software Development*

Software development costs are recognised as an intangible asset when all of the following criteria are demonstrated:

- The technical feasibility of completing the software so that it will be available for use;
- The intention to complete the software and use it;
- How the software will generate probable future economic benefits;
- The availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use the software;
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the software during its development.

*Software licence fee*

Software licence fees are recognised as intangible assets when it is probable the software will be used to generate future economic benefits.

Amortisation is charged so as to allocate the cost of intangibles less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. The intangible assets are amortised over the following useful lives:

Software development costs	-	8-9 years
Software licence fee	-	4 years

**SCOTTISH NATIONAL PARTY  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

---

**1. Accounting Policies (continued)**

**Fixed asset investments**

Fixed asset investments are stated at fair value as assessed by the Party's officers at the year end. Where assets have been donated or bequeathed to the Party, market value at the point of acquisition is taken as deemed cost at that time.

**Leased assets**

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible or intangible assets and depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the income and expenditure account on a straight-line basis.

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged against income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

**Impairment of fixed assets**

The need for any fixed asset impairment write down is assessed by comparison of the carrying value of the asset against the higher of its realisable value and value in use.

**Pension costs**

Contributions to the Party's defined contribution pension scheme are charged to the income and expenditure account in the year in which they become payable.

**Value added tax (including irrecoverable VAT)**

The Party agreed a partial exemption formula with HM Revenue & Customs and recovers VAT on this basis. In addition, conference income has been deemed a taxable supply. VAT is charged on conference income and costs.

**Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Party has an obligation at the balance sheet date as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required in settlement and the amount can be reliably estimated.

**Tax**

Current tax represents the amount of tax payable or receivable in respect of the taxable profit (or loss) for the current or past reporting periods. It is measured at the amount expected to be paid or recovered using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

**SCOTTISH NATIONAL PARTY  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

---

**1. Accounting Policies (continued)**

**Debtors and creditors receivable / payable within one year**

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the income and expenditure account.

**Loans and borrowings**

Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the transaction price including transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment. If an arrangement constitutes a finance transaction it is measured at present value.

**2. Membership subscriptions**

	2020	2019
	£	£
Membership fees received directly by the Party	<u>2,430,100</u>	<u>2,247,344</u>

Membership subscriptions from our members are received by the central party and a proportion of these subscriptions are allocated to our local branches (see note 11).

**SCOTTISH NATIONAL PARTY  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

**3a. Donations**

	<b>2020</b>	2019
	£	£
Cash donations received reportable to the Electoral Commission	-	-
Cash donations received below the reporting threshold to the Electoral Commission	<b>416,186</b>	904,695
Notional donations below the reporting threshold to the Electoral Commission	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>416,186</b>	904,695

Total value of donations reported to the Electoral Commission during 2020 was £435,720 (2019 - £528,646)

Donations reported to the Electoral Commission are recorded under different categories in the accounts due to the nature and circumstances by which they were received.

**3b. Donation reconciliation note**

	<b>2020</b>	2019
	£	£
Donations reported to the Electoral Commission:	<b>435,720</b>	528,647
<b>Recorded in the accounts as:</b>		
Legacy Income	<b>201,356</b>	326,986
Grant Income	<b>234,364</b>	201,661
	<b>435,720</b>	528,647

**4. Fundraising**

	<b>2020</b>	2019
	£	£
Independence Magazine	<b>92,561</b>	102,304
St Andrews Day Dinner	<b>300</b>	53,556
Raffles	<b>413,439</b>	160,669
<b>Total</b>	<b>506,300</b>	316,529

**SCOTTISH NATIONAL PARTY  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

**5. Investment income**

	<b>2020</b>	2019
	<b>£</b>	£
Investment income	<b>8,507</b>	6,366
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,507</b>	6,366

**6. Grant income**

	<b>2020</b>	2019
	<b>£</b>	£
Policy development grant	<b>182,592</b>	201,661
<b>Total</b>	<b>182,592</b>	201,661

**7. Miscellaneous**

	<b>2020</b>	2019
	<b>£</b>	£
Legacies	<b>420,732</b>	399,993
Parliamentary levy	<b>304,100</b>	280,250
Campaign services	<b>1,697</b>	2,255
Square sales	-	7,732
Branch levy	-	174,227
<b>Total</b>	<b>726,529</b>	864,457

Legacies include amounts bequeathed to the Party during the year.

The parliamentary levy is an annual charge imposed on all SNP MSPs and MPs where all proceeds are ring-fenced for national campaign purposes.

Campaign services income is generated from the commission of call centre activity.

Square sales relate to credit card income from conference and donations to the party.

The branch levy is a one-off charge - usually calculated on branch membership - to pay for unplanned electoral events such as by-elections.

**SCOTTISH NATIONAL PARTY  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

**8. Premises Costs**

	<b>2020</b>	2019
	£	£
Rent and Rates	<b>70,273</b>	73,367
<b>Total</b>	<b>70,273</b>	73,367

**9. Office Costs**

	<b>2020</b>	2019
	£	£
ICT	<b>231,383</b>	211,055
Office costs	<b>65,773</b>	32,593
Insurance	<b>31,177</b>	27,396
Telephone	<b>26,317</b>	17,529
Postage	<b>104,966</b>	101,182
Leasing	-	4,275
<b>Total</b>	<b>459,616</b>	394,030

ICT costs are those incurred in operating the Party's computer systems; servers; IT support; programming and development; and website. The importance of defending ICT systems from malicious attacks and protecting personal data from unauthorised access and misuse is fully recognised by the SNP. In response to the increasing risk in this area, significant investment is being made in a programme of work to upgrade SNP computer systems and extend the use by staff and volunteers of new and more powerful software primarily using the Salesforce CRM platform.

**10. Staff costs**

	<b>2020</b>	2019
	£	£
Salaries	<b>1,016,316</b>	874,266
Social security	<b>111,787</b>	93,545
Other costs, including pensions	<b>131,437</b>	133,213
	<b>1,259,540</b>	1,101,024

**SCOTTISH NATIONAL PARTY  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

Average number of staff employed during the year:

	<b>2020</b>	2019
	<b>No.</b>	No.
Employees	<b>24</b>	21

**11. Transfers out**

	<b>2020</b>	2019
	<b>£</b>	£
Membership income due to branches	<b>451,669</b>	561,836
Affiliate dividend	<b>1,727</b>	1,458
Affiliate grant release	<b>4,995</b>	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>458,391</b>	563,294

The Party head office collects membership fees from all Party members. 25% of these membership fees are then payable to the branch of the Party in which each member resides. At the start of lockdown in March 2020, steps were taken to protect the core funding on which the party depends. For a period of three months from 1 April 2020, the payment of the branch dividend was suspended to help meet the party's financial obligations. The suspension was lifted on 1 July 2020 and the 25% payments to branches resumed.

The Party makes available grant funding to help affiliated organisations develop new projects, campaigns or events during the year. The affiliate dividend – 2.5% of membership income of members who are also members of affiliate organisations – provided the source of income to the grant fund. Due to low levels of payments by members in prior years it was decided that this dividend would no longer be recognised from the branches as there is no obligation from the parties to pay.

During the prior year it was decided by the party that the affiliate grant dividend was to be available only in the year it was generated, therefore the accrual of historic unpaid dividends was released in the prior year, giving rise to a credit to the income and expenditure account.



**SCOTTISH NATIONAL PARTY  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

**12. Cost of fundraising events**

	<b>2020</b>	2019
	£	£
Fundraising	<b>118,865</b>	111,213
Independence Magazine	<b>70,405</b>	98,684
<b>Total</b>	<b>189,270</b>	209,897

**13. Conference costs**

	<b>2020</b>	2019
	£	£
Venue hire and catering	-	309,496
Audio visual	<b>105,717</b>	375,972
Security	-	37,694
Printed materials	<b>3,827</b>	25,033
Information technology	<b>8,943</b>	18,447
Other conference costs	<b>17,949</b>	18,258
Other national events	<b>40,354</b>	48,192
<b>Total</b>	<b>176,790</b>	833,092

Other national events represent the costs paid for National Assembly and other non-conference events.

**14. Interest costs**

	<b>2020</b>	2019
	£	£
Bank charges	<b>73,511</b>	74,171
Hire purchase/finance lease interest	<b>4,779</b>	13,094
Bank and other interest	<b>5</b>	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>78,295</b>	87,282

**SCOTTISH NATIONAL PARTY  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

**15. Miscellaneous**

	<b>2020</b>	2019
	£	£
Membership expenses	<b>20,497</b>	6,373

Membership expenses are those incurred to produce recruitment materials and provide information materials to Party members.

	<b>2020</b>	2019
	£	£
Irrecoverable VAT	<b>168,334</b>	340,451

An explanation of irrecoverable VAT is included within the value added tax section of note 1.

	<b>2020</b>	2019
	£	£
Miscellaneous expenditure		
Professional fees	<b>2,135</b>	26,240
Legal fees	<b>77,780</b>	156,483
Bad debt expense	<b>10,669</b>	564
Audit fee	<b>26,290</b>	39,851
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	<b>6,401</b>	862
Sundries	<b>(3,163)</b>	22,188
<b>Total</b>	<b>120,112</b>	246,188

**16. Taxation**

	<b>2020</b>	2019
	£	£
Corporation tax charge – current year	<b>1,616</b>	952
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,616</b>	952

**SCOTTISH NATIONAL PARTY  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

**17. Intangible assets**

	Software licence £	Software development £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 January 2020	346,293	382,948	729,241
Additions	-	55,129	55,129
At 31 December 2020	<b>346,293</b>	<b>438,077</b>	<b>784,370</b>
<b>Amortisation</b>			
At 1 January 2020	303,006	143,928	446,934
Charged in year	43,287	45,264	88,551
At 31 December 2020	<b>346,293</b>	<b>189,192</b>	<b>535,485</b>
<b>Net Book Value at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>248,885</b>	<b>248,885</b>
Net Book Value at 31 December 2019	43,287	239,020	282,307

All intangible assets above are held under hire purchase. The intangible assets represent the cost of the new membership system which went live in July 2016.

**SCOTTISH NATIONAL PARTY  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

**18. Tangible fixed assets**

	Furniture, fixtures and fittings £	Office/compute r equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 January 2020	237,187	171,120	408,307
Additions	385,520	229,750	615,270
Disposals	(102,397)	(18,708)	(121,105)
At 31 December 2020	<u>520,310</u>	<u>382,162</u>	<u>902,472</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 January 2020	177,385	97,518	274,903
Charged in year	19,265	32,572	51,837
On disposals	(98,409)	(16,296)	(114,705)
At 31 December 2020	<u>98,241</u>	<u>113,794</u>	<u>212,035</u>
Net Book Value at 31 December 2020	<u>422,069</u>	<u>268,368</u>	<u>690,437</u>
Net Book Value at 31 December 2019	<u>59,802</u>	<u>73,602</u>	<u>133,404</u>

**19. Fixed asset investments**

	Unlisted investments £
At 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2020	<u>479</u>

**20. Debtors**

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Due within one year</b>		
Trade debtors	600	66,591
Other debtors	13,800	54,189
Prepayments and accrued income	<u>1,168,690</u>	<u>879,488</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>1,183,090</u>	<u>1,000,268</u>

**SCOTTISH NATIONAL PARTY  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

**21. Creditors**

	<b>2020</b>	2019
	£	£
<b>Amounts falling due within one year</b>		
Trade creditors	<b>21,852</b>	357,583
Accrual and deferred income	<b>106,815</b>	81,253
Social security and other taxation	<b>58,439</b>	34,762
Amounts owed to accounting units	<b>783,021</b>	582,238
Loans from accounting units ( <b>note 22</b> )	<b>9,343</b>	4,544
Other creditors	<b>24,998</b>	34,771
Hire purchase/finance lease creditor	<b>16,651</b>	129,593
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Total falling due within one year</b>	<b>1,021,119</b>	1,224,744
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

	<b>2020</b>	2019
	£	£
<b>Amounts falling due after more than one year</b>		
Hire purchase/finance lease creditor	-	16,652
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Total falling due after more than one year</b>	-	16,652
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,021,119</b>	1,241,396
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

**22. Loans**

	<b>2020</b>	2019
	£	£
Amounts outstanding on loans taken out in prior years	<b>9,343</b>	4,544
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,343</b>	4,544
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Loans outstanding are made up of loans from accounting units and loans from individual members.

**SCOTTISH NATIONAL PARTY  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

---

**23. Reserves**

	Total £
<b>At 1 January 2020</b>	271,916
Surplus for the year	<u>1,090,421</u>
<b>At 31 December 2020</b>	<u><b>1,362,337</b></u>

**24. Leasing commitments**

The Party's future minimum operating lease payments are as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Within one year	43,604	43,604
Between one and five years	<u>104,889</u>	<u>148,612</u>

**25. Related party transactions**

The Party has entered into the following transactions with its (non-consolidated) accounting units and members:

<b>a) Loans from accounting units</b>	£
Loans payable at 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2020	4,544
Movement (net) in year	<u>4,799</u>
Loans payable at 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2020 (note 21)	<u><b>9,343</b></u>
<b>b) Branch dividend amounts due to branches</b>	
Due at 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2020	582,238
Movement (net) in year	<u>200,783</u>
Due at 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2020 (note 21)	<u><b>783,021</b></u>

**SCOTTISH NATIONAL PARTY  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

**26. Reconciliation of (deficit)/surplus to cash flow from operating activities**

	2020	2019
	£	£
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	1,090,421	(319,161)
Corporation tax charge	1,616	952
Income from fixed asset investments	(8,507)	(5,012)
Interest receivable	-	(1,354)
Interest payable	4,779	13,094
Depreciation of tangible assets	51,836	65,959
Amortisation of intangible assets	88,551	130,196
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	6,401	862
(Increase) in debtors	(182,821)	(120,215)
(Decrease)/Increase in creditors	(96,147)	153,140
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>	<b>956,129</b>	<b>(81,539)</b>

**27. Analysis of changes in net debt**

	2020
	£
<b>Opening net funds</b>	
Cash and cash equivalents	96,854
Finance Leases	146,245
Loans	4,544
	<hr/>
	<b>247,643</b>
	<hr/>
<b>Changes in net debt arising from:</b>	
Cash flows to the entity	38,917
	<hr/>
Closing net funds/(debt) as analysed below:	286,559
	<hr/>
<b>Closing net funds</b>	
Cash and cash equivalents	260,565
Finance leases	16,651
Loans	9,343
	<hr/>
Closing net funds/(debt)	286,559
	<hr/>