

Company registration number SC284497 (Scotland)

CHA POWER LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

CHA POWER LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	John P Hillhouse Paul Shiach Catherine Boyle
Secretary	John P Hillhouse
Company number	SC284497
Registered office	77-83 Kilbowie Road Clydebank Glasgow G81 1BL
Auditor	Alexander Sloan 180 St Vincent Street Glasgow G2 5SG
Bankers	Bank of Scotland 42/44 Sylvania Way Clydebank G81 2TL

CHA POWER LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' report	1
Directors' responsibilities statement	2
Independent auditor's report	3 - 5
Profit and loss account	6
Statement of comprehensive income	7
Balance sheet	8
Statement of changes in equity	9
Notes to the financial statements	10 - 15

CHA POWER LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is that of generating and supplying electricity and heat.

Directors

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

John P Hillhouse

Paul Shiach

Catherine Boyle

Auditor

The auditors Alexander Sloan are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

JOHN HILLHOUSE

.....

John P Hillhouse

Director

20th June 2023
Date:

CHA POWER LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the 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.

CHA POWER LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CHA POWER LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of CHA Power Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2023 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2023 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 *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

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

CHA POWER LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF CHA POWER LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report. We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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.

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the company through discussions with directors and other management, and from our wider knowledge and experience of the sector;
- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company, including the Companies Act 2006 and taxation legislation.
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and inspecting legal correspondence; and
- identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

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

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

CHA POWER LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF CHA POWER LIMITED

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

- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates set out in Note 2 were indicative of potential bias;
- investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

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

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

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

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

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

ALLISON DEVINE

For and on behalf of Alexander Sloan

Date: 23rd June 2023
Date:

**Accountants & Business Advisers
Statutory Auditor**

180 St Vincent Street
Glasgow
G2 5SG

CHA POWER LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover	3	313,439	279,799
Cost of sales		(500,370)	(182,597)
Gross (loss)/profit		(186,931)	97,202
Administrative expenses		(51,946)	(34,965)
Other operating income		134,860	-
Operating (loss)/profit	4	(104,017)	62,237
Interest receivable and similar income	7	2,135	873
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(101,882)	63,110
Tax on (loss)/profit	8	11,906	(11,906)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(89,976)	51,204

The Profit And Loss Account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

The company has no recognised gains or losses for the year other than the results above.

The notes on pages 10 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHA POWER LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	2023 £	2022 £
(Loss)/profit for the year	(89,976)	51,204
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>(89,976)</u>	<u>51,204</u>

The notes on pages 10 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHA POWER LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

	Notes	2023 £	£	2022 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors	11	58,812		21,337	
Cash at bank and in hand		458,942		544,858	
		<u>517,754</u>		<u>566,195</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(86,577)		(45,042)	
Net current assets			<u>431,177</u>		<u>521,153</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	13	2,328,850		2,328,850	
Other reserves		122,638		122,638	
Profit and loss reserves		(2,020,311)		(1,930,335)	
Total equity			<u>431,177</u>		<u>521,153</u>

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20th June 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

JOHN HILLHOUSE

.....
John P Hillhouse

Director

Company Registration No. SC284497

The notes on pages 10 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHA POWER LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Share capital	Other reserves	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2021	2,328,850	92,638	(1,951,539)	469,949
Year ended 31 March 2022:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	51,204	51,204
Transfers	-	30,000	(30,000)	-
Balance at 31 March 2022	<u>2,328,850</u>	<u>122,638</u>	<u>(1,930,335)</u>	<u>521,153</u>
Year ended 31 March 2023:				
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(89,976)	(89,976)
Balance at 31 March 2023	<u><u>2,328,850</u></u>	<u><u>122,638</u></u>	<u><u>(2,020,311)</u></u>	<u><u>431,177</u></u>

Other reserves related to funds set aside to pay for future repairs to the generator. An amount of £nil (2022: £30,000) has been transferred to this reserve during the year.

The notes on pages 10 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHA POWER LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

CHA Power Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 77-83 Kilbowie Road, Clydebank, Glasgow, G81 1BL.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. Further details of our assumptions underpinning this assessment are provided in note 2.

1.3 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.

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.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

1.5 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.

1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

CHA POWER LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

CHA POWER LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

Critical judgements

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

Current Operating Environment

At the time of approving the financial statement the company continues to feel the effects of the increased cost of natural gas. The company has, however, been able to secure a fixed rate for its natural gas supply through the Scottish Government Procurement Framework for the 23/24 financial year. This brings the company certainty in terms of the price that it pays for its gas supply and allows for the directors to forecast with greater certainty. The company is also focusing on educating tenants on energy efficiency in an attempt to reduce overall consumption. Beyond 31 March 2024 the directors have further plans to reduce the company's exposure to price volatility and are confident that this will strengthen the financial position.

The directors are confident of being able to operate effectively without threats to working capital levels. In making this assessment we have forecast ahead to 2026. Our cashflow projections underpin our assessment that the going concern basis of the preparation of the financial statements remains appropriate.

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Sale of utilities	313,439	279,799
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

	2023	2022
	£	£
Other revenue		
Interest income	2,135	873
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

4 Operating (loss)/profit

	2023	2022
	£	£
Operating (loss)/profit for the year is stated after charging:		
Auditor's remuneration	4,575	3,740
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

CHA POWER LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

5 Auditor's remuneration	2023	2022
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	£	£
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the company	4,575	3,740
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
For other services		
Taxation compliance services	495	450
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
7 Interest receivable and similar income	2023	2022
	£	£
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	2,135	873
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
8 Taxation	2023	2022
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	(11,906)	11,906
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The actual (credit)/charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected (credit)/charge for the year based on the surplus or deficit and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2023	2022
	£	£
(Loss)/profit before taxation	(101,882)	63,110
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Expected tax (credit)/charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2022: 19.00%)	(19,358)	11,991
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	63	-
Fixed asset differences	-	(85)
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	(2,333)	-
Movement in deferred tax not recognised	9,722	-
Losses carried back	11,906	-
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	(11,906)	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Taxation (credit)/charge for the year	(11,906)	11,906
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

CHA POWER LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and equipment £
Cost	
At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023	1,985,000
At 31 March 2023	1,985,000
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023	1,985,000
At 31 March 2023	1,985,000
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2023	-
At 31 March 2022	-

10 Financial instruments

	2023 £	2022 £
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	505,848	566,195
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	83,411	29,634

11 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	(3,087)	2,687
Corporation tax recoverable	11,906	-
Other debtors	49,993	18,650
	58,812	21,337

CHA POWER LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade creditors	1,350	769
Amounts owed to group undertakings	125	125
Corporation tax	-	11,906
Other taxation and social security	3,166	3,502
Other creditors	81,936	28,740
	<u>86,577</u>	<u>45,042</u>

13 Share capital

	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>2,328,850</u>	<u>2,328,850</u>	<u>2,328,850</u>	<u>2,328,850</u>

14 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

CHA Power Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Clydebank Housing Association Ltd. During the year, Clydebank Housing Association Ltd charged CHA Power Ltd £23,000 (2022 - £22,340) in respect of management fees. At the year end, CHA Power Ltd owed Clydebank Housing Association Ltd £125 (2022 - £125). No interest was due and there were no fixed repayment terms.

15 Ultimate controlling party

The company is controlled by Clydebank Housing Association Ltd. The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Clydebank Housing Association Ltd. Clydebank Housing Association Ltd is an Industrial and Provident Society registered with the Financial Conduct Authority (Reg No 2191 R(S)). The ultimate controlling party is the same as the controlling party.

The following page does not form part of the statutory accounts

CHA POWER LIMITED

DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	2023	2023	2022	2022
	£	£	£	£
Turnover				
Sales of goods - heat income		220,311		222,570
Sales of goods - surplus electricity		93,128		57,229
		<u>313,439</u>		<u>279,799</u>
Cost of sales				
<i>Purchases and other direct costs</i>				
Gas	420,848		134,295	
Water	494		950	
Power, light and heat	13,922		6,118	
Generator maintenance	62,606		39,234	
Insurance	2,500		2,000	
	<u>500,370</u>		<u>182,597</u>	
Total purchases and other direct costs				
Total cost of sales		<u>(500,370)</u>		<u>(182,597)</u>
Gross (loss)/profit	59.64%	(186,931)	34.74%	97,202
Other operating income				
Sundry income		134,860		-
Administrative expenses				
Management charge	5,400		5,400	
CHA Management Charge	20,500		20,340	
Non audit remuneration paid to auditors	495		450	
Audit fees	4,575		3,740	
Bank charges	3,959		3,750	
Bad and doubtful debts	-		637	
Printing and stationery	61		129	
Sundry expenses	347		519	
Fuel poverty support provided	16,609		-	
	<u>51,946</u>		<u>34,965</u>	
Operating (loss)/profit		<u>(104,017)</u>		<u>62,237</u>
Interest receivable and similar income				
Bank interest received	2,135		873	
	<u>2,135</u>		<u>873</u>	
(Loss)/profit before taxation	32.50%	<u>(101,882)</u>	22.56%	<u>63,110</u>
