



**Alexander Sloan**

Accountants and Business Advisers

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**CHA POWER LIMITED**

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

Company Registration No. SC284497 (Scotland)

# CHA POWER LIMITED

## COMPANY INFORMATION

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<b>Directors</b>	John P Hillhouse Paul Shiach Catherine McGarrity
<b>Secretary</b>	John P Hillhouse
<b>Company number</b>	SC284497
<b>Registered office</b>	77-83 Kilbowie Road Clydebank Glasgow G81 1BL
<b>Auditor</b>	Alexander Sloan 180 St Vincent Street Glasgow G2 5SG

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# CHA POWER LIMITED

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# CHA POWER LIMITED

## DIRECTORS' REPORT

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

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The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.

### **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 McGarrity

### **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**

**29 June 2021**  
Date: .....

# **CHA POWER LIMITED**

## **DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021***

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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

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### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of CHA Power Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2021 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 FRS 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 2021 and of its profit 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

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#### **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 where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

# CHA POWER LIMITED

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

### TO THE MEMBERS OF CHA POWER LIMITED

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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.

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;
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims; and
- reviewing correspondence with HMRC.

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

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

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

#### Use of our report

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

**Allison Devine, C.A.**

**29 June 2021**

For and on behalf of Alexander Sloan

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**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 2021

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	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
<b>Turnover</b>	<b>3</b>	298,782	254,519
Cost of sales		(171,472)	(196,780)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<u>127,310</u>	<u>57,739</u>
Administrative expenses		(34,053)	(27,134)
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>4</b>	<u>93,257</u>	<u>30,605</u>
Interest receivable and similar income	<b>7</b>	2,222	2,658
<b>Profit before taxation</b>		<u>95,479</u>	<u>33,263</u>
Tax on profit	<b>8</b>	(18,141)	(6,320)
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>		<u><u>77,338</u></u>	<u><u>26,943</u></u>

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 2021

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	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Profit for the year</b>	77,338	26,943
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<u>77,338</u>	<u>26,943</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 2021

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	Notes	2021 £	£	2020 £	£
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	11	40,399		37,283	
Cash at bank and in hand		487,194		402,968	
		<u>527,593</u>		<u>440,251</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	12	(57,644)		(47,640)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>469,949</u>		<u>392,611</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	13	2,328,850		2,328,850	
Other reserves		92,638		92,638	
Profit and loss reserves		(1,951,539)		(2,028,877)	
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>469,949</u>		<u>392,611</u>

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

**29 June 2021**

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on .....  
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 2021

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	Share capital	Other reserves	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£	£
<b>Balance at 1 April 2019</b>	2,328,850	67,638	(2,030,820)	365,668
<b>Year ended 31 March 2020:</b>				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	26,943	26,943
Transfers	-	25,000	(25,000)	-
<b>Balance at 31 March 2020</b>	<u>2,328,850</u>	<u>92,638</u>	<u>(2,028,877)</u>	<u>392,611</u>
<b>Year ended 31 March 2021:</b>				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	77,338	77,338
<b>Balance at 31 March 2021</b>	<u><u>2,328,850</u></u>	<u><u>92,638</u></u>	<u><u>(1,951,539)</u></u>	<u><u>469,949</u></u>

Other reserves related to funds set aside to pay for future repairs to the generator. An amount of £25,000 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 2021

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#### 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.

#### 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 2021

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### 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.

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

# CHA POWER LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

##### **Current tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

##### **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

### 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.

### 3 Turnover and other revenue

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

	2021	2020
	£	£
<b>Turnover analysed by class of business</b>		
Sale of utilities	298,782	254,519
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	2021	2020
	£	£
<b>Other significant revenue</b>		
Interest income	2,222	2,658
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

# CHA POWER LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

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<b>4 Operating profit</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging:		
Auditor's remuneration	3,853	3,716
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>5 Auditor's remuneration</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Fees payable to the company's auditor:		
<b>For audit services</b>		
Audit of the financial statements of the company	3,403	3,311
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>For other services</b>		
Taxation compliance services	450	405
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>7 Interest receivable and similar income</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Interest income</b>		
Interest on bank deposits	2,222	2,658
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>8 Taxation</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Current tax</b>		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	18,141	6,320
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

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

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Profit before taxation	95,479	33,263
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2020: 19.00%)	18,141	6,320
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Taxation charge in the financial statements	18,141	6,320
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

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# CHA POWER LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

### 9 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and equipment £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021	1,985,000
At 31 March 2021	1,985,000
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021	1,985,000
At 31 March 2021	1,985,000
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 March 2021	-
At 31 March 2020	-

### 10 Financial instruments

	2021 £	2020 £
<b>Carrying amount of financial assets</b>		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	516,553	429,517
<b>Carrying amount of financial liabilities</b>		
Measured at amortised cost	39,503	41,320

### 11 Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	11,546	4,355
Other debtors	28,853	32,928
	40,399	37,283

### 12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade creditors	1,098	6,751
Amounts owed to group undertakings	75	75
Corporation tax	18,141	6,320
Other creditors	38,330	34,494
	57,644	47,640

# CHA POWER LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

### 13 Share capital

	2021	2020	2021	2020
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	2,328,850	2,328,850	2,328,850	2,328,850

### 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 £20,340 (2020 - £14,000) in respect of management fees. At the year end, CHA Power Ltd owed Clydebank Housing Association Ltd. £75 (2020 - £75). No interest was due and there were no fixed repayment terms.

No other transactions with related parties were undertaken.

### 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 TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

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		2021		2020
	£	£	£	£
<b>Turnover</b>				
Sales of goods - heat income		219,561		210,950
Sales of goods - surplus electricity		79,221		43,569
		<u>298,782</u>		<u>254,519</u>
<b>Cost of sales</b>				
Gas	135,787		160,494	
Water	1,001		1,525	
Power, light and heat	4,352		7,883	
Generator maintenance	28,332		24,878	
Insurance	2,000		2,000	
		<u>(171,472)</u>		<u>(196,780)</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>	42.61%	127,310	22.69%	57,739
<b>Administrative expenses</b>				
Management charge	5,400		5,400	
CHA Management Charge	20,340		14,000	
Non audit remuneration paid to auditors	450		-	
Audit fees	3,403		3,715	
Bank charges	2,849		2,983	
Bad and doubtful debts	1,237		457	
Printing and stationery	363		567	
Sundry expenses	11		12	
		<u>(34,053)</u>		<u>(27,134)</u>
<b>Operating profit</b>		93,257		30,605
<b>Interest receivable and similar income</b>				
Bank interest received	2,222		2,658	
		<u>2,222</u>		<u>2,658</u>
<b>Profit before taxation</b>	31.96%	<u>95,479</u>	13.07%	<u>33,263</u>

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