

Company registration number SC558776 (Scotland)

GOVAN HOME TEAM C.I.C
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

GOVAN HOME TEAM C.I.C

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr C Quigley Mr Andrew Masterson
Company number	SC558776
Registered office	246 Edmiston Drive Glasgow United Kingdom G51 2YU
Auditor	Azets Audit Services Titanium 1 King's Inch Place Renfrew Renfrewshire United Kingdom PA4 8WF

GOVAN HOME TEAM C.I.C

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GOVAN HOME TEAM C.I.C

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 combined facilities and support services

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as below. It is with great sadness that the board report the passing of John Kane on 2 April 2023.

Mr C Quigley

Mr John Williams (Resigned 21 February 2023)

Mr John Kane (Deceased 2 April 2023)

Mr Andrew Masterson

Ms Fiona McTaggart (Resigned 23 January 2023)

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Azets Audit Services be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

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.

Parent

The company is the 100% owned subsidiary of Govan Housing Association. Scottish Charity Number: SCO09055.

On behalf of the board



Mr Andrew Masterson

Director

28 August 2023

GOVAN HOME TEAM C.I.C

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.

GOVAN HOME TEAM C.I.C

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF GOVAN HOME TEAM C.I.C

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Govan Home Team C.I.C (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.

GOVAN HOME TEAM C.I.C

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF GOVAN HOME TEAM C.I.C

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.

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.

GOVAN HOME TEAM C.I.C

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF GOVAN HOME TEAM C.I.C

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 and on the Financial Reporting Council's website, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

We obtain and update our understanding of the entity, its activities, its control environment, and likely future developments, including in relation to the legal and regulatory framework applicable and how the entity is complying with that framework. Based on this understanding, we identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. This includes consideration of the risk of acts by the entity that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.


In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud, we designed procedures which included:

- Enquiry of management and those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims as well as actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Assessing the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations considered to have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company through enquiry and inspection;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Performing audit work over the risk of management bias and override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for indicators of potential bias.

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 of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

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.


Jemmer Alexander
Senior Statutory Auditor
For and on behalf of Azets Audit Services

28 August 2023

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Titanium 1
King's Inch Place
Renfrew
Renfrewshire
United Kingdom
PA4 8WF

GOVAN HOME TEAM C.I.C

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover	3	4,411,294	3,775,114
Cost of sales		<u>(3,841,799)</u>	<u>(3,204,148)</u>
Gross profit		569,495	570,966
Administrative expenses		(834,157)	(615,355)
Other operating income		<u>39,825</u>	<u>69,739</u>
Operating (loss)/profit	4	(224,837)	25,350
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	-	<u>(9,625)</u>
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(224,837)	15,725
Tax on (loss)/profit	8	-	-
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		<u><u>(224,837)</u></u>	<u><u>15,725</u></u>

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

GOVAN HOME TEAM C.I.C

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

	2023 £	2022 £
(Loss)/profit for the year	(224,837)	15,725
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u><u>(224,837)</u></u>	<u><u>15,725</u></u>

GOVAN HOME TEAM C.I.C


BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9		231,886		256,674
Current assets					
Stocks	10	85,631		88,760	
Debtors	11	424,968		437,780	
Cash at bank and in hand		271,879		224,789	
		<u>782,478</u>		<u>751,329</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(1,317,702)		(1,074,123)	
		<u></u>		<u></u>	
Net current liabilities			(535,224)		(322,794)
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>(303,338)</u>		<u>(66,120)</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13		<u>(111,435)</u>		<u>(123,816)</u>
Net liabilities			<u>(414,773)</u>		<u>(189,936)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	15		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(414,774)</u>		<u>(189,937)</u>
Total equity			<u>(414,773)</u>		<u>(189,936)</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 28 August 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:


Mr Andrew Masterson
Director

Company Registration No. SC558776

GOVAN HOME TEAM C.I.C

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

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2021	1	(205,662)	(205,661)
Year ended 31 March 2022: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	15,725	15,725
Balance at 31 March 2022	<u>1</u>	<u>(189,937)</u>	<u>(189,936)</u>
Year ended 31 March 2023: Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(224,837)	(224,837)
Balance at 31 March 2023	<u>1</u>	<u>(414,774)</u>	<u>(414,773)</u>

GOVAN HOME TEAM C.I.C

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Govan Home Team C.I.C is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 246 Edmiston Drive, Glasgow, United Kingdom, G51 2YU.

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.

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

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.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold improvements	15 years straight line
Office equipment	4 years straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

GOVAN HOME TEAM C.I.C

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

1.8 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.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

GOVAN HOME TEAM C.I.C

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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.9 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.

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.12 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

GOVAN HOME TEAM C.I.C

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.13 Government grants

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

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

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

	2023	2022
	£	£
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Sales of goods and services	4,411,294	3,775,114

	2023	2022
	£	£
Other revenue		
Grants received	12,382	12,382

4 Operating (loss)/profit

	2023	2022
	£	£
Operating (loss)/profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Government grants	(12,382)	(12,382)
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	31,440	31,845
Operating lease charges	237,036	182,253

GOVAN HOME TEAM C.I.C

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	10,210	7,000
For other services		
Taxation compliance services	950	850
6 Employees		
The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:		
	2023	2022
	Number	Number
Maintenance & Production, Administration & Support	50	51
Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
	2023	2022
	£	£
Wages and salaries	1,650,636	1,857,471
Social security costs	158,109	135,907
Pension costs	141,882	122,362
	1,950,627	2,115,740
7 Interest payable and similar expenses	2023	2022
	£	£
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	-	9,625

GOVAN HOME TEAM C.I.C

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

8 Taxation

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

	2023 £	2022 £
(Loss)/profit before taxation	(224,837)	15,725
Expected tax (credit)/charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2022: 19.00%)	(42,719)	2,988
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	-	3,687
Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets	56,708	-
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	(379)	5,006
Use of losses	-	(11,681)
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	(13,610)	-
Taxation charge for the year	-	-

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2022	371,450	88,483	459,933
Additions	-	6,652	6,652
At 31 March 2023	371,450	95,135	466,585
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2022	123,816	79,443	203,259
Depreciation charged in the year	24,763	6,677	31,440
At 31 March 2023	148,579	86,120	234,699
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2023	222,871	9,015	231,886
At 31 March 2022	247,634	9,040	256,674

10 Stocks

	2023 £	2022 £
Raw materials and consumables	85,631	88,760

GOVAN HOME TEAM C.I.C

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

11 Debtors	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	351,472	385,909
Other debtors	4,966	-
Prepayments and accrued income	68,530	51,871
	<u>424,968</u>	<u>437,780</u>

12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade creditors	218,690	43,451
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,006,465	884,604
Taxation and social security	37,316	34,824
Other creditors	38,223	25,330
Accruals and deferred income	17,008	85,914
	<u>1,317,702</u>	<u>1,074,123</u>

13 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2023	2022
	£	£
Deferred income	111,435	123,816
	<u>111,435</u>	<u>123,816</u>

14 Retirement benefit schemes	2023	2022
	£	£
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	141,882	122,362
	<u>141,882</u>	<u>122,362</u>

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

Outstanding contributions owed to the Scheme at the year end were £30,286 (2022: £25,173)

15 Share capital	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary of £1 each of £1 each	1	1	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

GOVAN HOME TEAM C.I.C

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

16 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

The lease of the company's premises at 246 Edminston Drive, Glasgow is payable quarterly and the company's parent, Govan Housing Association, is acting as guarantor. Furthermore, there is lease payments included in 2023 for tablets from Siemens totalling £39,672. At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Within one year	64,416	48,000
Between two and five years	215,256	192,000
In over five years	196,000	244,000
	<u>475,672</u>	<u>484,000</u>

17 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

The company had related party transactions during the year with its Parent Govan Housing Association, registered address, 35 McKechnie Street, Govan, Glasgow G51 3AQ. Registered Housing Association number HEP87. Per FRS 102, disclosures need not be given of transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such member.

18 Ultimate controlling party

The company's immediate parent and ultimate controlling party is Govan Housing Association, incorporate in Scotland.

GOVAN HOME TEAM C.I.C

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

	2023		2022	
	£	£	£	£
Turnover				
Sales of goods and services		4,411,294		3,775,114
Cost of sales				
<i>Purchases and other direct costs</i>				
Raw materials purchases	1,049,554		1,065,325	
Wages and salaries	1,228,137		1,578,562	
Social security costs	116,466		109,177	
Subcontract labour	1,031,067		-	
Staff training	7,953		6,704	
Staff pension costs defined contribution	101,541		88,601	
Motor running expenses including leases	195,760		182,253	
Sublease payments re operating leases	41,276		-	
Insurance	-		34,491	
Hire of equipment (not operating lease)	60,496		130,261	
Sundry expenses	-		505	
Protective clothing	9,549		8,269	
Total purchases and other direct costs	3,841,799		3,204,148	
Total cost of sales		(3,841,799)		(3,204,148)
Gross profit	12.91%	569,495	15.12%	570,966
Other operating income				
Government grants receivable and released	12,382		12,382	
Sundry income	3,133		2,594	
Grant income	24,310		54,763	
		39,825		69,739

GOVAN HOME TEAM C.I.C

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

	2023		2022	
	£	£	£	£
Administrative expenses				
Wages and salaries	422,499		278,909	
Social security costs	41,643		26,730	
Staff training	-		384	
Staff pension costs defined contribution	40,341		33,761	
Management charge	68,868		47,373	
Rent and Rates	81,399		83,184	
Cleaning	5,930		3,896	
Power, light and heat	9,953		10,422	
Property repairs and maintenance	8,130		1,996	
Computer running costs	77,645		64,462	
Postage, courier and delivery charges	1,293		395	
Professional subscriptions	2,251		1,394	
Legal and professional fees	300		4,086	
Consultancy fees	20,149		5,405	
Audit fees	14,016		6,270	
Bank charges	272		292	
Printing and stationery	1,996		1,190	
Advertising	-		1,185	
Telecommunications	1,093		361	
Sundry expenses	4,939		7,746	
Protective clothing	-		4,069	
Depreciation	31,440		31,845	
		(834,157)		(615,355)
Operating (loss)/profit		(224,837)		25,350
Interest payable and similar expenses				
Bank interest on loans and overdrafts		-		(9,625)
(Loss)/profit before taxation	5.10%	(224,837)	0.42%	15,725