

GOVAN HOME TEAM C.I.C

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Company Registration No. SC558776 (Scotland)

#### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** John Kane

Colin Quigley
Gary Maguire
Andrew Masterton
Fiona McTaggart
Audrey Simpson

Company number SC558776

Registered office 246 Edmiston Drive

Glasgow G51 2YU

Auditor Alexander Sloan

180 St Vincent Street

Glasgow G2 5SG

Bankers Royal Bank of Scotland

788 Govan Road

Glasgow G51 2YL

Solicitors T.C. Young

Merchants House 7 West George Street

Glasgow G2 1BA

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#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019.

#### **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 follows:

John Kane
Colin Quigley
Gary Maguire
Andrew Masterton
Fiona McTaggart
Audrey Simpson

#### **Auditor**

Alexander Sloan were appointed as Auditors for the period ended 31 March 2018 and a resolution proposing their reappointment shall be put to the AGM.

#### 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.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

Gary Maguire **Director**26 August 2019

## DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements: and
- 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.

#### **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 2019 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 a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including 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 2019 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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may
  cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting
  for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

#### Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

## 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 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: http://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 (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Alexander Sloan

26 August 2019

Accountants and Business Advisers Statutory Auditor

180 St Vincent Street Glasgow G2 5SG

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover Cost of sales	3	2,048,950 (1,505,975)	1,349,694 (1,024,041)
Gross profit		542,975	325,653
Administrative expenses Other operating income		(482,183) 1,335	(300,317) 3,325
Operating profit	4	62,127	28,661
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	(9,625)	(4,011)
Profit before taxation		52,502	24,650
Tax on profit	8	-	-
Profit for the financial year		52,502	24,650

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 9 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements.

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit for the year	52,502	24,650
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	52,502	24,650

## BALANCE SHEET

#### **AS AT 31 MARCH 2019**

		201	19	201	8
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9		358,932		399,474
Current assets					
Stocks	11	99,994		84,672	
Debtors	12	39,800		67,188	
Cash at bank and in hand		395,261		281,140	
		535,055		433,000	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(380,872)		(356,384)	
One year	13	(300,072)		(550,564)	
Net current assets			154,183		76,616
Total assets less current liabilities			513,115		476,090
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year					
Other creditors	14	275,000		275,000	
Deferred income	15	160,962		176,439	
			(435,962)		(451,439)
Net assets			77,153		24,651
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	17		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			77,152		24,650
Total equity			77,153		24,651

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 26 August 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Gary Maguire

**Director** 

#### Company Registration No. SC558776

The notes on pages 9 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements.

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
	Notes	L	£	L
Balance at 27 February 2017		-	-	-
Year ended 31 March 2018:			24.650	24.650
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Issue of share capital	17	1	24,650 -	24,650 1
Balance at 31 March 2018		1	24,650	24,651
Year ended 31 March 2019:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	52,502	52,502
Balance at 31 March 2019		1	77,152	77,153

The notes on pages 9 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### **Company information**

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

#### 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 is determined using the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method.

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 at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

#### 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 income 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 lease asset are consumed.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

#### 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

		2019 £	2018 £
	Turnover analysed by class of business		
	Sales of goods	1,951,599	1,277,784
	Grants receivable	57,660	71,429
	Other revenue	39,691	481
		2,048,950	1,349,694
4	Operating profit		
		2019	2018
	Operating profit for the year is stated after charging:	£	£
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	48,424	34,104
	Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	464,627	335,570
	Operating lease charges	106,364	78,695 ————
5	Auditor's remuneration		
		2019	2018
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	£	£
	For audit services		
	Audit of the financial statements of the company	6,120	6,600

#### 6 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2019 Number	2018 Number
Maintenance & Production, Administration & Support	37	30

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

6	Employees	(	(Continued)
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Wages and salaries	910,632	638,546
	Social security costs	74,235	47,957
	Pension costs	60,170	26,734
		1,045,037	713,237
	Redundancy payments made or committed	20,728	
	Key Management was provided by the parent Association's staff.		
7	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:	2	2
	Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	9,625	4,011
8	Taxation		
	The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:	year based on	the profit or
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Profit before taxation	52,502	24,650
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK	0.075	4.004
	of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%) Use of losses	9,975 (0,075)	4,684
	05E 01 1055E5	(9,975)	(4,684)
	Taxation charge for the year	-	-

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Total	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Tangible fixed assets
£	£	£	
			Cost
433,578	62,128	371,450	At 1 April 2018
8,280	8,280	-	Additions
(530)	(530)		Disposals
441,328	69,878	371,450	At 31 March 2019
			Depreciation and impairment
34,104	15,532	18,572	At 1 April 2018
48,424	17,470	30,954	Depreciation charged in the year
(132)	(132)	-	Eliminated in respect of disposals
82,396	32,870	49,526	At 31 March 2019
			Carrying amount
358,932	37,008	321,924	At 31 March 2019
====	40.500		
399,474	46,596	352,878 ======	At 31 March 2018
			Financial instruments
2018 £	2019 £		
~	~		Carrying amount of financial assets
37,797	7,013		Debt instruments measured at amortised cost
			Carrying amount of financial liabilities
631,384	629,124		Measured at amortised cost
			Stocks
2018	2019		
£	£		
84,672	99,994		Raw materials and consumables
===			
			Debtors
2018 £	2019 £		Amounts falling due within one year:
~	~		Amounts faming due within one year.
3,990	3,522		Trade debtors
63,198	36,278		Prepayments and accrued income
67,188	39,800		

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

<b>2019</b> £ 7,515	
	Trade creditors
272,223	Amounts owed to group undertakings
26,748	Other taxation and social security
74,386	Accruals and deferred income
380,872	
	Other creditors falling due after one year
2019	
£	
275,000	Amounts owed to group undertakings
	3
	Deferred income
2019	
£	
160,962	Other deferred income
====	Califor delication in come
	Other deferred income relates to a capital grant.
	Retirement benefit schemes
2019	
£	Defined contribution schemes
60,170	Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes
£ 0000 == 019 £ 019 £	275,0 20 160,9

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 £4,918 (2018: £nil).

#### 17 Share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1 Ordinary of £1 each	1	1
	1	1

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

#### 18 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. 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:

	2019 £	2018 £
Within one year	48,000	48,000
Between two and five years	144,000	144,000
In over five years	432,000	480,000
Total lessee operating lease commitment	624,000	672,000

#### 19 Related party transactions

#### Transactions with related parties

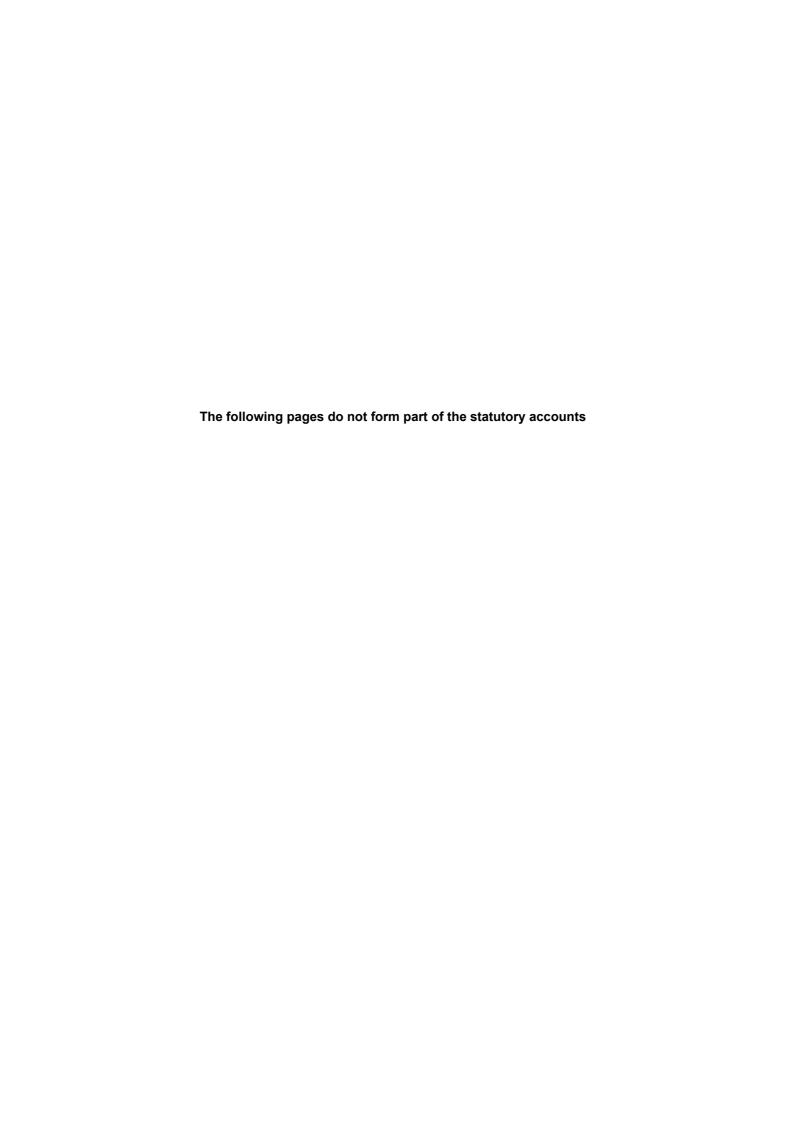
The company had related party transactions during the year with its Parent Govan Housing Association, registered address, 35 McKechnie Street, Govan, Glasgow G51 3AQ. Registered Housing Association number HEP87. Per FRS 102, disclosures need not be given of transactions entered into between two or more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

#### 20 Controlling party

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

#### 21 Accounting Period

These financial statements are for the year ended 31 March 2019. The comparative figures are for the period from incorporation on 27 February 2017 to 31 March 2018.



# DETAILED TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

		2019		2018
_	£	£	£	£
Turnover				
Sales of goods and services		1,951,599		1,277,784
Grants receivable		57,660		71,429
Other revenue		39,691		481
		2,048,950		1,349,694
Cost of sales				
Raw materials purchases	464,627		335,570	
Wages and salaries	780,360		525,510	
Social security costs	16,870		14,032	
Staff training	12,904		6,493	
Staff pension costs defined contribution	48,906		25,396	
Redundancy costs	20,728		-	
Motor running expenses including leases	106,364		78,695	
Insurance	25,338		18,915	
Hire of equipment (not operating lease)	11,560		8,228	
Protective clothing	18,318		11,202	
		(1,505,975)		(1,024,041)
Gross profit		542,975		325,653
Other operating income				
Rent receivable		1,335		3,325
Administrative expenses		(482,183)		(300,317)
Operating profit		62,127		28,661
Interest payable and similar expenses				
Bank interest on loans and overdrafts		(9,625)		(4,011)
Profit before taxation		52,502		24,650

# SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	2019	2049
	2019 £	2018 £
Administrative expenses	ž.	L
•	130,272	113,036
Wages and salaries	57,365	33,925
Social security costs	11,264	1,338
Staff pension costs defined contribution	•	1,330
Management charge	68,635	-
Rent and Rates	85,135	62,846
Cleaning	1,243	1,505
Power, light and heat	11,381	7,958
Property repairs and maintenance	8,617	4,734
Computer running costs	14,900	16,634
Motor running expenses	1,130	-
Travelling expenses	386	40
Professional subscriptions	1,056	1,467
Consultancy fees	18,207	4,430
Audit fees	6,120	6,600
Bank charges	215	110
Printing and stationery	4,194	4,355
Advertising	4,102	152
Telecommunications	1,530	-
Sundry expenses	7,758	7,083
Depreciation	48,424	34,104
Capital gain or loss on disposal of assets	249	-
	482,183	300,317