
GRAIG FATHA COOP LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

GRAIG FATHA COOP LIMITED

SOCIETY INFORMATION

Directors	D Szanto A Bevis T Blanch I Capewell K Haverson
Registered number	RS004640
Registered office	Redruth House Cornwall Business Park West Cornwall TR16 5EZ
Independent auditors	Griffin Chartered Accountants Courtenay House Pynes Hill Exeter Devon EX2 5AZ

CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' report	1 - 2
Independent auditors' report	3 - 6
Consolidated statement of comprehensive income	7
Consolidated balance sheet	8 - 9
Society balance sheet	10
Consolidated statement of changes in equity	11 - 12
Society statement of changes in equity	13 - 14
Notes to the financial statements	15 - 28
The following pages do not form part of the statutory financial statements:	
Society detailed profit and loss account and summaries	29 - 30

**DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report and the consolidated 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 Society and the Group and of the profit or loss of the Group for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Group's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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 Group will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Society's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Society and the Group and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Society and the Group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

D Szanto
A Bevis
T Blanch
I Capewell
K Haverson

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Society and the Group's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Society and the Group's auditors are aware of that information.

GRAIG FATHA COOP LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

Auditors

The auditors, Griffin , will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on _____ and signed on its behalf.

Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GRAIG FATHA COOP LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Graig Fatha Coop Limited (the 'parent Society') and its subsidiaries (the 'Group') for the year ended 31 March 2026, which comprise the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the Consolidated balance sheet, the Society balance sheet, the Consolidated statement of changes in equity, the Society statement of changes in equity and the related notes, 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 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 Group's and of the parent Society's affairs as at 31 March 2026 and of the Group's income and expenditure 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 Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014.

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 Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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 Group's or the parent Society'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 Board with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

GRAIG FATHA COOP LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GRAIG FATHA COOP LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our Auditors' report thereon. The Board are responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, 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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- a satisfactory system of control over transactions has not been maintained; or
- the society has not kept proper accounting records; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the books of account; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit

Responsibilities of the Board

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 1, the Board 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 Board 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 Board are responsible for assessing the Group's and the parent Society'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 Board either intend to liquidate the Group or the parent Society or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GRAIG FATHA COOP LIMITED
(CONTINUED)**

Auditors' 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 Auditors' 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 Group 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:

- 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 laws and regulations considered to have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the entity through enquiry and inspection;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing the 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 is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditors' report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Society, in accordance with section 87 of the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Society those matters we are required to state to it in an Auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Society, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

GRAIG FATHA COOP LIMITED

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GRAIG FATHA COOP LIMITED
(CONTINUED)**

Laura Waycott (FCA) (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of

Griffin
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor
Courtenay House
Pynes Hill
Exeter
Devon
EX2 5AZ
Date:

GRAIG FATHA COOP LIMITED

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

	Note	2026 £	2025 £
Turnover		631,693	477,223
Cost of sales		(6,797)	(5,896)
Gross profit		624,896	471,327
Administrative expenses		(404,700)	(614,904)
Other operating income		54,996	54,996
Operating profit/(loss)		275,192	(88,581)
Interest receivable and similar income		1,891	508
Interest payable and similar expenses		(14,813)	(20,431)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		262,270	(108,504)
Tax on profit/(loss)		67,545	(97,598)
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		329,815	(206,102)
Total comprehensive income for the year		329,815	(206,102)
Profit/(loss) for the year attributable to:			
Non-controlling interests		89,016	5,906
Owners of the parent Society		240,799	(212,008)
		329,815	(206,102)

The notes on pages 15 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

GRAIG FATHA COOP LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: RS004640

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2026

	Note	2026 £	2025 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	6	286,016	333,686
Tangible assets	7	2,765,250	2,938,578
		<u>3,051,266</u>	<u>3,272,264</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	9	90,870	214,237
Cash at bank and in hand		521,592	61,674
		<u>612,462</u>	<u>275,911</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(246,144)	(181,130)
Net current assets		<u>366,318</u>	<u>94,781</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>3,417,584</u>	<u>3,367,045</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11	(1,072,905)	(1,164,966)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred taxation	13	(254,193)	(340,287)
		<u>(254,193)</u>	<u>(340,287)</u>
Net assets excluding pension asset		<u>2,090,486</u>	<u>1,861,792</u>
Net assets		<u>2,090,486</u>	<u>1,861,792</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1,717,195	1,818,316
Profit and loss account		(260,428)	(501,227)
Equity attributable to owners of the parent Society		<u>1,456,767</u>	<u>1,317,089</u>
Non-controlling interests		633,719	544,703
		<u>2,090,486</u>	<u>1,861,792</u>

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2026

The Society's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on

Director

The notes on pages 15 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

GRAIG FATHA COOP LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: RS004640

SOCIETY BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2026

	Note	2026 £	2025 £
Fixed assets			
Investments	8	459,830	459,830
		<u>459,830</u>	<u>459,830</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	9	660,988	780,565
Cash at bank and in hand		1,721	4,680
		<u>662,709</u>	<u>785,245</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(77,302)	(77,131)
Net current assets		<u>585,407</u>	<u>708,114</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,045,237</u>	<u>1,167,944</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		(820,425)	(875,421)
Net assets excluding pension asset		<u>224,812</u>	<u>292,523</u>
Net assets		<u><u>224,812</u></u>	<u><u>292,523</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1,717,195	1,818,316
Profit and loss account brought forward	(1,525,793)	(1,344,534)	
Profit/(loss) for the year	33,410	(181,259)	
Profit and loss account carried forward		(1,492,383)	(1,525,793)
		<u>224,812</u>	<u>292,523</u>

The Society's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on

Director

The notes on pages 15 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

GRAIG FATHA COOP LIMITED

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Equity attributable to owners of parent Society	Non- controlling interests	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 April 2025	1,818,316	(501,227)	1,317,089	544,703	1,861,792
Comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year	-	240,799	240,799	89,016	329,815
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	240,799	240,799	89,016	329,815
Contributions by and distributions to owners					
Members savings	(101,121)	-	(101,121)	-	(101,121)
Total transactions with owners	(101,121)	-	(101,121)	-	(101,121)
At 31 March 2026	1,717,195	(260,428)	1,456,767	633,719	2,090,486

The notes on pages 15 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

GRAIG FATHA COOP LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Equity attributable to owners of parent Society	Non- controlling interests	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 April 2024	1,923,150	(289,219)	1,633,931	538,797	2,172,728
Comprehensive income for the year					
Loss for the year	-	(212,008)	(212,008)	5,906	(206,102)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(212,008)	(212,008)	5,906	(206,102)
Contributions by and distributions to owners					
Disposal of shares	(3,713)	-	(3,713)	-	(3,713)
Members savings	(101,121)	-	(101,121)	-	(101,121)
Total transactions with owners	(104,834)	-	(104,834)	-	(104,834)
At 31 March 2025	1,818,316	(501,227)	1,317,089	544,703	1,861,792

The notes on pages 15 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

GRAIG FATHA COOP LIMITED

**SOCIETY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 April 2025	1,818,316	(1,525,793)	292,523
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	33,410	33,410
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	33,410	33,410
Contributions by and distributions to owners			
Other movement type 1	(101,121)	-	(101,121)
Total transactions with owners	(101,121)	-	(101,121)
At 31 March 2026	1,717,195	(1,492,383)	224,812

The notes on pages 15 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

GRAIG FATHA COOP LIMITED

**SOCIETY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 April 2024	1,923,150	(1,344,534)	578,616
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year	-	(181,259)	(181,259)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(181,259)	(181,259)
Contributions by and distributions to owners			
Disposal of shares	(3,713)	-	(3,713)
Members savings	(101,121)	-	(101,121)
Total transactions with owners	(104,834)	-	(104,834)
At 31 March 2025	1,818,316	(1,525,793)	292,523

The notes on pages 15 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

1. General information

Graig Fatha Coop Limited is a society registered in England and Wales. The registered office is Redruth House, Cornwall Business Park West, Scorrier, Redruth, England, TR16 5EZ.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires Group management to exercise judgment in applying the Group's accounting policies (see note 3).

The Society has taken advantage of the exemption allowed under section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not presented its own Statement of comprehensive income in these financial statements.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements present the results of the Society and its own subsidiaries ("the Group") as if they form a single entity. Intercompany transactions and balances between group companies are therefore eliminated in full.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the results of business combinations using the purchase method. In the Balance sheet, the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are initially recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date. The results of acquired operations are included in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the date on which control is obtained. They are deconsolidated from the date control ceases.

2.3 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. The directors have reviewed cash flow forecasts and are comfortable that the business has the funding necessary to continue trading for a period of at least 12 months. The market sale of electricity is buoyant and looks set to remain so in the near term, while funding is set for the long term.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Group has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Group retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Group will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2.5 Operating leases: the Group as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.6 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.7 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.8 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Society and the Group operate and generate income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits;
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met; and
- Where they relate to timing differences in respect of interests in subsidiaries, associates, branches and joint ventures and the Group can control the reversal of the timing differences and such reversal is not considered probable in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.10 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of the Group's share of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis to the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income over its useful economic life.

Other intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	- 20 years straight line
---------------------	--------------------------

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.12 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Investments in unlisted Group shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

Investments in listed company shares are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss for the period.

2.13 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.14 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.15 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are recognised when an event has taken place that gives rise to a legal or constructive obligation, a transfer of economic benefits is probable and a reliable estimate can be made.

Provisions are measured as the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation, taking into account the related risks and uncertainties.

Increases in provisions are generally charged as an expense to profit or loss.

2.17 Financial instruments

The Group has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

The Group has elected to apply the recognition and measurement provisions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (as adopted by the UK Endorsement Board) with the disclosure requirements of Sections 11 and 12 and the other presentation requirements of FRS 102.

Financial instruments are recognised in the Group's Balance sheet when the Group 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price (adjusted for transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial assets that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss) and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, 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.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Group's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other debtors due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets are impaired when events, subsequent to their initial recognition, indicate the estimated future cash flows derived from the financial asset(s) have been adversely impacted. The impairment loss will be the difference between the current carrying amount and the present value of the future cash flows at the asset(s) original effective interest rate.

If there is a favourable change in relation to the events surrounding the impairment loss then the impairment can be reviewed for possible reversal. The reversal will not cause the current carrying

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Financial instruments (continued)

amount to exceed the original carrying amount had the impairment not been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

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 Group after the deduction of all its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other creditors, bank loans, other loans and loans due to fellow group companies are initially measured at their transaction price (adjusting for transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss). When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest, discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

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

2.18 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.

Members contributions

Initial contributions made by members to join the Co-operative are recognised as equity in the balance sheet. Members can terminate the agreement at any time by providing thirty days written notice to the managing person, and provided such notice expires on or after the minimum term date. The minimum term date is defined as two years following the commercial operations date. Members will be entitled to the residual value of the wattage amount.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies 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.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Depreciation

Depreciation is estimated over the useful economic life of an asset in order to write off the value of this asset in line with life.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax assets are recognised based on management's assessment of the likelihood of future taxable profits. Assumptions include that future tax rates will remain consistent with those enacted at the reporting date and that sufficient profits will be generated within the next two years to utilise losses. This assessment involves judgement and may change if future results differ from expectations.

Accrued income

Accrued income represents income earned but not yet invoiced at the reporting date. The amount recognised requires management to estimate the value of services performed based on contractual terms and work completed. This involves judgement, particularly where invoicing occurs after the year end, although subsequent invoices have been reviewed where available to support the estimates made.

4. Auditors' remuneration

During the year, the Group obtained the following services from the Society's auditors:

	2026	2025
	£	£
Fees payable to the Society's auditors for the audit of the consolidated and parent Society's financial statements	5,175	22,115

5. Employees

The Group and Company have no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration (2025 - £NIL).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

6. Intangible assets

Group and Company

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 April 2025	476,695
At 31 March 2026	476,695
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2025	143,009
Charge for the year on owned assets	47,670
At 31 March 2026	190,679
Net book value	
At 31 March 2026	286,016
At 31 March 2025	333,686

GRAIG FATHA COOP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

7. Tangible fixed assets

Group

	Plant and machinery £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2025	3,466,556
At 31 March 2026	<u>3,466,556</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2025	527,978
Charge for the year on owned assets	173,328
At 31 March 2026	<u>701,306</u>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2026	<u><u>2,765,250</u></u>
At 31 March 2025	<u><u>2,938,578</u></u>

GRAIG FATHA COOP LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

8. Fixed asset investments**Company**

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2025	459,830
At 31 March 2026	459,830

Subsidiary undertaking

The following was a subsidiary undertaking of the Society:

Name	Registered office	Class of shares	Holding
Graig Fatha CE Turbine Ltd	C/O Communities For Renewables CIC Redruth House, Scorier, Redruth, Cornwall, TR16 5EZ	Ordinary	74.13%

The aggregate of the share capital and reserves as at 31 March 2026 and the profit or loss for the year ended on that date for the subsidiary undertaking were as follows:

Name	Aggregate of share capital and reserves	Profit/(Loss)
Graig Fatha CE Turbine Ltd	2,039,489	344,075

GRAIG FATHA COOP LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

9. Debtors

	Group 2026 £	<i>Group 2025 £</i>	Company 2026 £	<i>Company 2025 £</i>
Trade debtors	-	53,846	-	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-	643,357	672,840
Other debtors	13,018	102,024	13,018	107,012
Prepayments and accrued income	77,852	58,367	3,900	-
Tax recoverable	-	-	713	713
	90,870	214,237	660,988	780,565

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	Group 2026 £	<i>Group 2025 £</i>	Company 2026 £	<i>Company 2025 £</i>
Other loans	37,065	-	-	-
Trade creditors	62,478	23,047	14,888	-
Corporation tax	18,045	6,023	-	-
Other taxation and social security	37,078	18,178	-	-
Other creditors	6,856	16,462	156	156
Accruals and deferred income	84,622	117,420	62,258	76,975
	246,144	181,130	77,302	77,131

11. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	Group 2026 £	<i>Group 2025 £</i>	Company 2026 £	<i>Company 2025 £</i>
Other loans	252,480	289,545	-	-
Other creditors	820,425	875,421	820,425	875,421
	1,072,905	1,164,966	820,425	875,421

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

12. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	Group 2026 £	<i>Group 2025 £</i>
Amounts falling due within one year		
Other loans	37,065	-
Amounts falling due after more than 5 years		
Other loans	252,480	289,545
	252,480	289,545
	289,545	289,545

GRAIG FATHA COOP LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

13. Deferred taxation

Group

	2026 £
At beginning of year	(340,287)
Charged to profit or loss	86,094
At end of year	(254,193)

Company

	2026
At end of year	-

	Group 2026 £	<i>Group 2025 £</i>
Accelerated capital allowances	(337,865)	(340,287)
Tax losses carried forward	83,672	-
	(254,193)	(340,287)

14. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2026 the Group had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

Group	2026 £	2025 £
Not later than 1 year	25,898	32,092
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	98,884	100,590
Later than 5 years	370,783	394,974
	495,565	527,656

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

15. Related party transactions

During the year members received a total of £Nil (2025: £84,537) with respect to members savings which form's part of the terms of their membership agreement. This represents discounts provided to members on their energy invoices.

The society has taken advantage of the exemptions available under FRS 102 Section 1A to not disclose transactions with related parties that have been conducted under normal market conditions.

GRAIG FATHA COOP LIMITED

**COMPANY DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

	Note	2026 £	2025 £
		_____	_____
Gross profit		-	-
		=====	=====
Gross profit %		0.0 %	0.0 %
Other operating income		54,996	54,996
		=====	=====
Less: overheads			
Administration expenses		(55,984)	(272,312)
		_____	_____
Operating loss		(988)	(217,316)
Interest receivable		34,398	39,871
Interest payable		-	(3,980)
Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities		-	166
		_____	_____
Profit/(Loss) for the year		33,410	(181,259)
		=====	=====

GRAIG FATHA COOP LIMITED

**SCHEDULE TO THE DETAILED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

	2026 £	2025 £
Other operating income		
Grants receivable	54,996	54,996
	<u>54,996</u>	<u>54,996</u>
	<u><u>54,996</u></u>	<u><u>54,996</u></u>
	2026 £	2025 £
Administration expenses		
Consultancy	-	195
Telephone and fax	120	-
Computer costs	457	750
Advertising and promotion	187	-
Trade subscriptions	125	155
Charity donations	36,987	146,313
Legal and professional	1,800	-
Accountancy fees	5,435	32,847
Bank charges	551	900
Difference on foreign exchange	-	6,615
Sundry expenses	335	-
Insurances	154	-
Management fees	9,833	-
Member's savings	-	84,537
	<u>55,984</u>	<u>272,312</u>
	<u><u>55,984</u></u>	<u><u>272,312</u></u>
	2026 £	2025 £
Interest receivable		
Bank interest receivable	34,398	39,871
	<u>34,398</u>	<u>39,871</u>
	<u><u>34,398</u></u>	<u><u>39,871</u></u>
	2026 £	2025 £
Interest payable		
Other loan interest payable	-	3,980
	<u>-</u>	<u>3,980</u>
	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>3,980</u></u>