Company registration number 08474535 (England and Wales)

MARBLE POWER LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

MARBLE POWER LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Mr S Tohani	(Appointed 3 March 2023)
Company number	08474535	
Registered office	7 Kestral Court Waterwells Drive Quedgeley Gloucester England GL2 2AT	
Auditor	Lawrence Grant LLP 2nd Floor Hygeia House 66 College Road Harrow Middlesex United Kingdom HA1 1BE	
Bankers	Barclays Bank Plc 1 Churchill Place London United Kingdom E14 5HP	

MARBLE POWER LIMITED

CONTENTS

MARBLE POWER LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

The director presents the strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Fair review of the business

The company's principal business is the provision of Energy supply to commercial customers. Its primary focus was originally to the supply of large industrial assets however has since diversified its portfolio across many UK sectors. The business also participates in Balancing Mechanism, Energy Efficiency Schemes and Trading Activities to improve energy consumption, overall efficiency, and carbon footprint.

Financial results

The company's statement of income and retained earnings is set out on page 10 and shows sales in the current year of £172.9m (2022: £99.2m), The company produced a gross profit for the year of £16.4m and operating profit of £13m.

The balance sheet as at 31 March 2023 shows net assets of £13m (2022: £2.5m).

Principal risks and uncertainties

Development and performance

The company has expanded its sales to non-GFG Alliance companies in the year and intends to continue this trend in order to diversify its customer book. The improvement in gross profit margin to 3.96% from 3.8% is indicative of improved performance in the pricing of energy.

Key performance indicators

Compliance with section 172(1) of the Companies Act 2006

Section 414CZA(1) of the Companies Act 2006 requires the Directors to explain how they have considered the matters set out in section 172(1)(a) to (f) of the Companies Act 2006 when performing their duty to promote the success of the company. When making decisions, the Directors ensures that they can act in the way that would most likely promote the company's success to the benefit of its members as a whole, and in doing so have regarded (amongst other matters) the following matters:

a. *The likely consequences of any decision in the long term*
The Company is operating in a regulated sector, and both the Directors and Senior Management understand the need for forecasting and having in place the tools to track progress and measure performance. Our team has extensive knowledge of the Energy markets from an operational and trading viewpoint. All trading decisions and positions are reviewed daily regardless of duration.

b. *The interests of the company's employees*
The Company has a reliance on the employees. The Company's management recognise that the success of the business depends not only on attracting talent, but on retaining and motivating its employees across the board. In this respect, communication is taking place weekly between the management and the team members as well as individually throughout the week. During these sessions, the progress is shared, and all team members have an opportunity to table questions and concerns, using the common forum or individual touch points. Although there is currently no equity scheme in place, the company operates a discretionary bonus scheme and is finalising the criteria aiming at rewarding the trading team based on the overall company's target as well as bespoke and mutually agreed trading targets. This will allow to measure more accurately the trading team performance and justify to the Board a targeted higher compensation for the individuals concerned.

c. *The need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers, and others*
The directors seek to promote strong mutually beneficial relationships with suppliers, customers, the Regulators, and other authorities. The Company prides itself in delivering excellent customer service and can report that to date and since inception it has received no official customer complaint which would have to be notified to and recorded by OFGEM the Industry regulator. The company equally aims to treat all suppliers in the same way it deals with customers, to foster long term relationships.

d. *The impact of the company's operations on the community and the environment*
The company is committed to have a positive impact on both community and the environment. To this extent, the company is committed to assist customers and suppliers alike with their goals of sustainability by sourcing and delivering renewable power where possible and ultimately offsetting any carbon footprint it may have.

   Where the company does not currently publish updated environment, social and governance (ESG) policies and policies on engagement pursuant to the Stewardship Code, it has to report yearly to OFGEM its energy mix by type of generation and will continue to work towards delivering green energy where possible.

e. *The desirability of the company maintaining a reputation/or high standards of business conduct*
The directors and management recognise the importance of acting in ways which promote high standards of business conduct and believe in quality, consistency and integrity. The management regularly reviews and approves clear operating frameworks and processes, it issues compliance reports weekly to the management and adapts continuously its internal procedures to ensure that high standards are maintained both within the businesses and in the business relationships the company has. The directors intend for these policies and values to be embedded within the culture of the business.

f. *The need to act fairly between members of the company*

The Directors aim to act fairly between the company's members when delivering the company's strategy.

On behalf of the board

Mr S Tohani
Director

1 May 2024

MARBLE POWER LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Principal activities
The principal activity of the company continued to be that of gas and electricity services to business customers.

Results and dividends
The results for the year are set out on page 10.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The director does not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Director
The director who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements was as follows:

Mr P K Gupta	(Resigned 3 March 2023)
Mr S Tohani	(Resigned 3 March 2023)
Mr Deepak Sogani	(Appointed 15 March 2023 and resigned 15 March 2023)
Mr Jeffery Kabel	(Appointed 3 March 2023 and resigned 3 March 2023)
Mr Iain Hunter	(Appointed 3 March 2023 and resigned 3 March 2023)
Mr S Tohani	(Appointed 3 March 2023)

Energy and carbon report
As the company has not consumed more than 40,000 kWh of energy in this reporting period, it qualifies as a low energy user under these regulations and is not required to report on its emissions, energy consumption or energy efficiency activities.

Statement of director's responsibilities
The director is responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has 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 director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is 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;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is 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. He is 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.

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

On behalf of the board

Mr S Tohani
Director

1 May 2024

MARBLE POWER LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBER OF MARBLE POWER LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Marble Power Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2023 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, the balance sheet 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 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.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to note 1.2 in the financial statements. The events or conditions disclosed in note 1.2 indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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 director is 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 strategic report and the director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the director's report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 strategic report or the director's 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 remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of director

As explained more fully in the director's responsibilities statement, the director is 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 director determines 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 director is 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 director either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Irregularities, including fraud are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The specific procedures for this engagement and the extent to which these are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

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

- The engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- We identified the laws and regulations applicable to the company through discussion with directors and other management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of the relevant sector;
- The specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company, are as follows;

    - Companies Act 2006
    - FRS102
    - Tax Legislation
    - Employment Legislation
    - Health and Safety at Work
    - Ofgem
    - Gas Act 1986
    - Electricity Act 1989
    - Renewal Obligations Regulations

- We assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and reviewing board minutes;
- Laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team at the planning meeting, and during the audit as any further laws and regulation were identified. The audit team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

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

- Making enquires of management as to where they consider there was susceptibility to fraud and their knowledge of actual suspected and alleged fraud;
- Considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- Reviewing the financial statements and testing the disclosures against supporting documentation;
- Performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected trends or anomalies;
- Inspecting and testing journal entries to identify unusual or unexpected transactions;
- Assessing whether judgement and assumptions made in determining significant accounting estimates were indicative of management bias; and
- Investigating the rationale behind significant transactions, or transactions that are unusual or outside the company’s usual course of business.

The areas that we identified as being susceptible to misstatement through fraud were:

- Management bias in the estimates and judgements made;
- Management override of controls; and
- Posting of unusual journals or transactions.

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

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's member 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 member those matters we are required to state to the member 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 member, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

V R Thayalan
Senior Statutory Auditor
For and on behalf of Lawrence Grant LLP

7 May 2024

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

2nd Floor
Hygeia House
66 College Road
Harrow
Middlesex
United Kingdom
HA1 1BE

MARBLE POWER LIMITED

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover	**3**	172,963,200	99,205,558
Cost of sales		(156,541,451)	(96,286,124)
Gross profit		16,421,749	2,919,434
Administrative expenses		(3,378,891)	(1,882,121)
Operating profit	**4**	13,042,858	1,037,313
Interest receivable and similar income	**7**	32,951	863
Interest payable and similar expenses	**8**	(86,695)	(46,314)
Profit before taxation		12,989,114	991,862
Tax on profit	**9**	(2,473,321)	(196,542)
Profit for the financial year		10,515,793	795,320
Retained earnings brought forward		2,498,431	1,703,111
Retained earnings carried forward		13,014,224	2,498,431

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

The notes on pages 12 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

MARBLE POWER LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2023 £	2022 £	2022 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**10**		800,000		-
Current assets					
Debtors	**11**	39,536,862		23,872,182	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,896,357		3,265,940	
		43,433,219		27,138,122	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**12**	(31,218,895)		(24,639,591)	
Net current assets			12,214,324		2,498,531
Net assets			13,014,324		2,498,531
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	**14**		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			13,014,224		2,498,431
Total equity			13,014,324		2,498,531

The notes on pages 12 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 1 May 2024 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr S Tohani
Director

Company registration number 08474535 (England and Wales)

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Marble Power Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 7 Kestral Court, Waterwells Drive, Quedgeley, Gloucester, England, GL2 2AT.

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.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Marble Holdings UK Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, 7 Kestral Court, Waterwells Drive, Quedgeley, Gloucester, GL2 2AT.

1.2 Going concern

In his assessment of going concern, the director has reviewed whether there is an adequate matching of projected cash inflows with projected cash outflows. A material proportion of the company's sales are currently derived from a number of related entities within the GFG Alliance. This concentration presents a risk to the company sales should the demand for energy from these companies were to fall due to their own underlying trading performance. However, to mitigate this risk the company has been expanding its sales to third party customers.

The company does receive requests from related parties for short term funding utilising excess funds within the business. These requests are at the full discretion of Marble Power's management team ensuring compliance with Standard Licence Condition 4B of the Electricity Act 1989 & Gas Act 1986 as prescribed by Ofgem. The director is aware of the repercussions of the administration of Greensill Capital the principal provider of finance to GFG Alliance creating risk of repayment. The director is also aware that no auditors have been engaged for a number of the related party companies within the GFG Alliance and their accounts remain outstanding at Companies House.

In addition the going concern basis assumes that the energy suppliers will continue to supply the company despite the ongoing press relating to the GFG Alliance liquidity situation. The energy suppliers have reduced the credit terms and some suppliers have requested payments in advance. The company in turn has also reduced the credit terms to its trading customers in order to manage the cash flow.

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has considered all the above and has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, the director has adopted the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised on the basis of gas and electricity supplied during the period including government and industry charges and levies, but net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

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:

Plant and equipment	not depreciated as not ready for use

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.

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 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.

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.

Impairment of financial assets
Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. 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.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets
Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.7 Equity instruments

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

1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the tax currently payable.

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

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

1.9 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.

1.10 Retirement benefits

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

1.11 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.

1.12 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is 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		
Electricity	144,999,695	77,883,099
Gas	27,963,505	21,322,459
	172,963,200	99,205,558

	2023	2022
	£	£
Other revenue		
Interest income	32,951	863

4 Operating profit

	2023	2022
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	£	£
Exchange losses/(gains)	33,356	(50,391)
Operating lease charges	172,085	31,014

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	95,000	53,000

6 Employees

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

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Administration	4	4
Sales and operations	12	11
Total	16	15

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2023 £	2022 £
Wages and salaries	1,059,037	658,799
Social security costs	133,063	73,235
Pension costs	36,286	32,416
	1,228,386	764,450

7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2023 £	2022 £
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	3,541	863
Other interest income	29,410	-
Total income	32,951	863

8 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2023 £	2022 £
Other interest	86,695	46,314

9 Taxation

	2023 £	2022 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	2,473,321	196,542

9 Taxation **(Continued)**

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

	2023 £	2022 £
Profit before taxation	12,989,114	991,862
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2022: 19.00%)	2,467,932	188,454
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	5,389	8,088
Taxation charge for the year	2,473,321	196,542

10 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and equipment £
Cost	
At 1 April 2022	-
Additions	800,000
At 31 March 2023	800,000
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023	-
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2023	800,000
At 31 March 2022	-

The equipment acquired during the year was not ready for use at the year end.

11 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	6,031,395	5,800,023
Other debtors	17,958,001	8,417,743
Prepayments and accrued income	15,547,466	9,654,416
	39,536,862	23,872,182

12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade creditors	10,905,796	10,521,482
Corporation tax	2,291,278	302,684
Other taxation and social security	248,897	1,624,628
Other creditors	1,133,800	240,000
Accruals and deferred income	16,639,124	11,950,797
	31,218,895	24,639,591

13 Retirement benefit schemes

	2023	2022
Defined contribution schemes	£	£
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	36,286	32,416

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.

14 Share capital

	2023	2022	2023	2022
Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100

15 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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	25,236	-

16 Related party transactions

During the year, the company made energy sales (excluding government and industry charges and levies) of £55,233,146 (2022: £43,002,814) to GFG Alliance entities, which are under the control of Mr P K Gupta or his son Mr S K Gupta, and made purchases of £40,547,311 (2022: £nil) from GFG Alliance entities.

Related party balances due from GFG Alliance entities included in trade debtors is £3,670,910 (2022 - £526,041).

Provision for uncollectible receivables related to the amount of GFG Alliance entities outstanding balances is £962,358 (2022: £167,305). The expense recognised during the year in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from GFG Alliance entity is £795,053 (2022: £74,636).

Related party balances to GFG Alliance entities included in trade creditors is £7,362,051 (2022: £8,880,453).

At the year end, the company was owed £4,694,127 (2022: £2,397,484) arising from loans made to GFG Alliance entities. The balance has been included in other debtors. At the year end, the company owed £240,000 (2022: £240,000) arising from loans made from the GFG Alliance entities. The balance has been included in other creditors.

At the year end the company was owed £19,913 (2022: £17,298) from the director Mr S Tohani, the balance has been included in other debtors. Interest of £2,615 (2022: £nil) was charged on the loan.

During the year the company had facilitated the payment of GFG Alliance entities payroll costs amounting to £11,813,386 (2022: £11,383,822). The company has also facilitated the payment of the GFG Alliance entities VAT payment plan amounting to £nil (2022: £473,407). The funds required to cover these payroll costs and VAT payment plan are transferred to a designated bank account of the company by GFG Alliance entities prior to the due date of the payments. At the year end the Company held £412,166 on behalf of GFG Alliance entities to pay their March 2023 PAYE. The balance has been included in other creditors.

17 Ultimate controlling party

The ultimate parent company is Marble Holdings UK Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The largest and smallest groups in which the results of the company are consolidated are headed by Marble Holdings UK Limited. The financial statements are publicly available online or by writing to the Company Secretary at 7 Kestral Court, Waterwells Drive, Quedgeley, Gloucester, England GL2 2AT.

The ultimate controlling party is P K Gupta.

18 Auditor's liability limitation agreement

The auditors liability is limited by agreement to £200,000.