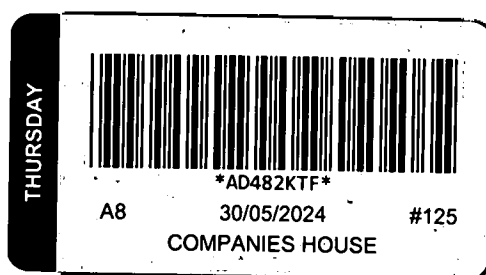


Company Registration Number 05534395

Charity Number 1112249

PURE LEAPFROG
COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE
ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023



PURE LEAPFROG A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

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PURE LEAPFROG A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISORS

YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

Pure Leapfrog is a UK registered charity (number 1112249) as well as a UK company limited by guarantee (number 05534395). The Trustees of the charity act as Directors for the company for the purposes of the Companies Act 2006.

As Directors of the Company and Trustees of the Charity, the Board meetings and minutes cover both roles.

Directors and Trustees of Pure Leapfrog during the 2022/23 year

The Trustees who served the charitable company during the year and since the year end were:

Mark Henderson

Simon Cordery

Dr Michael Jampel

Shelagh Kirkland (Treasurer)

Graeme Ludlow (Chair)

Sophie Pughe

Senior management team

Paul Gilligan, CEO

Registered Office

7-14 Great Dover Street, London, SE1 4YR

Auditors

Buzzacott LLP, 130 Wood Street, London, EC2V 3DL

Bankers

Barclays Bank PLC, 1 Churchill Place, London, E14 5HP

PURE LEAPFROG

A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

Chair's statement

Our year, 2022-23, tracked a particularly turbulent time in the political and economic life of this country. We saw wins and losses for renewable energy and no small amount of policy and social change. Since Pure Leap works at the interface of different domains, it can see the interactions between these and climate change drivers up close and applies a whole systems approach to its work.

We observed global heating and intense wildfires across continental Europe, the warmest year on record in the UK, and supermarkets having to ration fresh vegetables and salad produce due to severe weather affecting harvests in Spain and North Africa.

Against this backdrop, in March 2023 the Government republished its net zero strategy to 2050, revised after the High Court found it to be in breach of its obligations under the Climate Change Act following a challenge by environmental groups. Barely a year on and after another challenge, the new strategy has also been ruled in breach, with the Government ordered to produce a compliant plan within the next 12 months. The Government's decision to grant 100 new licences for North Sea oil and gas drilling has sparked further debate.

In balance to this, we also saw the switching on of Hornsea 2 in the North Sea, the world's largest offshore wind farm at 1.3GW. Since then Hornsea 3 has commenced construction and Hornsea 4 has received approval, each with over double that capacity planned. As one of the cheapest sources of power for the UK, offshore wind projects such as these can help underpin the energy transition and apply downward pressure to wholesale energy costs.

Yet the macroeconomic environment remains challenging. High interest rates have persisted despite inflation having peaked and many analysts believe the era of cheap money is over. This can put financial stress on both projects such as Hornsea – with the Government now having raised the strike price for wind contracts for difference – and people – with the cost of living crisis worsening across the period. National Energy Action and Friends of the Earth, found that 6.3 million, roughly 1-in-5 households, were in fuel poverty in 2023, defined as spending 10% or more of income on home energy, with people suffering in hard-to-heat homes and with rising energy costs.

The whole system view informed us during the year to look closer at our buildings and retrofit workstreams, as interdependencies between climate, economic, energy, housing and social systems came to the fore. News of a two year old boy, Awaab Ishak, dying after exposure to black mould directly related to substandard living conditions in South Yorkshire, rightly triggered a national reaction of shock. Families living in homes with poor energy efficiency suddenly became more visible due to the high correlation between poor energy performance and poor quality housing. The urgent action we know is needed to tackle energy inefficient homes, does not grab the attention of a nation in the same way as the tragic loss of young life that stems from the same root cause.

PURE LEAPFROG

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TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

Our work to build capacity in communities to engage more directly with their own net zero journeys remained solidly in place, but we knew that we needed to develop ways to have greater impact by addressing the poor quality homes that people live in: not simply increasing the energy efficiency of hard-to-heat homes but eliminating some of the factors that can lead to health-threatening problems, such as the presence of black mould. Combining retrofit measures with community friendly business models and empowering communities to improve their own homes, will be beneficial not only from a sustainability but a social perspective – improving neighbourhood wellbeing as well as the lives of individuals.

At Pure Leapfrog we believe we contribute most when trying to address some of the hardest to solve problems: There are many challenges in retrofitting our leaky housing stock – persuading the able-to-pay to invest in energy efficiency measures, balancing visual impact with heritage architecture, overcoming the cold start problem of insufficient supply and demand, to name a few. We have started to tackle one such problem: convincing private landlords to pay to retrofit homes they don't even live in, against a backdrop of high borrowing costs and the revoking of planned increased minimum energy efficiency standards for domestic lets.

Our project "Retrofit for Lets" kicked off in April 2024 and will test a multi-pronged approach to remove financial barriers for buy-to-let retrofit. We have formed a Green Finance Panel to support this, with two major high street mortgage lenders, an institutional fund, representatives of the impact investing community, a local authority, and the Green Finance Institute. The panel is already seeing positive results.

And as of April 2024, a larger and more ambitious project is underway in South Yorkshire, where we have partnered with South Yorkshire Combined Authority and ten others, to develop a complete solution provider for private domestic landlord retrofit advice and support.

Our existing innovation focus on energy systems, natural capital, and carbon continues. If anything, our work on buildings and retrofit is enhancing it with new areas of overlap and opportunity emerging. The deeper we delve into the interactions between these systems, the greater the impact we expect from our work.

We look forward to progressing on multiple fronts, with excellent and committed partners, and hope to report strong outcomes of this approach in future years.

Graeme Ludlow
Chair

PURE LEAPFROG

A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

Objectives

At this time of galvanising action and of rapid change, it is useful to remind ourselves of the legal charitable purposes of Pure Leapfrog. As stated in our Articles of Association, they are:

1. To promote sustainable development for the benefit of the public by:
 - The preservation, conservation and the protection of the environment and the prudent use of resources,
 - The relief of poverty, the promotion of health and the improvement of the conditions of life in socially and economically disadvantaged communities,
 - The promotion of sustainable means of achieving economic growth and regeneration.
2. To advance the education of the public in subjects relating to sustainable development and the protection, enhancement and rehabilitation of the environment, and to promote study and research in such subjects provided that the useful results to such study are disseminated to the public at large.
3. To promote for the benefit of the public the conservation, protection and improvement of the physical and natural environment.
4. To advance the education of the public in the conservation, protection and improvement of the physical and natural environment.

We recognise the context we operate within is becoming increasingly politicised. Measures such as Ultra Low Emission Zones, Fifteen Minute Cities have been divisive, and, some would argue, deliberately misrepresented as part of a "culture war" against the climate agenda. Policies such as expanding development of gas fired power stations, and repealing the ban against fracking, have strengthened the resolve of those interested in a progressive climate agenda. Debate and conviction have never been more entrenched. As such, it is important to remind ourselves that we are not a campaigning, political, or activist organisation, but that we seek to do our best for the climate and for people. Whilst we do not wish to put ourselves in the middle of arguments, but prefer to work towards a safer and happier world for everyone, we will still highlight inconsistencies and difficult or unstable policy environments where we feel they exist.

Our purposes are written in such a way as to guide our activities; and, as our purposes are written, our activities should be delivered through advancement, promotion, and education of positive interventions in sustainability, environment, communities and economies.

PURE LEAPFROG

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TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

Our activities in 2022-23 are carried out in furtherance of these purposes. It is the opinion of the Trustees that, in exercising our powers, we have complied with our duty to have regard to the guidance on public benefit published by the Charity Commission when exercising powers or duties to which the guidance is relevant.

Activities

Pure Leapfrog is a sustainability and decarbonisation charity that draws on its staff's expertise in energy systems, finance, natural capital and carbon, to develop and support new projects and solutions that help communities to accelerate, and benefit from, their own decarbonisation.

We provide communities with support in writing their own low carbon futures, through support and advice on accessing finance for renewables projects, increasing capacity in this sector, facilitate the provision of legal support both through the provision of templated agreements and through pro bono arrangements. We have an active Research and Development (R&D) programme that develops new propositions, business models and applications of technologies in the low carbon sector. This programme is geared towards leveraging commercialised propositions into community ownership.

We also work with carefully selected corporate partners, supporting them in their own decarbonisation journeys, through the sourcing and delivery of high-quality carbon credits.

Our work covers Energy, Carbon, Sustainable Finance, and Natural Capital, and, now Buildings and Retrofit too.

Achievements and performance

Finance

Using finance as a tool to fight climate change remains core to Pure Leapfrog's integrated approach. We explicitly include it into our projects more frequently and are developing our skills, network and outputs more each year.

During the year the team also started to develop their skills in Community Finance by participating in Community Shares Practitioner training with Coops UK. This means that Pure Leapfrog is now able to directly help communities develop, and now raise finance for, their own projects.

Work continues attempting to develop new types of financial support for community projects, either from within our Innovation Programme or directly in partnership with other aligned partners.

PURE LEAPFROG A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

Charitable Funds Management

During the year Pure Leapfrog and British Airways began to review their long standing partnership, prompted by a developing in house capability within British Airways, a strategic streamlining of their various activities, and a maturing voluntary carbon markets capability.

After more than a decade working together, British Airways and Pure Leapfrog are winding up the hugely successful and impactful BA Carbon Fund; both believing that it has served its purpose well. The world has very much moved on, with sustainability being driven ever further up the corporate agenda. We are pleased to see this and also pleased to have been part of British Airways' journey for so long. Some of the tools that BA will go on to use (that allow for greater participatory and matched giving) happen also to be tools that we are embracing as part of our work in other areas and activities – such as the use of crowdfunding platforms. These didn't exist when we began our relationship with BA, but now they are becoming part of each of our futures.

The fund will be wound up over the coming 1 to 2 years. In the year to August 2023 we continued to support the Pumlumon Project, though no direct grant was defrayed.

PURE LEAPFROG A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

Pumlumon Project – Montgomery Wildlife Trust

From 2007 to 2012 Montgomery Wildlife Trust piloted a number of interventions, scientifically led and based on a combination of behaviour change and land use. The outputs of their pilots were developed into a structured approach where the aim is to deliver radical new ways in which the landscapes of upland Britain can work. With their work the Trust's ambition is to build a pioneering upland economy built around wildlife, ecology and long-term sustainability.

The project is based in the Cambrian Mountains and is named after a mountain in the area. The area is about the same size as Birmingham and it includes the sources and catchments for both the rivers Severn and Wye.

Working with landowners and farmers, and based on 8 elements, the project takes a holistic approach to helping restore nature, increase carbon sequestration potential, reduce flooding impact further downstream, and all at the same time as reviving rural economies.

Element One – Carbon Storage

By restoring peat bogs and their significant ability to sequester carbon, overall capture is increased. In the 1950s and 1960s many of these bogs were drained to reclaim land for grazing. Reversing this by blocking up drainage systems and supporting the sphagnum moss to re-establish can result in up to 500kg CO₂ per hectare per year being sequestered.

Element Two – Reconnecting habitats

Climate change is leading to more plants and animals becoming trapped in fragmented landscapes. This element is creating green corridors to reconnect disconnected populations. With biodiversity so crucial to healthy ecosystems this work is needed to ensure that ecosystem collapse is avoided.

Element Three – Storing flood water

Not only is it now widely accepted that there is a direct link between upland land management and the severity of lowland flooding, but at least three million people also depend on water which falls as rain in the Pumlumon Project area. Ditch blocking increased the water-holding capability of a 1,013 hectare catchment area, raising the water table by an average five centimetres and retaining an extra 155 million litres.

PURE LEAPFROG

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Pumlumon Project – Montgomery Wildlife Trust (...continued)

Element Four – Bringing back wildlife

The key is to understand a habitat's historical makeup, and manage the landscape to recreate it. A reserve at Llyn Bugeilyn is the home of the elusive black-finned brown trout. Ditches were cut into the bogs around this lake too. In 2011 we blocked them to create a string of new pools and wetland areas. Since then we've seen a reappearance of amphibians, and signs of water voles and otters

Element Five – Changing grazing patterns

There are many ways to achieve this. One example is to restore the kind of grazing which moulded the uplands for thousands of years. Bringing cattle back to the hills would restore the diversity of the grassland, providing more and better niches for species. New evidence also shows that if more cattle were grazed instead of sheep (which have been stocked at increasing density in recent years), at moderate intensities and at the appropriate time of year, problems of compacted soil can be alleviated.

Element Six – Recreating habitats

Even where large areas of strategically important habitat have been lost, they can be put back. It just takes time. So far the project has altered an area equal to 115 football pitches. Future plans are far more extensive and will target gullies, hedgerows, rivers and streams, woodland, bogs and wetlands. By recreating lost habitats natural processes can be allowed to re-establish themselves.

Element Seven – Developing green tourism

By developing sustainable tourism such as walking, kayaking, mountain biking and wildlife watching, increasing visitor spend and lengthening the tourism season can be achieved. Visitor surveys show that people who already visit the area for a holiday or day trip do so to experience the landscape, scenery and wildlife. By undertaking work in this project these natural assets will be secured and enhanced, strengthening this crucial sector for the local economy.

Element Eight – Involving communities

This project involves landowners, farmers, and communities, therefore it can only succeed if enough local people want it to happen. That's why a crucial element is actively involving communities within the area. A large number of local volunteers help with ditch blocking, fencing, tree planting, surveying, species conservation work and talking to visitors. This also has benefits for those volunteers, as the project delivers necessary training and volunteers get to practice their new skills. This can be valuable for some volunteers who are seeking work. Some have gone on to part time or full time employment.

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TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

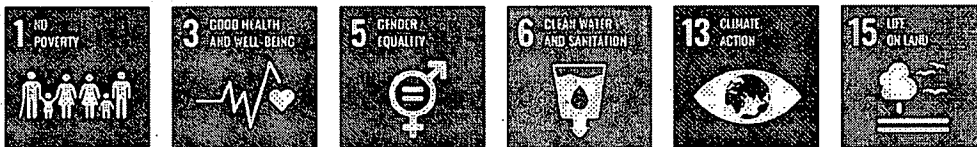
Carbon Offsetting

We work with businesses that show they are sincerely engaged in measuring and reducing their carbon emissions.

We only work with businesses that demonstrate a commitment to reducing their impact on the climate, and who are serious about working with us on a long term basis. In return, they benefit from ongoing insight and updates on developments in carbon markets, standards and regulation, and credit availability. Through working with us they also have the opportunity to upskill their own staff on carbon literacy.

We also provide businesses with online offsetting calculators and tools, so they can offer offsetting options to their end users in respect of their impact too.

For their unmitigable emissions, we source high-quality, high-integrity carbon credits. When sourcing credits we look for projects that also generate significant sustainable co-benefits for local communities, with particular interest in those also delivering at least following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



We work with project developers where we can build long term relationships and who have a strong local presence in the areas in which their projects operate.

In 2022-23 we sourced credits for seven businesses and their customers. We procured credits that resulted in 6,159 tonnes of CO₂e avoided. This was across seven projects in six different countries.

All of our supplied projects were of four different project types: Land Use and Forestry, Renewables, Cookstoves, and Blue Carbon. Collectively the thirteen different projects sourced also delivered a huge range of co-benefits, accounting for all except five of the seventeen SDGs.






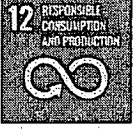












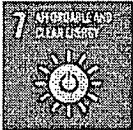



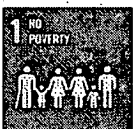

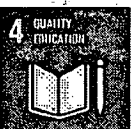



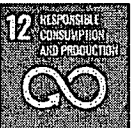



PURE LEAPFROG

A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

Carbon and SDGs by project type

Type of project	Tonnes CO ₂ e avoided	Co-benefit SDGs covered
Land Use and Forestry	1,309	       
Renewables	3,172	     
Cookstoves	881	       
Blue carbon	797	         


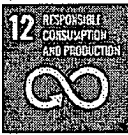












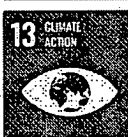

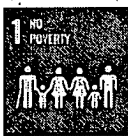




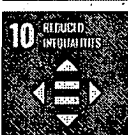
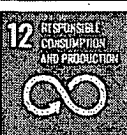



PURE LEAPFROG

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TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

Carbon and SDGs by country



















Country	Tonnes CO ₂ e avoided	SDGs covered
Cambodia	117	   
Côte d'Ivoire	3,172	     
Ethiopia	657	     
Pakistan	797	         

PURE LEAPFROG
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TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

Carbon and SDGs by country continued

Country	Tonnes CO ₂ e avoided	SDGs covered
Peru	535	<div> <div>1 NO POVERTY </div> <div>3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING </div> <div>4 QUALITY EDUCATION </div> <div>5 GENDER EQUALITY </div> <div>8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH </div> <div>9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE </div> <div>10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES </div> <div>12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION </div> <div>13 CLIMATE ACTION </div> <div>15 LIFE ON LAND </div> </div>
Sudan	881	<div> <div>1 NO POVERTY </div> <div>3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING </div> <div>4 QUALITY EDUCATION </div> <div>5 GENDER EQUALITY </div> <div>7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY </div> <div>12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION </div> <div>13 CLIMATE ACTION </div> <div>15 LIFE ON LAND </div> </div>

PURE LEAPFROG

A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

Research and Development

Our Innovation Programme saw a number of projects ending during the previous year. The number of live ongoing projects in 2022-23 was three, plus one new project that began in the year but was not economically active. Our spend, which was largely grant supported, was £90,175 across these projects.

Each project encompasses at least one of the following themes:

Energy

Carbon

Sustainable Finance

Natural Capital

Buildings

We aim at creating exploitable outputs from our innovation work, so that significant levels of our output can be leveraged into new impact-oriented products or services. We specialise in designing these in such a way to that they are suitable for ownership/operation by Community Enterprises, Charities, and other third sector, not for profit, purpose led organisations. This way we can target social impact as well as environmental. *Live R&D projects during the year:*

Live R&D projects during the year

Rewire

£2,244, Funded by UKRI Industrial Strategy Challenge Fund & Pure Leapfrog

A Smart Local Energy System (SLES) design project. Focussing on Warrington in NW England. Undertaking a deep feasibility and design exercise to establish a route to creating a SLES.

Creating new business models for services deliverable under SLES either today or developable as SLES develop in years to come, looking at ways in which these new models can be financed, and looking at how significant amounts of capital can be mobilised to new projects on a regional basis.

Energy

Sustainable Finance

Mersey Biochar

£67,470, Funded by The Department for Energy Security and Net Zero

A Demonstrator facility to establish a novel Greenhouse Gas Removal plant suitable for community ownership, with an initial target of £200/tonne cost for removing CO₂e.

This project combines multiple revenue streams to meet the £200/tonne target. These streams are made up from Carbon, Biochar, Heat and Energy.

Energy

Carbon

Sustainable Finance

Natural Capital

PURE LEAPFROG

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Live R&D projects during the year continued

Decent Homes

£20,461, Funded by Dulverton Trust

An end to end solution incorporating finance and installation of improvements to raise privately owned homes, that fall beneath it, to the Decent Home standard. Using novel financing mechanisms and route to market, it is designed to be accessible and affordable for homeowners seeking to improve the thermal comfort, safety and security of their homes.

Energy

Sustainable Finance

Buildings

Retrofit For Lets

£211,856 secured £0 spent in year, Funded by Northwest Net Zero Hub and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero

Market testing an integrated approach to persuading private domestic landlords to retrofit their portfolios. Incorporating an evidence based business case demonstrating landlord benefit, an interactive digital tool to demonstrate what energy efficiency measures they could undertake and what the impact would be, and novel finance mechanisms to bring down the cost of undertaking retrofit projects.

Energy

Sustainable Finance

Buildings

PURE LEAPFROG

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Community Energy

During the year we have engaged and worked with several partners in different ways.

We have been working with two communities especially, supporting them to build capacity and understanding of working in the Community Energy space. These have been in the North East of England and Central England.

We have also engaged with four ecclesiastical institutions that are working to address their emissions across a variety of building types. We believe Community Energy could be a particularly good model for supporting these efforts due to churches having strong (if sometimes small) and ready made communities.

Our Local Energy Accelerator Platform (LEAP) supported three groups through the provision of high quality legal templates to help create bankable projects, and the assets we own directly on a number of rooftops in South Wales continued to generate free electricity for the occupants of those homes, community groups, and businesses.

At time of writing, the Rural Community Energy Fund, that finished in 2019, has been reimagined and reinstated by DESNZ as a more inclusive Community Energy Fund for two years from 2023-24. A Call for Evidence is also out, gathering evidence of the barriers to community energy.

In respect of the new Community Energy Fund, Pure Leapfrog, has had recent success in partnering with a community energy group and project that has been awarded funding in North West England, and has applied as a partner on a further three projects in various parts of the country.

We have also noticed that regional projects funded by DESNZ are becoming more place based, community based, and looking to include elements of community finance in their solutions. We believe that these are good signs for community energy, and look forward to see how this develops further.

PURE LEAPFROG

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TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

Financial review

As set out in the company's statement of financial activities, the total charity's incoming resources during the year ended 31st August 2023 was £261,817 (2022: 486,538) while the charity's outgoing resources were £281,956 (2022: £527,229).

Reserves

The trustees have a target policy of maintaining 3-6 months of core operating costs, as unrestricted cash reserves in the charity. This equates to roughly £100k - £200k. This is to ensure working capital and free cash and create a necessary contingency for any unforeseen events. The trustees continue to focus on building up reserves from their current levels, and take comfort from the fact that there are tangible fixed assets that could be quickly realised if necessary in lieu of such cash reserves at this time – please see further comments relating to the financial statements' note 14 below.

Net funds of £258,175 (2022: £278,314) were held at the end of the year. £174,392 (2022: £174,381) of this balance related to restricted funds held primarily for future grants or loans to UK projects.

At 31 August 2023, the unrestricted reserves in the charity amounted to £83,783 (2022: £103,933).

As per Note 11 in the financial statements, the charity also owns revenue generating assets that based on future cash flows have a net present value of around £123,000. This net present value cannot be stated in the accounts due to accounting rules, however the trustees believe that the valuation of these assets net of depreciation and outstanding payments would result in a further circa £80,000 of unrestricted income. The trustees take comfort from the additional cash liquidating these assets could yield, and remain ready to do so with potential buyers already previously engaged if needed.

Economic and Political Context and Outlook

At time of writing a general has been called for early July 2024. It is widely expected that there will be a change of administration, though of course, not guaranteed.

Pure Leapfrog does not take a view on this, other than to prepare for the possibility of change from a Conservative to a Labour government, and to understand what that may mean.

Labour has made a number of pledges in the past couple of years, that it has revised in more recent months, citing a changing economic context and lack of affordability. The big ticket item in this respect is the £28bn pledge to invest in the 'Green Economy'.

Labour is still committed to its intention to create a Great British Energy company, that will support, drive and possibly invest in, large scale renewables projects. Not a great deal of detail is known at this stage, other than it represents a commitment to developing more renewables capacity. The Local Energy Bill may find it has a more favourable context, which could be very good for Community Energy, and we may even expect to see the Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards on private rentals being re-instated.

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YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

Whilst all of this could signal wide support for developing new projects, working with communities and a helpful environment in which to keep supporting landlords to retrofit their properties, it is likely to be against an ongoing tough economic backdrop.

Fuel poverty is expected to remain a stubborn problem, and so our work in securing a more Just Transition is valuable work. Even though we have seen drops in the OfGem price caps for domestic energy, which is welcome, it still leaves far too many households unable to properly heat their homes.

Overall this is little different to the operating context we have known for the past couple of years. Our costs, like those of many, have increased. Our ask in grant funding applications has therefore also increased. Our success rate in making these bids is unchanged.

A significant part of our work in finance is looking to reduce finance costs for projects and buildings interventions. If we can achieve some of our goals there, then we should start to be able to deliver more value to more partners, and demonstrate that despite the higher cost environment, there are still strong business cases for community owned renewables generation, retrofit, LED lighting schemes and so on.

Regardless of what is happening in Westminster, the mood and sentiment in the country is clearly tilting evermore towards people, communities and companies wishing to decarbonise more quickly, and seeking support in how to do so.

PURE LEAPFROG

A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

Going concern

The Trustees have considered the business plans and forecasts for the Charity (as well as the additional value that is likely to accrue from renewable energy assets (see note 11) and believe that the base case is very likely to be achieved. We have secured grant income for a year ahead, and as per our reserves policy are planning to increase those. We have also had borrowing facilities in the past and would consider seeking them again if needed. Therefore, in the Trustees' judgement, the Charity continues to be a going concern.

Significant Events & Risk

We predict to grow our unrestricted reserves, maintain a strong and growing team of dedicated staff; a network of significant supporters across professional services (principally legal and financial), academia, other aligned third sector organisations, innovative low carbon tech companies, community energy, and local authorities.

As discussed above, an upcoming general election will be a significant event and it is widely expected to bring a new administration into government. We are well sighted on policies that may be beneficial to our sector and perceive little risk from such a change.

We are a growing organisation and expect to increase our headcount well into double digits by the end of this calendar year (2024). There will be risk around needing to increase cashflow and reserves. Both will need to be carefully managed; as will capacity, resourcing and productivity. We are already starting to create the tools, processes and reporting to support this.

There were no reportable events within, or suffered by the charity during the year.

Structure, governance and management

Pure Leapfrog is governed by a Memorandum and Articles of Association, constituted 11 August 2005. It is a registered charity, no. 1112249 regulated by the Charities Commission. Pure Leapfrog is a limited company, no. 05534395.

The responsibilities of the Trustees and management/staff are set out in the Board charter and delegated authorities policy. Trustees and staff are recruited through an open advertisement process. There have been no new Trustees through the year. A suite of business and human resource policies guide the activities of staff.

Charity staff pay is set based on publicly available benchmarking information and research into current terms.

Chief Executive and Company Secretary

The Chief Executive during this reporting period was Paul Gilligan, who remains in post at time of writing and filing.

PURE LEAPFROG A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

The Company Secretary during the year was Barbara Sanderson. Since year end Barbara has moved from Pure Leapfrog. There are plans to fill the Company Secretary role with an internal appointment.

The Team

At 31st August 2023 Pure Leapfrog had a staff of four people. At time of writing the team is a team of six, with two further people in active recruitment and three more roles being developed. Overall, the team benefits from over fifty years' experience in renewables, energy systems, carbon, climate change, finance and legal related fields.

PURE LEAPFROG A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES

YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

The trustees (who are also directors of Pure Leapfrog for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Annual Report and financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP 2019 (FRS 102);
- Make judgements and 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 charitable company will continue on operation.

The trustees are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the charitable company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Approved by the board 28th May 2024

Signed 
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Graeme Ludlow (Chair)

PURE LEAPFROG

A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PURE LEAPFROG

YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Pure Leapfrog (the 'charitable company') for the year ended 31 August 2023 which comprise the statement of financial activities, the balance sheet, the principal accounting policies and the notes to the financial statements. 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 charitable company's affairs as at 31 August 2023 and of its 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 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 charitable company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' 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 charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

PURE LEAPFROG

A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PURE LEAPFROG

YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

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 trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the trustees' report, which is also the directors' report for the purposes of company law, for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the trustees' report, which is also the directors' report for the purposes of company law, has 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 charitable company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the trustees' 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 trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

PURE LEAPFROG

A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PURE LEAPFROG

YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement, the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) 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 trustees 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 trustees are responsible for assessing the charitable 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 trustees either intend to liquidate the charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

- the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the charity and determined that the most significant frameworks which are directly relevant to specific assertions in the financial statements are those that relate to the reporting framework (Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102), the Companies Act 2006 and the Charities Act 2011) and those that relate to data protection (General Data Protection Regulation); and
- identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

PURE LEAPFROG

A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PURE LEAPFROG

YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

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

- making enquiries of key management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested and reviewed journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- tested the authorisation of expenditure, ensuring expenditure was approved in line with the charitable company's financial procedures;
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias; and
- investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- reviewing the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance; and
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims.

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

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

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

PURE LEAPFROG
A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

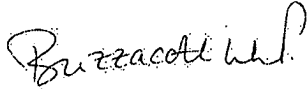
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PURE LEAPFROG

YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charitable 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 charitable 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 charitable company and the charitable company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Shachi Blakemore (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Buzzacott LLP, Statutory Auditor
130 Wood Street
London
EC2V 6DL



Date..... 29 May 2024

PURE LEAPFROG
A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

	Note	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds 2023 £	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds 2022 £
Income							
Other trading activities		-	-	-	-	-	-
Donations	3	74,832	25,662	100,494	62,231	110,501	172,732
Charitable activities	4	80,526	80,361	160,887	93,785	219,849	313,634
Investment income	5	248	188	436	2	170	172
Total income		155,606	106,211	261,817	156,018	330,520	486,538
Expenditure on							
Charitable activities	6	191,029	90,927	281,956	136,199	391,030	527,229
Total Expenditure		191,029	90,927	281,956	136,199	391,030	527,229
Net (Expenditure)/Income		(35,423)	15,284	(20,139)	19,819	(60,510)	(40,691)
Transfers between funds		15,273	(15,273)	-	46,047	(46,047)	-
Net movement in funds		(20,150)	11	(20,139)	65,866	(106,557)	(40,691)
Reconciliation of funds							
Fund balances brought forward		103,933	174,381	278,314	38,067	280,938	319,005
Total funds carried forward		83,783	174,392	258,175	103,933	174,381	278,314

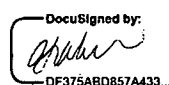
All of the above amounts relate to continuing activities.

PURE LEAPFROG
A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE
BALANCE SHEET

YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

		2023		2022	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11		34,373		37,706
Investments	12		101		101
			<u>34,474</u>		<u>37,807</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	13	138,496		154,671	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>177,252</u>		<u>222,386</u>	
		315,748		377,057	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	<u>(64,547)</u>		<u>(99,050)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>251,201</u>		<u>278,007</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			285,675		315,814
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15		(27,500)		(37,500)
Net Assets			<u>258,175</u>		<u>278,314</u>
Funds					
Restricted income funds	17		<u>174,392</u>		<u>174,381</u>
Unrestricted income funds	18		<u>83,783</u>		<u>103,933</u>
			<u>258,175</u>		<u>278,314</u>

These financial statements were approved by the directors on 28th May 2024 and are signed on their behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

DF375ABD857A433...

Graeme Ludlow (Chair)

Company Registration Number:
0553439

PURE LEAPFROG

A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

General information and basis of preparation

Pure Leapfrog is a private company limited by guarantee registered in England and Wales. In the event of the charity being wound up, the liability in respect of the guarantee is limited to £1 per member of the charity. The address of the registered office is given in the charity information on page 1 of these financial statements.

The charity constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102), the Charities Act 2011 and the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value. The financial statements are prepared in sterling which is the functional currency of the charity and rounded to the nearest pound.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. The trustees have considered the business plan and forecasts for the Charity and believe that the base case should be achieved and provides a strong basis for our going concern confirmation. The Board also notes the additional value that is likely to accrue from Renewable energy assets (see note 11).

Based on the information available for the charity and the ongoing support from their finance providers, the trustees are satisfied that the charity remains a going concern.

Charitable funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of the general objectives of the charity.

Restricted funds are funds which are to be used in accordance with specific restrictions imposed by donors or which have been raised by the charity for particular purposes. The cost of raising and administering such funds is charged against the specific fund. The purpose and use of each restricted fund is set out in the notes to the financial statements.

PURE LEAPFROG

A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

Income recognition

All income is included in the Statement of Financial Activities (SOFA) when the charity is legally entitled to the income after any performance conditions have been met, the amount can be measured reliably and it is probable that the income will be received.

If there are conditions attached to donations then income is deferred until those conditions are fully met or the fulfilment of those conditions is within the control of the charity and it is probable that they will be fulfilled.

No income is recognised when the charity acts as agent and purchases carbon credits for other companies. Any fee charged for the service is recognised as income.

The charity receives both corporate and individual donations. These are recognised once the amount has been received or entitlement confirmed. The income and expenditure for these donations will be classified as either restricted or unrestricted funds within the accounts dependent on the underlying conditions attached.

Expenditure recognition

Expenditure is recognised on an accruals basis and has been classified under headings that aggregate all costs related to the category. Expenditure is recognised when there is a legal obligation to make payments to third parties, it is probable that the settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. It can be categorised under the following headings:

- Expenditure on charitable activities includes all costs associated with the provision of services.

Support costs

Support costs are those that assist the work of the charity but do not directly represent charitable activities and include office costs, governance costs and administrative payroll costs. They are incurred directly in support of expenditure on the objects of the charity and include project management carried out at Headquarters.

The analysis of these costs is included in note 7.

Governance costs

Governance costs comprise all costs involving the public accountability of the charity and its compliance with regulation and good practice. These costs include costs related to the statutory audit.

PURE LEAPFROG

A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost (or deemed cost) or valuation less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a systematic basis over its expected useful life as follows:

Computer equipment	over 3 years
Fixtures and fittings	over 3 - 5 years
Energy generating assets	over 20 years

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the charity reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible fixed 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.

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.

Purchase of carbon credits

Carbon credits purchased on behalf of other companies are not accounted for where the charity acts as agent for these companies.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through income and expenditure, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting 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 assets original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in income and expenditure.

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

PURE LEAPFROG
A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in income and expenditure.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of operations from suppliers. Accounts 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

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 charity after deducting all of its liabilities.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the charity's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the charity has an obligation at the balance sheet date as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required in settlement and the amount can be reliably estimated.

PURE LEAPFROG

A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

Employee and retirement 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 group and the charity is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

Tax

The company is a registered charity and is recognised as such by HMRC for taxation purposes. As a result there is no liability to corporation tax on its charitable income.

Statement of cashflows

The financial statements do not include a statement of cashflows because the charity is considered a small charity and it is therefore exempt from the requirement to prepare such a statement under the charity SORP FRS102.

2. Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the charity'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.

PURE LEAPFROG
A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

3. Donations

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds 2023	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds 2022
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Individual donations	11,416	1,269	12,685	5,261	35,342	40,603
Donations under Gift Aid	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	-
Corporate donations	13,337	-	13,337	13,805	70,159	83,964
Carbon Offsetting Fees	47,079	-	47,079	43,165	-	43,165
Philanthropic grants	-	24,393	24,393	-	5,000	5,000
	74,832	25,662	100,494	62,231	110,501	172,732

4. Income from charitable activities

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds 2023	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds 2022
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Consultancy and events	71,856	80,361	152,217	90,790	219,849	310,639
Other income	8,670	-	8,670	2,995	-	2,995
	80,526	80,361	160,887	93,785	219,849	313,634

5. Income from investments

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds 2023	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds 2022
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bank interest	1	182	183	2	6	8
Loan interest	247	6	253	-	164	164
	248	188	436	2	170	172

PURE LEAPFROG
A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

6. Analysis of charitable activities

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total 2023	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total 2022
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Purchase of carbon credits	8,816	-	8,816	-	35,368	35,368
Other operating costs	15,400	720	16,120	7,986	23,100	31,086
Grants and related projects	1,808	-	1,808	21,380	75,000	96,380
Support costs (note 7)	10,037	2,615	12,652	15,592	20,162	35,754
Loan interest Big Society Capital	-	-	-	226	201	427
Staff Costs (note 10)	132,151	84,973	217,124	75,761	236,419	312,180
Governance costs (note 8)	22,817	2,619	25,436	15,254	780	16,034
	191,029	90,927	281,956	136,199	391,030	527,229

7. Analysis of support costs

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total 2023	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total 2022
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Office costs	2,405	913	3,318	2,406	3,846	6,252
IT and infrastructure	164	22	186	899	137	1,036
Membership and subscriptions	3,254	400	3,654	3,236	3,459	6,695
Accounting fees	856	-	856	714	-	714
Travel and subsistence	1,778	1,303	3,081	2,095	6,614	8,710
Bank charges	1,678	(23)	1,655	613	1,105	1,718
Loan Interest	1,073	-	1,073	310	-	310
Marketing/advertising	(4,504)	-	(4,504)	557	5,000	5,557
Depreciation	3,333	-	3,333	4,763	-	4,763
	10,037	2,615	12,652	15,592	20,162	35,754

PURE LEAPFROG
A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

8. Analysis of governance costs

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total 2023	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total 2022
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Current year audit fees	14,952	2,244	17,196	12,528	780	13,308
Prior year audit fees	5,874	-	5,874	-	-	-
Insurance costs	1,991	-	1,991	2,726	-	2,726
Professional fees	-	375	375	-	-	-
	<u>22,817</u>	<u>2,619</u>	<u>25,436</u>	<u>15,254</u>	<u>780</u>	<u>16,034</u>

9. Net (expenditure) / income for the year

This is stated after charging:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Depreciation	3,333	4,763
Auditor's remuneration		
- audit of the financial statements	17,196	13,308

10. Staff costs and emoluments

Total staff costs were as follows:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Wages and salaries – charitable activities	196,346	279,164
Social security costs	17,056	25,603
Pension costs	3,722	4,977
	<u>217,124</u>	<u>312,180</u>

Particulars of employees:

The average number of employees within the charity during the year, was 5 (2022 - 6).

The number of employees whose annual remuneration was £60,000 or more were;

	2023	2022
	Number	Number
£60,001 - £70,000	-	1
£70,001 - £80,000	1	1

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Trustees' and key management personnel remuneration and expenses

The trustees neither received nor waived any remuneration during the year (2022 - £nil).

The total compensation cost of key management personnel is £139,408 (2022 - £166,298) which includes employers' national insurance costs and pension contributions. The trustees considers key management personnel to comprise the Chief Executive Officer. No trustees are accruing pension benefits in the current or prior year.

During the year expenses reimbursed to trustees totalled £nil (2022 - £nil).

11. Tangible fixed assets

	Energy Generating Assets	Computer Equipment	Total
Cost or valuation	£	£	£
At 1 September 2022	49,999	4,978	54,977
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
At 31 August 2023	49,999	4,978	54,977
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 September 2022	12,293	4,978	17,271
Depreciation charge in the year	3,333	-	3,333
Disposals	-	-	-
At 31 August 2023	15,626	4,978	20,604
Carrying Amount			
At 31 August 2023	34,373	-	34,373
At 31 August 2022	37,706	-	37,706

As noted in the previous year, in 2018 the charity took in lieu of settlement of an outstanding loan, energy generating assets secured against that loan. The fair value of these, based on the net present value of the future income stream, is considered to be £123,934. The assets have not been valued to this amount, as income is not virtually certain because it is dependent on a number of variables. Under FRS102, unless the income is deemed to be virtually certain, the assets cannot be restated. However, the trustees believe that the valuation of this asset net of depreciation would result in £80,000 of unrestricted funds, which has not been included in these financial statements.

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12. Fixed asset investments

	2023	2022
	£	£
Shares in subsidiary company	1	1
Shares in joint ventures	100	100
	<u>101</u>	<u>101</u>

In 2018 the charity invested £100 in Leapfrog Launchpad Limited, a joint venture in which it has a 33% stake. At the year end this entity was yet to commence trading. On 30 June 2020, Pure Leapfrog Lilypad CIC was incorporated. Pure Leapfrog is the parent entity. The investment is being carried at £1 value.

13. Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade debtors	94,028	93,675
Gift Aid recoverable	1,348	1,348
Prepayments and accrued income	43,120	59,648
	<u>138,496</u>	<u>154,671</u>

14. Creditors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year		
Other loans (note 16)	10,000	10,000
Trade creditors	529	18,624
Taxation and social security	2,791	10,531
Other creditors	51,226	59,895
	<u>64,547</u>	<u>99,050</u>

15. Creditors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts falling due after more than one year		
Other loans (note 16)	27,500	37,500

16. Creditors – other loans

Creditors include loans which are due for repayment as follows:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts repayable:		
In one year or less	10,000	10,000
In more than one year but not more than two years	10,000	10,000
In more than two years but not more than five years	17,500	27,500
	<u>37,500</u>	<u>47,500</u>

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The Loan originating in 2022 is a COVID-19 Bounce Back loan of £50,000 repayable over 5 years with an interest rate of 2.5%.

17. Restricted income funds

	Balance at 1 September 2022	Income	Expenditure	Transfers	Balance at 31 August 2023
	£	£	£	£	£
2022/23					
British Airways Carbon Fund	131,303	-	-	-	131,303
Carbon credit purchase	-	1,274	(376)	(898)	-
Warrington Community Benefit Fund	43,078	182	-	-	43,260
REWIRE	-	-	(2,244)	2,244	-
Mersey Biochar	-	80,361	(67,470)	(13,061)	(171)
Decent Homes	-	24,394	(20,461)	(3,933)	-
Leapfrog Launchpad	-	-	(375)	375	-
	174,381	106,21	(90,926)	(15,273)	174,392

	Balance at 1 September 2021	Income	Expenditure	Transfers	Balance at 31 August 2022
	£	£	£	£	£
2021/22					
British Airways Carbon Fund	214,903	67,413	(75,000)	(76,013)	131,303
Carbon credit purchase	4,156	38,208	(37,195)	(5,169)	-
Warrington Community Benefit Fund	43,073	5	-	-	43,078
BASEE	-	(805)	-	805	-
5G NT	-	59,342	(58,859)	(483)	-
REWIRE	-	87,629	(162,249)	74,620	-
Mersey Biochar	9,418	73,564	(49,409)	(33,572)	-
Decent Homes	-	-	(262)	262	-
Leapfrog Lilypad CIC	-	-	(823)	823	-
Leapfrog Launchpad	2,034	5,000	(7,032)	(2)	-
Big Society Capital facility	7,355	164	(201)	(7,318)	-
	280,938	330,520	(391,030)	(46,047)	174,381

British Airways Carbon Fund

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The British Airways Carbon Fund represented donations received from British Airways customers through British Airways plc, which are to be used to reduce carbon emissions through community renewable energy and energy efficiency projects in the UK and internationally.

Carbon Credit Purchases

Money received and spent on carbon credits during the year to offset the carbon footprints of individuals, businesses and travellers.

Warrington Community Benefit Fund

This is a fund established to deliver environmental and social impact that was established from one time donations made by Pure Leapfrog, Warrington Borough Council, and Gridserve Ltd, during the development of two ground-mount solar farms near York and Hull, owned by Warrington Borough Council. The fund will be fully granted to worthy projects over time, with no expectation of additional funds replenishing it.

BASEE

Was an Energy Efficiency project for SMEs, funded by BEIS. Now being commercialised as "Greenway".

5G NT

Was a rural connectivity project in Orkney, funded by DCMS.

REWIRE

Was an Innovate UK funded project to develop designs for Smart Local Energy Systems.

Mersey Biochar

Is a BEIS funded project exploring the feasibility for a Biomass Greenhouse Gas Capture and sequestration plant, that also produces zero carbon heat and flexible dispatchable power.

Decent Homes

A new business model for Local Authorities to deploy to help retrofit homes of vulnerable people to be safer and more thermally efficient.

Leapfrog Lilypad

Was a Cheshire and Warrington LEP funded project to deploy flexible assets into settings in Warrington, exploring and designing optimisable portfolios of assets.

Leapfrog Launchpad

Funding from Joseph Rowntree, to develop new business models for community energy.

Big Society Capital Facility

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Big Society Capital provided Pure Leapfrog with a small loan facility which it could on-lend to community energy groups and charities. The facility was closed to new applications in 2017. Where loan payments were made in advance of schedule, they were held as restricted funds. The fund facility was repaid in June 2022.

18. Unrestricted income funds

	Balance at 1 September 2022	Income	Expenditure	Transfers	Balance at 31 August 2023
	£	£	£	£	£
2022/23					
General Funds	103,933	155,606	(191,029)	15,273	83,783
	Balance at 1 September 2021	Income	Expenditure	Transfers	Balance at 31 August 2022
	£	£	£	£	£
2021/22					
General Funds	38,067	156,018	(136,199)	46,047	103,933

19. Analysis of net assets between funds

	Investments	Tangible fixed assets	Net current assets	Long term liabilities	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
2022/23					
Restricted funds	-	-	174,393	-	174,393
General unrestricted funds	101	34,373	76,808	(27,500)	83,782
	101	34,373	251,201	(27,500)	258,175
	101	34,373	251,201	(27,500)	258,175
	Investments	Tangible fixed assets	Net current assets	Long term liabilities	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
2021/22					
Restricted funds	-	-	174,381	-	174,381
General unrestricted funds	101	37,706	103,626	(37,500)	103,933
	101	37,706	278,007	(37,500)	278,314

20. Company limited by guarantee

The company is limited by guarantee and there is therefore no share capital. Members' liability is limited to £1 per member. At 31 August 2023, there were 5 members.

21. Related party transactions

There were no related party transactions relating to trustees in 2023 or 2022.