

Your Name: Kai White

University Number: 2221114

Course: HND Electrical / Electronic
Engineering

Module Code: SGDM5021

Assignment Title: Business Resources

Date Submitted: 13 / 03 / 25

Task 1	2
Harries Automation Ltd Review	2
Task 2	4
AoA network diagram	4
Electronic Analysis	5
13 Resources	5
9 Resources	6
Task 3	8
Financial depreciation	8
Balance Sheet Impact	8
Profit and Loss Account Impact	8
Depreciation Method Selection and Calculations	8
Choice of Depreciation Method	8
Production Machinery	8
Delivery Vehicles	9
Depreciation Calculations for Three Years	9
Straight-Line Depreciation (Machinery - 19%)	9
Accelerated Depreciation (Vehicles - 23%)	9
Comparison of Table 1	10
Comparison of Production Costs	10
Plant Depreciation	10
Production Labour	10
Materials	10
Overall Efficiency	10
Implications for Investors	11
Conclusion	11
Task 4	12
Depreciation	12
Contribution	13
Break Even and Profit Difference	15
The table above shows External values of the Machine shop.	15
The table above shows Internal values of the Machine shop.	16
Total Profit	18
References	19

Task 1

Harries Automation Ltd Review

This review will look at Harris Automation Ltd which is based in Llanelli, Wales. They design low voltage (LV) panels boards to control electricity in buildings, factories and other sites. The demand for these LV panel boards is increasing because of the world trying to change into a safer and more energy efficient environment. Harris Automation Ltd are in a very competitive market so they will have to adapt to compete against their competitors.

There are many challenges affecting the company like one being energy costs because of the prices rising globally and the supply issues. The company relies heavily on energy to stay running and keep work moving (Gov.uk, 2025). A solution to resolving this issue would be to implement renewable energy like solar panels to reduce energy consumption (Renewable Energy Association, 2025). Transport costs would be another challenge they would have to face because of the increase in fuel prices and supply chain issues when transporting products. To resolve this they could start resourcing materials locally instead of globally if possible. A factory closure is another risk because many companies are closing due to financial issues, which would slow the supply of materials and drive up costs. A bonus from this is skilled workers will be jobless and could get recruited by Harris Automation this would enhance their workforce and also if factories are closing down it would benefit them because there is less competition.

On a micro level, production is rising costs due to energy, transport and material price increases (Gov.uk, 2025). Customers may look elsewhere for cheaper products that would affect the company's sales. So gaining skilled workers from the closed factories would stop this and bring new views/skills to the workplace. On a macro level, customers and the company are having to pay more for their goods because of inflation. A solution to this for the company could be a grant from the government because they have regulations for electrical safety and energy efficiency but this could also add compliance costs (UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, 2025). Supply chains are sometimes unreliable so delays could slow production and raise costs because of the lack of materials.

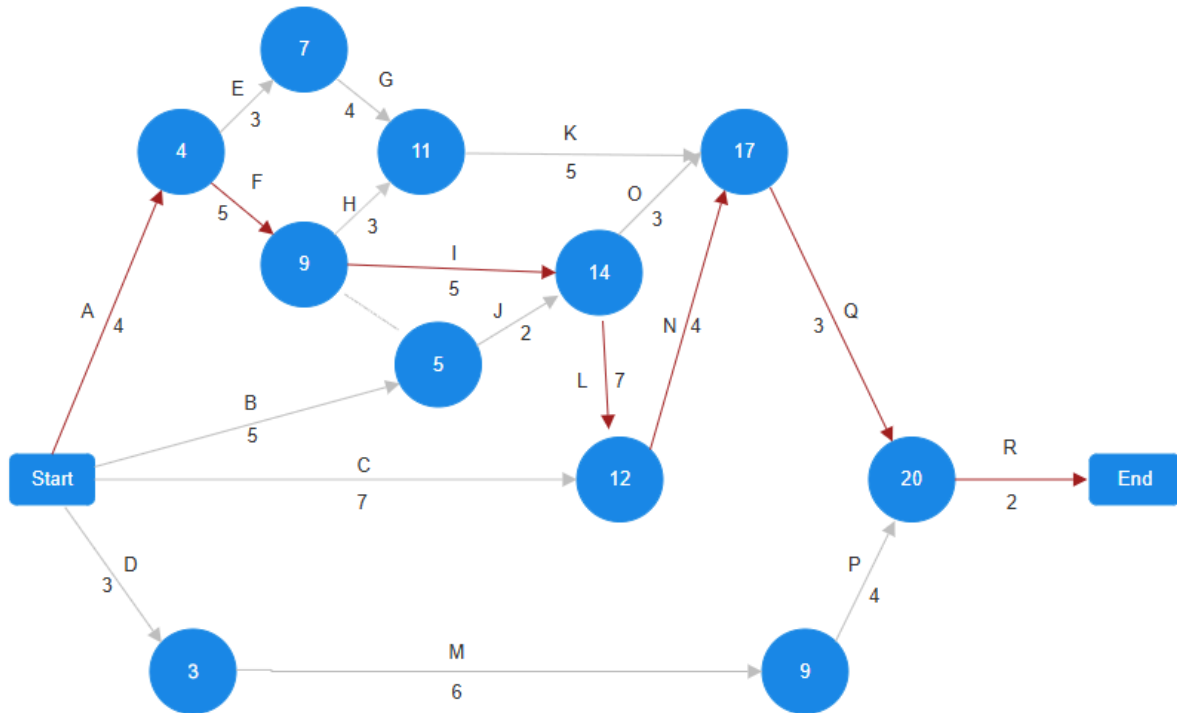
There are many ways that Harris automation could look to grow as a business, one being the renewable energy market which would benefit them from the grants from the government. Collaborations would be another one partnering with other companies and researching innovations and this could lead to new ideas to better their products and could lead into increased sales, this should help them stay competitive. For sustainability, solar and wind power would be a good place for them to invest into renewable energy that can lower operational costs and reduce their carbon footprint (Renewable Energy Association, 2025). Improving their supply chain so buying from local suppliers to shorten delays and costs. Additionally, giving the workforce regular training courses to keep them updated with changes and also improving their knowledge on building the panels. This will stop bad habits from happening and ensure that the workforce is safe. Next, would be adopting lean manufacturing techniques to streamline production and reduce waste (Institute for Manufacturing, 2025).

Strategies for long term success, would be efficiency and making the most of AI technologies. So AI could be implemented into repetitive tasks to save labour time and all products would end up identical. Also each customer of Harris Automation would like something different so making sure what they want is crucial, so customer support would be beneficial for any questions, updates or changes. So keeping up to date with the current markets should show you what customers are looking for. So, modernising their LV panels may attract more customers and use modern energy technology. Ensuring that the employees are paid competitive salaries and career opportunities, this would boost their mood, making them feel more valued and increasing production rate and loyalty (UK Trade & Investment, 2025). This will create a more supportive work environment for all employees that is essential.

For Harris Automation Ltd, investing into research and development would lead into new and updated product designs that meet the industry standards. Collaborating with universities or industry experts would be valuable information (Institute for Manufacturing, 2025). Also Harris Automation could improve on their online advertising by increasing their online presence and social status online. Digital strategies like online ads can attract many customers. Attending courses and events will help showcase products and connect with potential clients. Making sure that the brand credibility stays strong is essential; this can be achieved by good communication, excellent quality products and products arriving on (timePeck, A, 2024) .

Task 2

AoA network diagram



From the network diagram above the critical path is shown by the red arrows. And the numbers inside the nodes represent the total duration and the dotted line represents a dummy line.

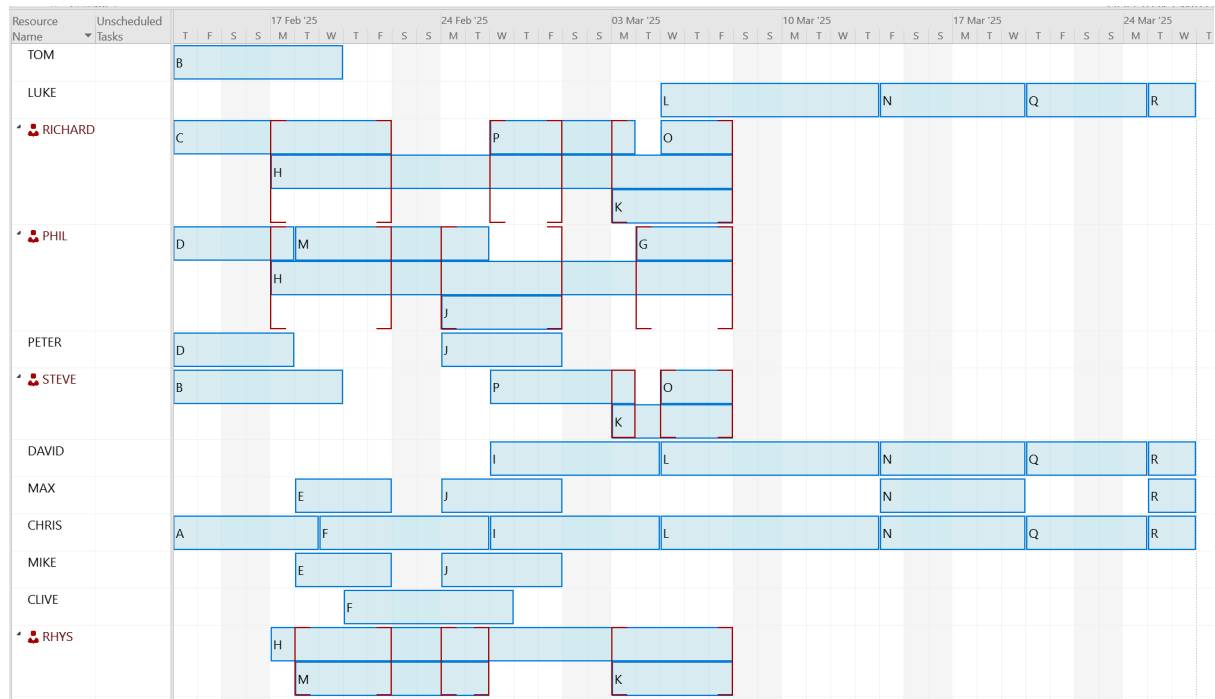
Electronic Analysis

13 Resources

Using 13 resources to start with the plan, this will ensure that the plan will get set up easier with room to spread the tasks around the resources.

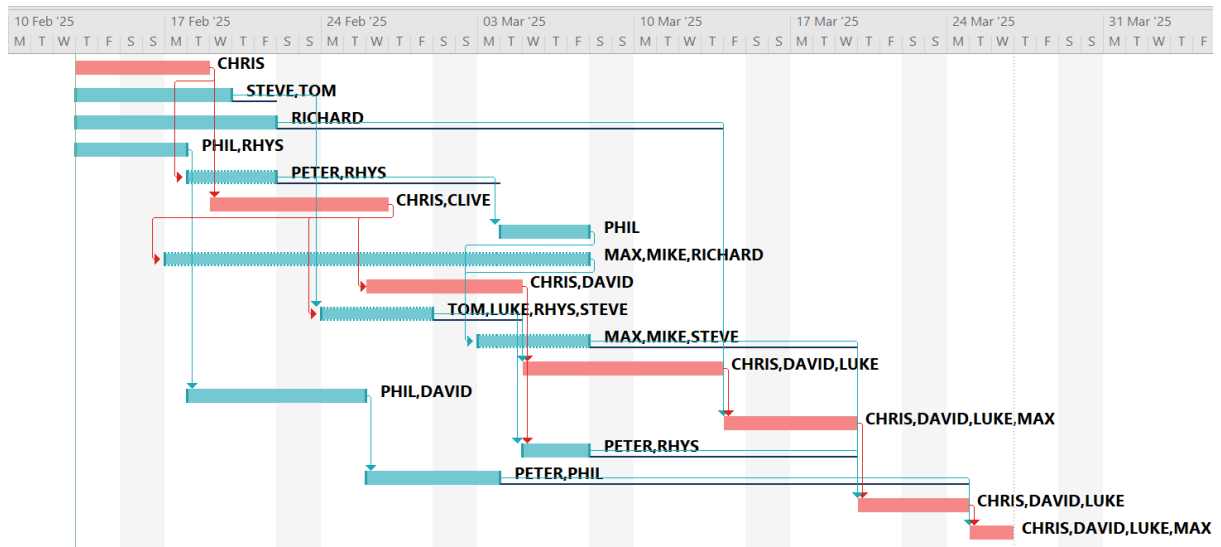
Task Name	Duration	Start	Finish	Predecessors	Early Start	Early Finish	Late Start	Late Finish	Critical	Finish Slack	Resource Names	Persons required
A	4 days	Thu 13/02/25	Tue 18/02/25		Thu 13/02/25	Tue 18/02/25	Thu 13/02/25	Wed 19/02/25	Yes	0 days	CHRIS	1
B	5 days	Thu 13/02/25	Wed 19/02/25		Thu 13/02/25	Wed 19/02/25	Wed 19/02/25	Wed 26/02/25	No	4 days	STEVE,TOM	2
C	7 days	Thu 13/02/25	Fri 21/02/25		Thu 13/02/25	Fri 21/02/25	Wed 05/03/25	Fri 14/03/25	No	14 days	RICHARD	1
D	3 days	Thu 13/02/25	Mon 17/02/25		Thu 13/02/25	Mon 17/02/25	Thu 06/03/25	Tue 11/03/25	No	15 days	PHIL,RHYS	2
E	4 days	Tue 18/02/25	Fri 21/02/25	1	Tue 18/02/25	Fri 21/02/25	Mon 03/03/25	Fri 07/03/25	No	9 days	PETER,RHYS	2
F	6 days	Wed 19/02/25	Wed 26/02/25	1	Wed 19/02/25	Wed 26/02/25	Wed 19/02/25	Wed 26/02/25	Yes	0 days	CHRIS,CLIVE	2
G	4 days	Tue 04/03/25	Fri 07/03/25	5	Tue 04/03/25	Fri 07/03/25	Fri 07/03/25	Thu 13/03/25	No	3 days	PHIL	1
H	15 days	Mon 17/02/25	Fri 07/03/25	6	Mon 17/02/25	Fri 07/03/25	Thu 20/02/25	Thu 13/03/25	No	3 days	MAX,MIKE,RICHARD	3
I	5 days	Wed 26/02/25	Tue 04/03/25	6	Wed 26/02/25	Tue 04/03/25	Wed 26/02/25	Wed 05/03/25	Yes	0 days	CHRIS,DAVID	2
J	5 days	Mon 24/02/25	Fri 28/02/25	2,6	Mon 24/02/25	Fri 28/02/25	Wed 26/02/25	Wed 05/03/25	No	2 days	TOM,LUKE,RHYS,STEVE	4
K	5 days	Mon 03/03/25	Fri 07/03/25	7,8	Mon 03/03/25	Fri 07/03/25	Thu 13/03/25	Thu 20/03/25	No	8 days	MAX,MIKE,STEVE	3
L	7 days	Wed 05/03/25	Thu 13/03/25	9,10	Wed 05/03/25	Thu 13/03/25	Wed 05/03/25	Fri 14/03/25	Yes	0 days	CHRIS,DAVID,LUKE	3
M	6 days	Tue 18/02/25	Tue 25/02/25	4	Tue 18/02/25	Tue 25/02/25	Tue 11/03/25	Wed 19/03/25	No	15 days	PHIL,DAVID	2
N	4 days	Fri 14/03/25	Wed 19/03/25	3,12	Fri 14/03/25	Wed 19/03/25	Fri 14/03/25	Thu 20/03/25	Yes	0 days	CHRIS,DAVID,LUKE,M/	4
O	3 days	Wed 05/03/25	Fri 07/03/25	9,10	Wed 05/03/25	Fri 07/03/25	Mon 17/03/25	Thu 20/03/25	No	8 days	PETER,RHYS	2
P	4 days	Wed 26/02/25	Mon 03/03/25	13	Wed 26/02/25	Mon 03/03/25	Wed 19/03/25	Tue 25/03/25	No	15 days	PETER,PHIL	2
Q	3 days	Thu 20/03/25	Mon 24/03/25	11,14,15	Thu 20/03/25	Mon 24/03/25	Thu 20/03/25	Tue 25/03/25	Yes	0 days	CHRIS,DAVID,LUKE	3
R	2 days	Tue 25/03/25	Wed 26/03/25	16,17	Tue 25/03/25	Wed 26/03/25	Tue 25/03/25	Wed 26/03/25	Yes	0 days	CHRIS,DAVID,LUKE,M/	4

This table shows all the content including Task Name, Start, Finish, Predecessors, Early Start/Finish, Late Start/Finish, Critical, Finish Slack, Persons Required and Resources Names.

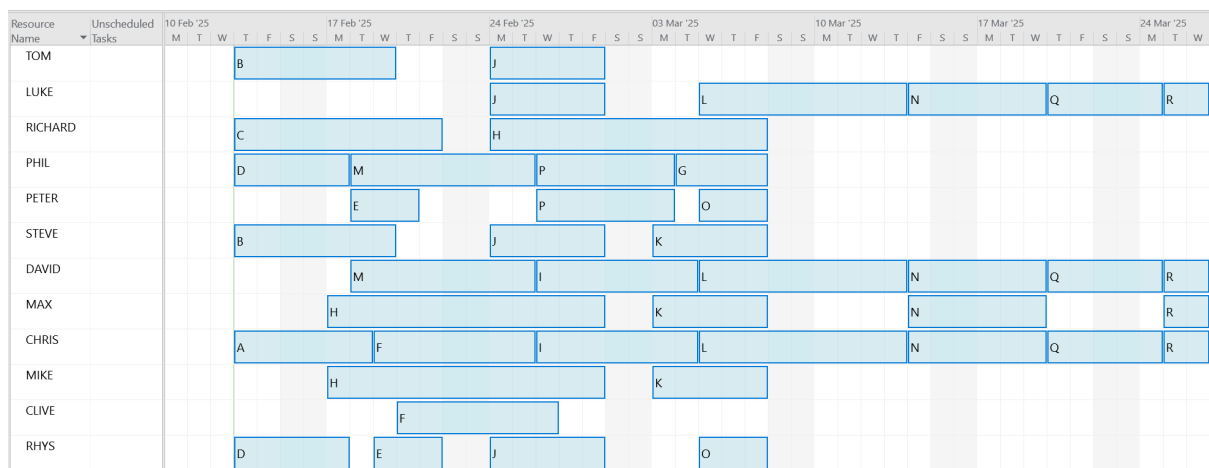


Using team planner it is visible that there are a few overlaps, to solve this rearranging the

tasks will need to be done considering the critical path, making sure it doesn't change.



This gantt chart shows the order of tasks that need to be completed with the persons that are working on it. Also the lines show slack on the resources this means that they have room to move around.



Using the team planner, all overlaps have been resolved and all tasks can be completed.

	Start	Finish
Current	Thu 13/02/25	Wed 26/03/25

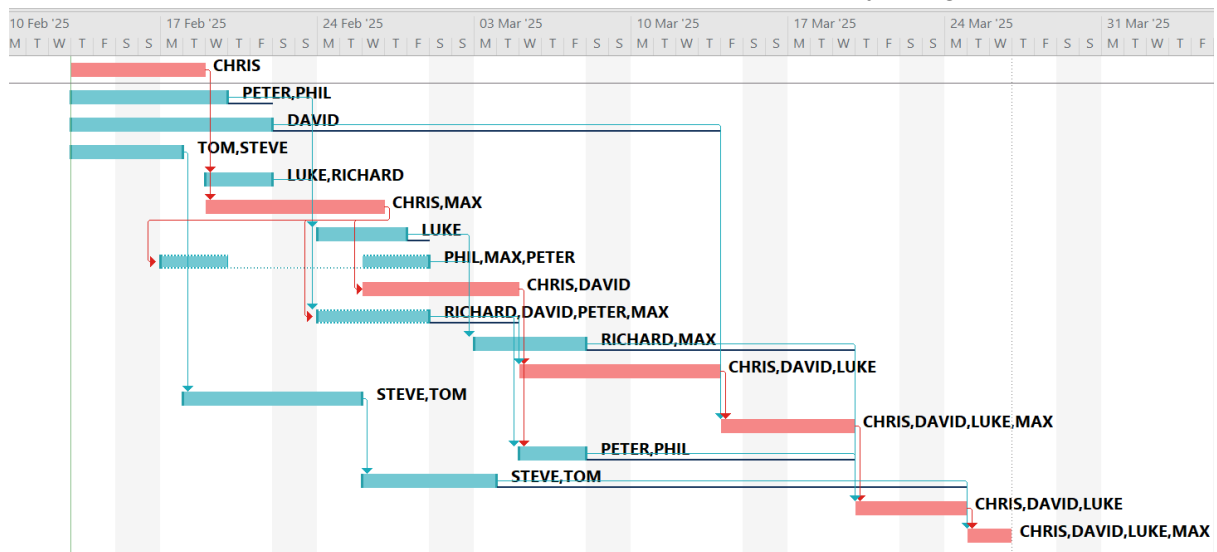
This table shows the duration until completed

9 Resources

A reduction of resources has been made to see how efficiently the tasks can be successfully completed. This could lead to making the duration of the completion longer.

	Task Name	Duration	Start	Finish	Predecessors	Early Start	Early Finish	Late Start	Late Finish	Critical	Finish Slack	Resource Names	Persons required
1	A	4 days	Thu 13/02/25	Tue 18/02/25		Thu 13/02/25	Tue 18/02/25	Thu 13/02/25	Wed 19/02/25	Yes	0 days	CHRIS	1
2	B	5 days	Thu 13/02/25	Wed 19/02/25		Thu 13/02/25	Wed 19/02/25	Wed 19/02/25	Wed 26/02/25	No	4 days	PETER,PHIL	2
3	C	7 days	Thu 13/02/25	Fri 21/02/25		Thu 13/02/25	Fri 21/02/25	Wed 05/03/25	Fri 14/03/25	No	14 days	DAVID	1
4	D	3 days	Thu 13/02/25	Mon 17/02/25		Thu 13/02/25	Mon 17/02/25	Thu 06/03/25	Tue 11/03/25	No	15 days	TOM,STEVE	2
5	E	3 days	Wed 19/02/25	Fri 21/02/25	1	Wed 19/02/25	Fri 21/02/25	Tue 04/03/25	Fri 07/03/25	No	9 days	LUKE,RICHARD	2
6	F	6 days	Wed 19/02/25	Wed 26/02/25	1	Wed 19/02/25	Wed 26/02/25	Wed 19/02/25	Wed 26/02/25	Yes	0 days	CHRIS,MAX	2
7	G	4 days	Mon 24/02/25	Thu 27/02/25	5	Mon 24/02/25	Thu 27/02/25	Fri 07/03/25	Thu 13/03/25	No	9 days	LUKE	1
8	H	6 days	Mon 17/02/25	Fri 28/02/25	6	Mon 17/02/25	Fri 28/02/25	Thu 27/02/25	Thu 13/03/25	No	8 days	PHIL,MAX,PETER	3
9	I	5 days	Wed 26/02/25	Tue 04/03/25	6	Wed 26/02/25	Tue 04/03/25	Wed 26/02/25	Wed 05/03/25	Yes	0 days	CHRIS,DAVID	2
10	J	5 days	Mon 24/02/25	Fri 28/02/25	2,6	Mon 24/02/25	Fri 28/02/25	Wed 26/02/25	Wed 05/03/25	No	2 days	RICHARD,DAVID,PETE	4
11	K	5 days	Mon 03/03/25	Fri 07/03/25	7,8	Mon 03/03/25	Fri 07/03/25	Thu 13/03/25	Thu 20/03/25	No	8 days	RICHARD,MAX	3
12	L	7 days	Wed 05/03/25	Thu 13/03/25	9,10	Wed 05/03/25	Thu 13/03/25	Wed 05/03/25	Fri 14/03/25	Yes	0 days	CHRIS,DAVID,LUKE	3
13	M	6 days	Tue 18/02/25	Tue 25/02/25	4	Tue 18/02/25	Tue 25/02/25	Tue 11/03/25	Wed 19/03/25	No	15 days	STEVE,TOM	2
14	N	4 days	Fri 14/03/25	Wed 19/03/25	3,12	Fri 14/03/25	Wed 19/03/25	Fri 14/03/25	Thu 20/03/25	Yes	0 days	CHRIS,DAVID,LUKE,M	4
15	O	3 days	Wed 05/03/25	Fri 07/03/25	9,10	Wed 05/03/25	Fri 07/03/25	Mon 17/03/25	Thu 20/03/25	No	8 days	PETER,PHIL	2
16	P	4 days	Wed 26/02/25	Mon 03/03/25	13	Wed 26/02/25	Mon 03/03/25	Wed 19/03/25	Tue 25/03/25	No	15 days	STEVE,TOM	2
17	Q	3 days	Thu 20/03/25	Mon 24/03/25	11,14,15	Thu 20/03/25	Mon 24/03/25	Thu 20/03/25	Tue 25/03/25	Yes	0 days	CHRIS,DAVID,LUKE	3
18	R	2 days	Tue 25/03/25	Wed 26/03/25	16,17	Tue 25/03/25	Wed 26/03/25	Tue 25/03/25	Wed 26/03/25	Yes	0 days	CHRIS,DAVID,LUKE,M	4

This table shows the new 'resources names' as it is adapted to only using 9 resources.



This gantt chart shows the 9 resources completing their designated tasks in the time frame.

Resource Name	Unscheduled Tasks	17 Feb '25	24 Feb '25	03 Mar '25	10 Mar '25	17 Mar '25	24 Mar '25
TOM	D	M	P				
LUKE	E	G	L	N	Q	R	
RICHARD	E	J	K				
PHIL	B	H	O				
PETER	B	J	H	O			
STEVE	D	M	P				
DAVID	C	J	I	L	N	Q	R
MAX	H	F	J	K	N		R
CHRIS	A	F	I	L	N	Q	R
MIKE							
CLIVE							
RHYS							

Team planner was used to make sure there is no overlapping and everything is completed in the time frame. This shows how the resources have been reduced to 9 from 13 and still within the time scale showing how this way would be a lot more efficient as there are 4 less resources.

	Start	Finish
Current	Thu 13/02/25	Wed 26/03/25

This table shows the time frame it took for the 9 resources to complete all the tasks.

Task 3

Financial depreciation

When a business gradually reduces the value of a fixed asset over time it's known as financial depreciation. This happens because assets as they are used, aged and more modern competitors come out. Businesses use depreciation to spread the cost of an asset over its useful life, this helps match the cost of the asset with the money it helps the business earn. For example, if a company buys a product it will lose value every year as it gets older. Instead of recording the full cost of the product in one year, the business spreads it out. This makes financial records more accurate and helps plan for future costs. (Investopedia, 2024).

Balance Sheet Impact

The balance sheet is affected by depreciation by lowering the value of fixed assets each year. Whenever the company buys a product it is recorded at the price it was purchased at. Depreciation will affect that product more and more the longer it is kept. This shows how much the product is worth as it gets older (AccountingTools, 2024).

Profit and Loss Account Impact

Depreciation is recorded as an expense in the profit and loss account because of this it lowers the company's taxable income meaning less tax has to be paid. Meanwhile, depreciation does not affect cash flow because of it being a non-cash expense. This means the company does not spend money when recording depreciation (Corporate Finance Institute, 2024).

Depreciation Method Selection and Calculations

Straight-line depreciation: 19% of the asset's original value is deducted every year.

Accelerated depreciation: 23% of the remaining book value is deducted each year, meaning higher depreciation in the early years and lower amounts later.

Choice of Depreciation Method

Production Machinery

For production machinery I would use straight-line depreciation because when using machinery it's used at a steady and predictable rate. Using this method means that depreciation costs remain stable every year, making financial planning easier for the company (Investopedia, 2024).

Delivery Vehicles

I recommend using an accelerated depreciation method because vehicles lose value quickly and especially the first years after purchase. Because they are used day to day there is a lot of wear and tear. This method would allow for larger depreciation charges in earlier years, this will show a better reflection of how quick the vehicle loses value.

By selecting the correct depreciation method for each type of asset, the company can manage its financial planning more effectively. This would ensure successful reports that accurately reflect asset values and help in tax planning.

Depreciation Calculations for Three Years

Straight-Line Depreciation (Machinery - 19%)

Annual depreciation = £190,000 × 19% = £36,100

Year	Depreciation (£)	Net Value (£)
1	36,100	153,900
2	36,100	117,800
3	36,100	81,700

Accelerated Depreciation (Vehicles - 23%)

Year	Depreciation (£)	Net Value (£)
1	$190,000 \times 23\% = 43,700$	146,300
2	$146,300 \times 23\% = 33,649$	112,651
3	$112,651 \times 23\% = 25,910$	86,741

Comparison of Table 1

Table 1

Cost of production		
	Company A	Company B
Sales Revenue	£3,000,000	£3,000,000
Less cost of sales		
Plant depreciation	£700,000	£450,000
Production labour	£650,000	£850,000
Materials	£650,000	£700,000
Gross Profit	£1,000,000	£1,000,000

Comparison of Production Costs

Both companies have the same sales revenue (£3,000,000) and gross profit (£1,000,000). Total production cost for both companies is £2,000,000, including plant depreciation, production labour, and materials.

Plant Depreciation

Company A has \$700,000 which is a lot more than Company B at £450,000. Company A has depreciation which means that they have more capital investment in plant or older equipment. Which means that because of the lower depreciation of Company B it shows they either have more modern equipment or less capital investment.

Production Labour

Company A has £650,000 whereas Company B has £850,000. This shows that Company A spends £200,00 less on labour costs, which means they either have good automation or a more efficient workforce.

Materials

Comparing Company A (£650,000) to Company B (£700,000) there is not much difference but it still adds up (£50,000). This means that Company A manages their materials more efficiently this could be through having better suppliers or the usage of their materials. From this it shows Company B might pay a higher charge for their materials and they might be wasting materials more often than Company A.

Overall Efficiency

From the table it's visible that Company A is more efficient in cost control with the lower cost for labour and materials. On the other hand, Company B has higher costs in labour and materials showing inefficiency.

Implications for Investors

Company A is more efficient with cost and this will benefit them long-term for growth but what lets them down is the plant depreciation, this would lead them into having to invest into some newer equipment. Company B needs to focus on improving their labour and material costs. If this is resolved they would be able to start their growth if they start reducing their costs and get better deals.

Conclusion

To conclude all the data, Company A shows more operation efficiency, making them a better short term investment. But Company B has things to work on like their cost control to catch the eye of the investors.

Task 4

Table 2

Annual cost information	
Marginal costs:	
Direct labour	£355 000
Direct materials	£760 000
Variable overheads (power)	£52 000
Fixed overheads:	
Rent/rates	£88 000
Administration	£75 000

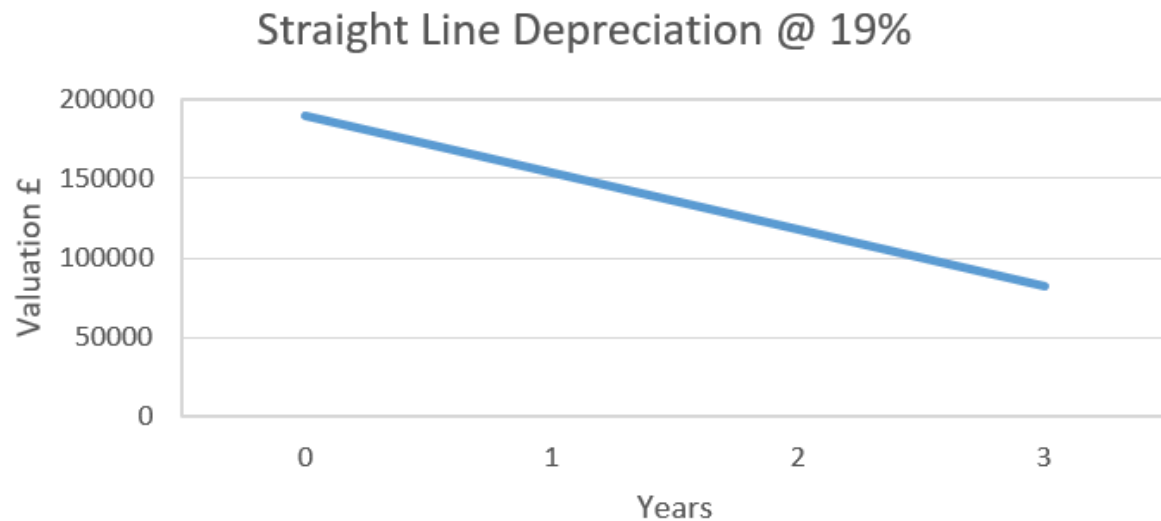
Table 2 shows the annual cost information for the Machine shop.

Depreciation

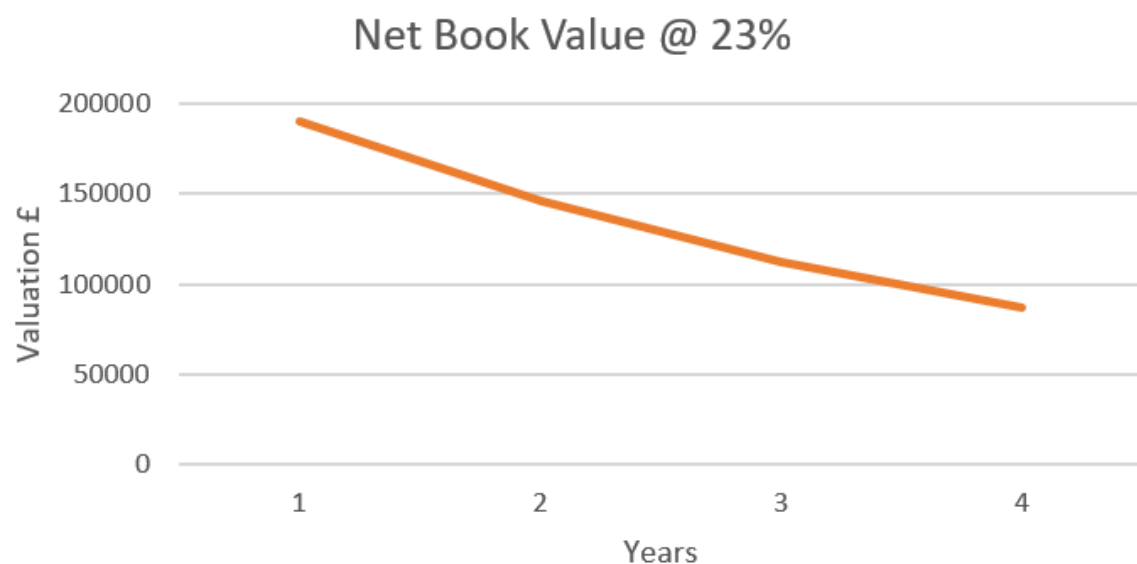
Straight Line Depreciation @ 19%		
Year	Residual Value	Depreciation @ 19%
0	190000	36100
1	153900	36000
2	117900	36000
3	81900	36100

Net Book Value @ 23%		
Year	Residual Value	Depreciation @ 23%
0	190000	43700
1	146300	33649
2	112651	25910
3	86741.27	19950

Both these tables show the Machine's shop Straight Line Depreciation and Net Book Value.



The Straight Line Depreciation graph shows the depreciation for the next 4 years. The graph shows a decrease in value.



The Net Book Value graph shows the net book value for the next 4 years. The graph shows a decrease in value.

Contribution

Contribution Ratio	
Unit Cost	145
Variable Cost	116.7

Contribution Ratio = $\text{Unit Cost} - \text{Variable Cost} / \text{Unit Cost} = 19.5\%$

Volumes	
Units	Sales
5000	-21500
7000	35100
9000	91700

Contribution Sales = No of Units x Unit Price x Contribution Ratio - Fixed Costs

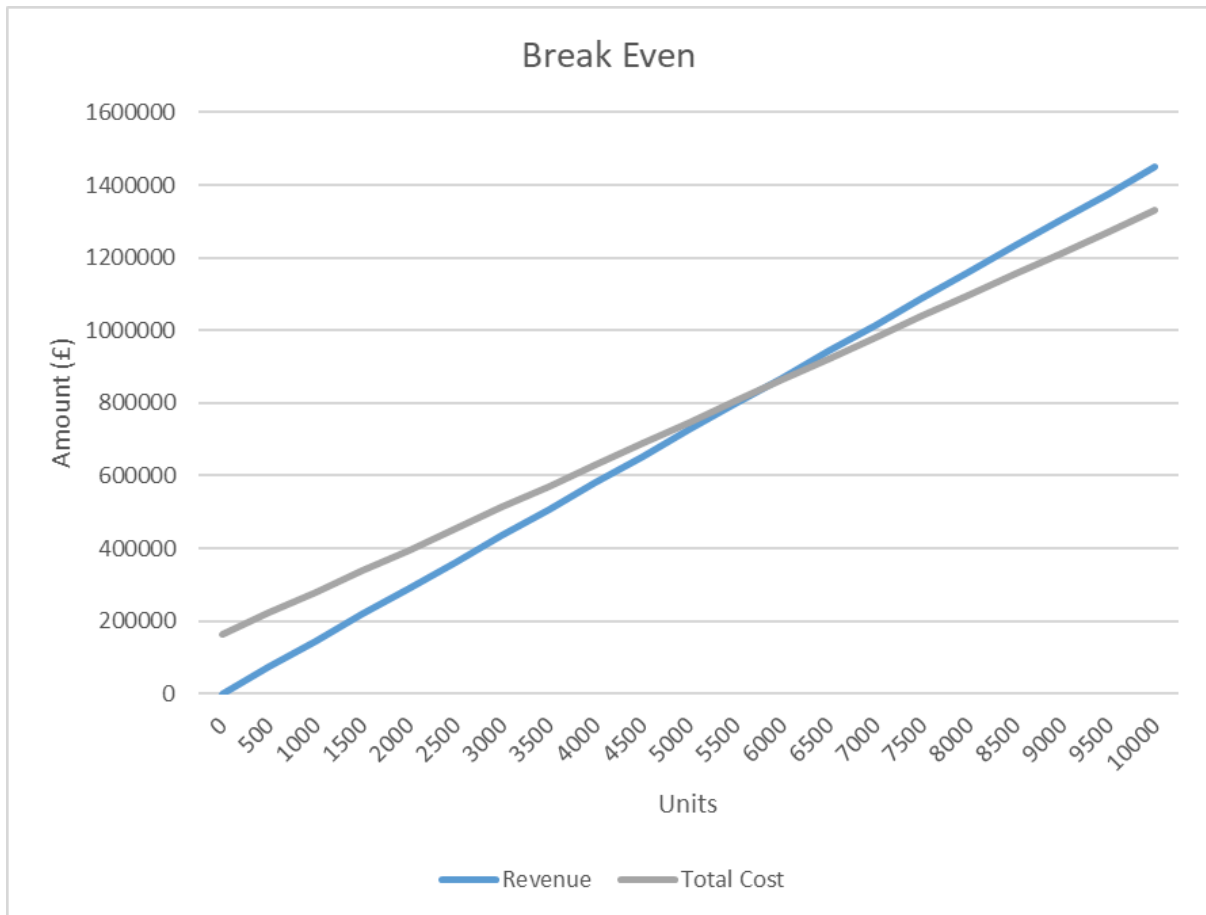
Break Even and Profit Difference

External							
Units	Revenue	Fixed Costs	Unit cost	Variable Cost	Total Cost	Profit	Break Even
0	0	0	145	135	0	0	0
500	72500	0	145	135	67500	5000	0
1000	145000	0	145	135	135000	10000	0
1500	217500	0	145	135	202500	15000	0
2000	290000	0	145	135	270000	20000	0
2500	362500	0	145	135	337500	25000	0
3000	435000	0	145	135	405000	30000	0
3500	507500	0	145	135	472500	35000	0
4000	580000	0	145	135	540000	40000	0
4500	652500	0	145	135	607500	45000	0
5000	725000	0	145	135	675000	50000	0
5500	797500	0	145	135	742500	55000	0
6000	870000	0	145	135	810000	60000	0
6500	942500	0	145	135	877500	65000	0
7000	1015000	0	145	135	945000	70000	0
7500	1087500	0	145	135	1012500	75000	0
8000	1160000	0	145	135	1080000	80000	0
8500	1232500	0	145	135	1147500	85000	0
9000	1305000	0	145	135	1215000	90000	0
9500	1377500	0	145	135	1282500	95000	0
10000	1450000	0	145	135	1350000	100000	0

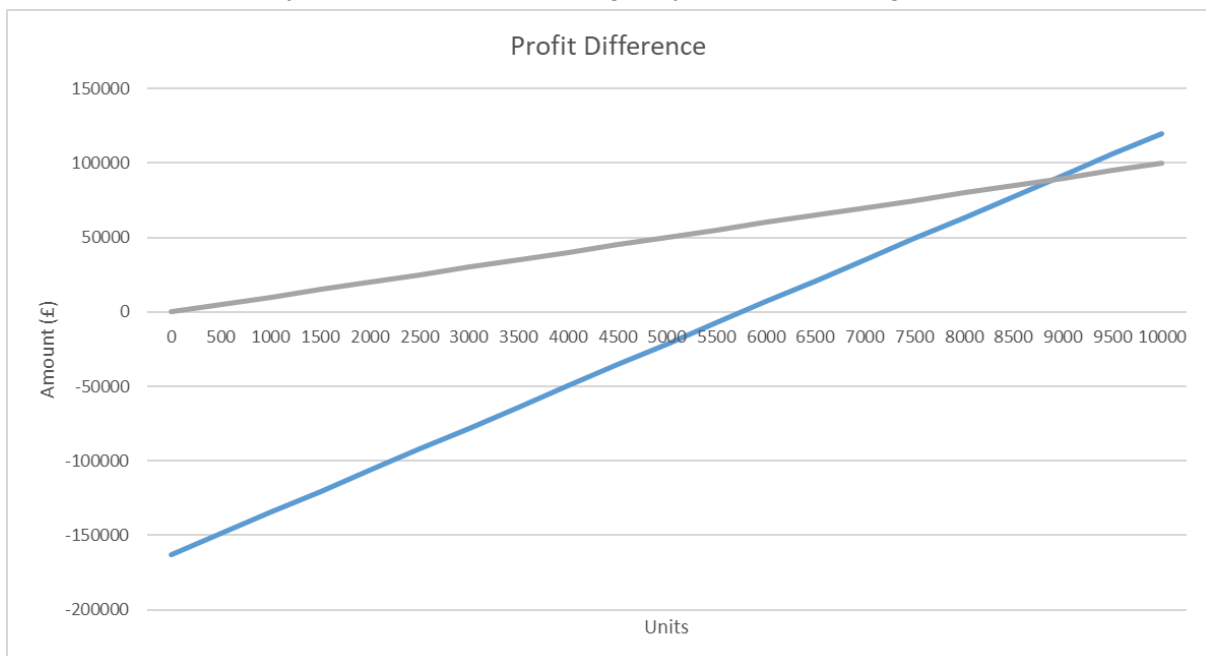
The table above shows External values of the Machine shop.

Break Even Chart							
Internal							
Units	Revenue	Fixed Costs	Unit cost	Variable Cost	Total Cost	Profit	Break Even
0	0	163000	145	116.7	163000	-163000	5760
500	72500	163000	145	116.7	221350	-148850	5760
1000	145000	163000	145	116.7	279700	-134700	5760
1500	217500	163000	145	116.7	338050	-120550	5760
2000	290000	163000	145	116.7	396400	-106400	5760
2500	362500	163000	145	116.7	454750	-92250	5760
3000	435000	163000	145	116.7	513100	-78100	5760
3500	507500	163000	145	116.7	571450	-63950	5760
4000	580000	163000	145	116.7	629800	-49800	5760
4500	652500	163000	145	116.7	688150	-35650	5760
5000	725000	163000	145	116.7	746500	-21500	5760
5500	797500	163000	145	116.7	804850	-7350	5760
6000	870000	163000	145	116.7	863200	6800	5760
6500	942500	163000	145	116.7	921550	20950	5760
7000	1015000	163000	145	116.7	979900	35100	5760
7500	1087500	163000	145	116.7	1038250	49250	5760
8000	1160000	163000	145	116.7	1096600	63400	5760
8500	1232500	163000	145	116.7	1154950	77550	5760
9000	1305000	163000	145	116.7	1213300	91700	5760
9500	1377500	163000	145	116.7	1271650	105850	5760
10000	1450000	163000	145	116.7	1330000	120000	5760

The table above shows Internal values of the Machine shop.



From the Internal table this graph was made and it shows after around 5500 units have been produced the company will break even meaning they will start making profit.



The Profit Difference graph shows the difference between the Internal and External Profit.

From the two comparisons it shows over the long-term that after 9000 units have been produced it would be more profitable to work internally, as from 10000 units it is visible that

Internal has a +£20000 difference to External. From the Profit Difference graph it shows how fast Internal rises in profit compared to External. But for short term success up to 9000 units, External would be beneficial for profit. As a business they want to be open for long-term working. Internal would be the best option and gain the most cash flow.

Total Profit

	Number of Years	Profit per yr	Profit
Internal	5	120000	600000
External	5	100000	500000
Difference			100000

The Total Profit table shows the difference in both External and Internal in 5 years. And in the 5 years working internally would mean that the company would make an extra £100,000. This is evidence that shows that working Internal will benefit their company a massive amount long term.

References

AccountingTools (2024). *Depreciation Methods Explained*. Available at: <https://www.accountingtools.com/articles/depreciation-methods> [Accessed 21 February 2025].

Corporate Finance Institute (2024). *Depreciation in Accounting*. Available at: <https://corporatefinanceinstitute.com/resources/accounting/depreciation> [Accessed 21 February 2025].

Investopedia (2024). *How Depreciation Works in Accounting*. Available at: <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/d/depreciation.asp> [Accessed 21 February 2025].

Gov.uk (2025). *Energy efficiency and renewable energy grants*. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/energy-efficiency-renewable-grants> [Accessed 21 February 2025].

UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) (2025). *Rising energy costs and manufacturing challenges*. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-business-energy-and-industrial-strategy> [Accessed 21 February 2025].

UK Trade & Investment (2025). *Opportunities in renewable energy and sustainable manufacturing*. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/uk-trade-investment> [Accessed 21 February 2025].

Institute for Manufacturing (2025). *Supply chain and lean manufacturing in the UK*. Available at: <https://www.ifm.eng.cam.ac.uk/> [Accessed 21 February 2025].

Renewable Energy Association (REA) (2025). *Renewable energy in the UK: Challenges and opportunities*. Available at: <https://www.r-e-a.net/> [Accessed 21 February 2025].

Peck, A. (2024). *How to Boost Company Credibility*. [online] @clutch_co. Available at: <https://clutch.co/resources/company-credibility> [Accessed 25 Feb. 2025].