Company Registration No. 06993060 (England and Wales)

GNERGY LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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GNERGY LIMITED

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GNERGY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2018 £	2017 as restated £	2017 as restated £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		5,776		7,989
Current assets					
Debtors	4	3,470,803		3,357,278	
Cash at bank and in hand		285,384		70,423	
		3,756,187		3,427,701	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(2,863,099)		(3,722,388)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			893,088		(294,687)
Total assets less current liabilities			898,864		(286,698)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(2,892,268)		(1,813,152)
Net liabilities			(1,993,404)		(2,099,850)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			(1,993,405)		(2,099,851)
Total equity			(1,993,404)		(2,099,850)

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

GNERGY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 25 July 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr T D Dewan
Director

Company Registration No. 06993060

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Gnergy Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 119 Wren Way, FARNBOROUGH, GU14 8TA.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The company is dependent on the support of the holding company, Gnergy Holdings Limited. At the year end funds of £2,892,268 had been provided.

On the basis of continued support the directors consider it appropriate to prepare these financial statements on a going concern basis.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods net of VAT.

Revenue arises from the supply of gas and electricity and related services as these costs are incurred; amounts are derived from the provision of goods and services that fall within the ordinary activities of the company.

For energy supply, turnover is recognised on the basis of electricity and gas supplied during the period. For those customers awaiting a bill an estimate is made of the sales value of units and terms supplied between the last bill period date and the year- end date. Any unbilled amounts are included in trade debtors to the extent they are considered recoverable.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% Straight line

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

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

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

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

1.8 Equity instruments

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

1.9 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.10 Retirement benefits

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

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 21 (2017 - 19).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2017	28,658
Additions	1,391
At 31 March 2018	30,049
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2017	20,668
Depreciation charged in the year	3,605
At 31 March 2018	24,273
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2018	5,776
At 31 March 2017	7,989

4 Debtors

	2018	2017
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	2,673,171	1,884,250
Other debtors	797,632	1,473,028
	3,470,803	3,357,278

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	1,426,771	1,993,421
Other taxation and social security	9,622	6,213
Other creditors	1,426,706	1,722,754
	2,863,099	3,722,388

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Other creditors	2,892,268	1,813,152

7 Called up share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1 Ordinary of £1 each	1	1
	1	1

8 Prior period adjustment

Changes to the balance sheet

	At 31 March 2017				
	As previously reported	Adjustment at 1 Apr 2016	Adjustment at 31 Mar 2017	Adjustment	As restated
	£	£	£	£	£
Creditors due within one year					
Other creditors	(3,679,994)	(194,032)	157,851	(36,181)	(3,716,175)
Net assets	(2,063,669)	(194,032)	157,851	(36,181)	(2,099,850)
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss	(2,063,670)	(194,032)	157,851	(36,181)	(2,099,851)
Total equity	(2,063,669)	(194,032)	157,851	(36,181)	(2,099,850)