Company Registration No. 07047102 (England and Wales)	
GRID SMARTER CITIES LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

		201	17	201	6
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		497,986		245,698
Tangible assets	4		3,752		126
Investments	5		1,413,427		1,413,427
			1,915,165		1,659,251
Current assets					
Debtors	6	1,229,982		812,802	
Cash at bank and in hand		32,375		20,406	
		1,262,357		833,208	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	7	(275.752)		(104 650)	
year	,	(275,752)		(194,659)	
Net current assets			986,605		638,549
Total assets less current liabilities			2,901,770		2,297,800
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(140,846)		(84,205)
Net assets			2,760,924		2,213,595
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		702		586
Share premium account	•		3,382,642		2,832,788
Profit and loss reserves			(622,420)		(619,779)
Total equity			2,760,924		2,213,595

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

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

For the financial year ended 30 September 2017 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 June 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

N A Herron Director

Company Registration No. 07047102

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Grid Smarter Cities Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is C/O RMT Accountants & Business Advisors Ltd, Gosforth Park Avenue, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE12 8EG.

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 \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Transition to FRS 102

These financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017 are the first financial statements of Grid Smarter Cities Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 October 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

Group accounts

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

1.3 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the cost or value of the asset can be measured reliably.

The costs have been capitalised and not amortised as the product is not yet in commercial production. The costs are to be amortised over the products estimated useful life once it is complete.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 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

15% reducing balance & 10% straight line

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.

1.6 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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).

1.8 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and loans, 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.

1.9 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.

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

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

1.11 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, if considered material to the financial statements.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

Accounting policies

(Continued)

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

2 **Employees**

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 6 (2016 - 2).

Intangible fixed assets

mang.bio nada doodo	Other £
Cost	
At 1 October 2016	245,698
Additions	252,288
At 30 September 2017	497,986
Amortisation and impairment At 1 October 2016 and 30 September 2017	
Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2017	497,986
At 30 September 2016	245,698
Tangible fixed assets	
	Fixtures, fittings & equipment
	£

Tangible fixed assets	
	Fixtures, fittings & equipment
	£
Cost	
At 1 October 2016	330
Additions	4,050
At 30 September 2017	4,380
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 October 2016	204
Depreciation charged in the year	424
At 30 September 2017	628
Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2017	3,752
At 30 September 2016	126

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

2016 £	2017 £	Fixed asset investments	5
1,413,427	1,413,427	Investments	
es in group	Sha	Movements in fixed asset investments	
ndertakings			
£			
1,413,427		Cost or valuation At 1 October 2016 & 30 September 2017	
1,413,427		Carrying amount At 30 September 2017	
1,413,427		At 30 September 2016	
2016	2017	Debtors	6
£	£	Amounts falling due within one year:	
-	15,961	Trade debtors	
23,996	27,921	Corporation tax recoverable	
758,186 30,620	738,816 447,284	Amounts owed by group undertakings Other debtors	
812,802	1,229,982		
		Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7
2016 £	2017 £		
111,605	186,368	Trade creditors	
7,437	58,634	Other taxation and social security	
75,617 ———	30,750	Other creditors	
194,659 ———	275,752 ————		
		Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8
2016 £	2017 £		
84,205	140,846	Other creditors	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

9	Called up share capital		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Ordinary share capital	~	-
	Issued and fully paid		
	70,186 Ordinary shares of 1p each	702	586
		702	586
	Reconciliation of movements during the year:		
	, ,		Ordinary Number
	At 1 October 2016		58,586
	Issue of fully paid shares		11,600
	At 30 September 2017		70,186
	During the year 546 Ordinary shares of 1p were issued for consideration of £49,997.		
	A further 11,054 Ordinary shares of 1p were issued for consideration of £499,972.		
10	Operating lease commitments		
	Lessee At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum	lease payme	nts under
	non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Within one year	-	21,674
	Between two and five years		2,476
		-	24,150
11	Related party transactions		
	The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:		
	Amounts owed by related parties	2017 £	2016 £
	Entities over which the entity has control, joint	172.020	475.075
	control or significant influence	173,630	175,275

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

11 Related party transactions

(Continued)

Included in creditors falling due within one year is a balance of £28,733 (2016 - £832) owed to a director of the company.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption permitted by Section 33 Related Party Disclosures not to provide disclosures of transactions entered into with other wholly owned members of the group.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.