Registered number: 07342849

# **AMP ENERGY SERVICES LIMITED**

# DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020



#### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** Neil Eckert (resigned on 17 January 2020)

Helene Crook (resigned 14 March 2019)

Mark Tarry Richard Burrell

Daniel Vigario (resigned on 12 December 2019) Rudolf Grabowski (appointed 27 July 2020) James Bruce (appointed 27 July 2020)

Secretary

Lauren Paton (resigned on 01 June 2020)

Company number

07342849

Registered office

3rd Floor, 1 Dover Street

London

United Kingdom W1S 4LD

**Auditors** 

**BDO LLP** 

55 Baker Street

London

United Kingdom W1U 7EU

**Bankers** 

National Westminster Bank

135 Bishopsgate

London EC2M 3UR

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#### DIRECTORS' RÉPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020.

#### Principal activity

The business's principal activities include the development of renewable energy projects and the provision of associated services such as contract management, operation and maintenance and fuel supply.

#### Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £3,097,243 (2019 - profit £463,873).

#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year were:

Neil Eckert (resigned on 17 January 2020)
Helene Crook (resigned 14 March 2019)
Mark Tarry
Richard Burrell
Daniel Vigario (resigned on 12 December 2019)
Rudolf Grabowski (appointed 27 July 2020)
James Bruce (appointed 27 July 2020)

# Going concern and COVID-19 impact

After reviewing the Company's year to date operations, financial position and short and long term cash flow forecasts, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue operating and meet its financial obligations. The company has a very strong development pipeline and is very confident that the vast majority of these projects will reach financial close and generate income for the company exceeding its outgoings.

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organisation officially declared a global health pandemic due to the spread of the COVID-19 virus. As part of the going concern assessment, the Directors performed a broad assessment on the future cash flows of the Company. After making appropriate enquiries, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Company has considerable financial resources and no external debt.

While COVID-19 continues to cause significant economic uncertainty, the Directors have fully considered its impact on the Company and do not believe that it has material impact on the Company's cashflow's. The impacts of COVID-19 are considered to be immaterial and the financial statements do not include adjustments as a result of this event. Please see note 20 for events after the financial period for further information. For this reason, the Company has adopted the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

A letter of support has been provided by the parent company which confirms the parent company will not recall the loan unless the company is able to repay the loan for a period of not less than 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements.

#### Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

# DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

#### Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end. Please see note 20 for further details.

#### Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006. The company has also taken the exemption under Section 414B not to prepare a strategic report.

#### **Auditors**

It has been decided that BDO will not be reappointed as auditors for next year, and the board are considering to appoint new auditors. The directors will look to appoint auditors at the next Board Meeting.

This report was approved by the board on and signed on its behalf.

-DocuSigned by:

Richard Burrell
Richard Burrell

Date: 14th July 2021

#### DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO MEMBERS OF AMP ENERGY SERVICES LIMITED

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of AMP Energy Services Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 March 2020 which comprise Statement of comprehensive Income, Statement of financial performance and Statement of changes in equity, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2020 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the Directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that
  may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of
  accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are
  authorised for issue.

#### Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors report and financial statements, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. 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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO MEMBERS OF AMP ENERGY SERVICES LIMITED(CONTINUED)

#### 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 Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' report 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 Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' 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 Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the Directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

#### **Responsibilities of Directors**

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors Responsibilities, the Directors 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 Directors 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 Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at:

https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO MEMBERS OF AMP ENERGY SERVICES LIMITED(CONTINUED)

#### Use of our report

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

—DocuSigned by:

Matt Crane
—1CD7395FE716464...

Matt Crane (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor London, UK
14th July 2021

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2020 £	Year ended 31 March 2019 £
Turnover	4	4,457,699	6,051,334
Cost of sales		(2,178,387)	(921,175)
Gross profit		2,279,312	5,130,159
Rechargeable income and other income		-	450
Administrative expenses		(3,582,008)	(2,778,003)
Operating (loss)/profit	5	(1,302,696)	2,352,606
Interest receivable and similar income		28,289	47,723
Interest payable and expenses	9	(1,822,836)	(1,936,455)
(Loss)/profit before tax	•	(3,097,243)	463,874
Tax (charge)/credit	10	-	-
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(3,097,243)	463,874

The notes on pages 10 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Note		Year ended 31 March 2020 £	1	Year ended 31 March 2019 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11		9,943		14,412
Investments	12		1,674		1,675
			11,617		16,087
Current assets					
Stocks	13	292,471		443,776	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	14	4,714,979		3,507,279	
Cash at bank and in hand	15	85,651		1,975,309	
		5,093,101		5,926,364	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(22,946,788)		(20,687,277)	
Net current liabilities			(17,853,687)		(14,760,913)
Total assets less current liabilities			(17,842,070)	,	(14,744,826)
Net liabilities			(17,842,070)		(14,744,826)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	17		1		1
Profit and loss account			(17,842,071)		(14,744,827)
		-	(17,842,070)		(14,744,826)

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on

-DocuSigned by:

Richard Burrell

Richard Burrell

Date: 14th July 2021

The notes on pages 10 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1011	TIE TEAR ENDED OF MARKOTT EDEC		
	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
•	£	£	£
At 1 April 2019	1	(14,744,827)	(14,744,8,26)
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year	-	(3,097,243)	(3,097,243)
			-
At 31 March 2020	1	(17,842,071)	(17,842,070)
	EMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019		
	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2018	1	(15,208,701)	(15, 208, 700)
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	463,874	463,874
At 31 March 2019	1	(14,744,827)	(14,744,826)

The notes on pages 10 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

#### 1. General information

AMP Energy Services Limited is a private company, registered in England and Wales, registration number 07342849. The registered office is 3rd Floor, 1 Dover Street, London, United Kingdom, W1S 4LD

#### 2. Accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

#### Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

#### Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

Revenue for the group is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. The group recognises revenue for services provided it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity.

Development, management and consultancy fees are recognised in the period that the service is rendered

In circumstances where biomass boiler or urban reserve projects are sold at financial close (development stage) and where the majority of installation costs are funded by the buyer, revenues from the sale of a project are recognised as development fees and development costs which are directly attributable to the development of biomass boiler projects and any costs which are recharged at cost are recorded in work in progress and subsequently transferred to cost of sales at financial close. Financial close is typically defined as the point at which projects have a full suite of documentation (which may include a license to occupy, lease, heat offtake agreement) acceptable to the buyer.

AMP has also acted as agent for other developers introducing projects to AMPIL. In such circumstances development fees have been shared and the fees have been recognised net of any commissions payable to third parties, and are recognized as the services are delivered. Deferred development fees are only recognised when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity.

Revenue from operations and maintenance and consulting services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion and agreed contractual milestones. When the contract outcome cannot be measured reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent that the expenses incurred are eligible to be recovered.

# 2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Fixtures, fittings & equipments - 3-5 years straight line Computer equipment - 3-5 years straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.4 Impairment of fixed assets and goodwill

Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication that the assets are impaired. Where there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the carrying value of the asset (or cash-generating unit to which the asset has been allocated) is tested for impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's (or CGU's) fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which these are separately identifiable cash flows (CGUs). Non-financial assets that have been previously impaired are reviewed at each reporting date to assess whether there is any indication that the impairment losses recognised in prior periods may no longer exist or may have decreased.

# 2.5 Inventory

Inventory which consists of work in progress, is in relation to project development costs and grid deposits which are recoverable once the projects reach financial close and are stated at cost, as these are recharged at cost on financial close.

At each reporting date, inventory is assessed for impairment. If an impairment is identified (i.e. the project is not viable) the work in progress is immediately written off to the income statement.

#### 2.6 Financial assets

Financial assets, other than investments and derivatives, are initially measured at transaction price (Including transaction costs) and subsequently held at cost, less any impairment.

#### 2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

#### 2.8 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.9 Financial liabilities and equity

Financial liabilities and equity are classified according to the substance of the financial instrument's contractual obligations, rather than the financial instrument's legal form. Financial liabilities within excluding convertible debt and derivatives, are initially measured as transaction price (including transaction costs) and subsequently held at amortised cost.

#### 2.10 Reserves

The company's reserves are as follows:

- Called up share capital reserve represents the nominal value of the shares issued.
- Profit and loss account represents cumulative profit or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

#### 2.11 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

#### 2.12 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid, the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

#### 2.13 Holiday pay accrual

A liability is recognised to the extent of any unused holiday pay entitlement, which is accrued at the Statement of Financial Position date and carried forward to future periods. This is measured at the undiscounted salary cost of the future holiday entitlement so accrued at the Statement of Financial Position date.

#### 2.14 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

#### 2.15 Parent company disclosure exemptions

In preparing the separate financial statements of the parent company, advantages has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available in FRS 102:

- No cash flow statement has been prepared.
- No disclosure has been given for the aggregate remuneration of the key management personnel of the parent company as their remuneration is included in the totals for the group as a whole.
- Disclosures in respect of financial instruments have not been presented as equivalent
- Disclosures have been provided in respect of the group as a whole. No disclosure has been given for related party transactions as it has been provided in respect of the group as a whole.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.16 Going concern

After reviewing the Company's year to date operations, financial position and short and long term cash flow forecasts, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue operating and meet its financial obligations. The company has a very strong development pipeline and is very confident that the vast majority of these projects will reach financial close and generate income for the company exceeding its outgoings.

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organisation officially declared a global health pandemic due to the spread of the COVID-19 virus. As part of the going concern assessment, the Directors performed a broad assessment on the future cash flows of the Company. After making appropriate enquiries, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Company has considerable financial resources and no external debt.

While COVID-19 continues to cause significant economic uncertainty, the Directors have fully considered its impact on the Company and do not believe that it has material impact on the Company's cashflow's. The impacts of COVID-19 are considered to be immaterial and the financial statements do not include adjustments as a result of this event. Please see note 20 for events after the financial period for further information. For this reason, the Company has adopted the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

A letter of support has been provided by the parent company which confirms the parent company will not recall the loan unless the company is able to repay the loan for a period of not less than 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements.

#### 2.17 Investment

The Company assesses investments for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an investment may not be recoverable. If any such indication of impairment exists, the Company makes an estimate of the recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the value of the investment, the investment is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit and loss account.

#### 3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the financial statements are:

 Determine whether there are indicators of impairment of the company's intercompany loans and investments. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such decision include the ability for the group company to settle its outstanding liabilities and performance of those entities invested in.

# 4. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	Year ended 31 March 2020 £	Year ended 31 March 2019 £
Asset Management Fee	270,000	927,262
Biomass Boilers Development Fee	4,187,699	5,124,072
	4,457,699	6,051,334

# 5. Operating (loss)/profit

The operating (loss)/profit is stated after charging:

	Year ended 31 March	Year ended 31 March
	2020	2019
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	(8,148)	(5,311)
Intercompany Salary Recharges Income	223,083	254,022

#### 6. Auditors' remuneration

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
	£	£
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of	14,896	40,806
the other Group entities annual financial statements	94,009	
	108,905	40,806

# 7. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2020
	No.	No.
No of employees	25	24
	Year ended 31 March 2020 £	Year ended 31 March 2019
Wages and salaries Social security costs	2,040,276 239,312	1,554,322 184,819
Cost of defined contribution schemes	130,537	124,890
	<u> 2,410,125</u>	1,864,031

# 8. Directors' remuneration

	Year ended 31 March 2020 £	Year ended 31 March 2019 £
Directors' emoluments	515,935	633,953
Medical Insurance	5,365	8,022
Bonus	-	20,000
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	45,003	52,627
	566,303	714,602

The highest paid director received remuneration of £178,035 (2019 - £217,893).

#### 9. Interest payable and similar expenses

10.

	Year ended 31 March 2020 £	Year ended 31 March 2019 £
Loans from group undertakings	1,822,836	1,936,456
	1,822,836	1,936,456
Taxation		
	Year ended 31 March 2020 £	Year ended 31 March 2019 £
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	(3,097,243)	463,874
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%)	(588,476)	88,136
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	(6,098)	(34)
Tax losses utilised	-	(88,102)
Capital Allowances in excess of Depreciation	(312)	-
Qualifying Donations	732	-
Group Relief	321,997	-
Losses carried forward to offset against future profits	272,158	-
Total tax charge for the year		

# Factors that may affect future tax charges

The main rate of UK corporation tax has decreased from 20% to 19% from 1 April 2017, resulting in an effective corporation tax rate of 19% for this accounting period. The company has tax losses brought forward of £8,210,289 (2019: £9,221,594), the unrecognised deferred tax is £1,559,955 (2019: £1,659,887). Deferred tax on losses has not been recognised due to the uncertainty over future profits.

# 11. Tangible fixed assets

	Office equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total <u>£</u>
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2019	775	23,715	24,490
Additions	-	5,687	5,687
Disposals	-	(3,600)	(3,600)
At 31 March 2020	775	25,802	26,577
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2019	261	9,817	10,078
Charge for the year on owned assets	238	7,910	8,148
Disposals	-	(1,592)	(1,592)
At 31 March 2020	499	16,135	16,634
Net book value ,			
At 31 March 2020	276	9,667	9,943
At 31 March 2019	<u>514</u>	13,898	14,412

#### 12. Investments

Investments in subsidiary companies £

#### **Cost or valuation**

At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020

1,674

# 13. Stocks

	Year ended 31	Year ended
	March	31 March
	2020	2019
	£	£
Work in progress	292,471	443,776
	292,471	443,776

#### 14. Debtors

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Trade debtors	2,409,237	37,363
Loan to third party	12,500	12,500
Intercompany loan	2,135,539	1,307,249
Other debtors	16,095	10,783
Prepayments and accrued income	141,608	621,780
Inter-company receivable from connected subsidiaries— accrued development fees	-	1,517,604
	4,714,979	3,507,279

Intercompany loan comprises of Loan to FFBC and expense recharges of Forest Fuel. Loan to FFBC is payable on demand and are bearing 8% interest on them.

15. Cash and	d cash equivalents
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Cash and Cash equivalents	Year ended 31 March 2020 £	Year ended 31 March 2019 £
Cash at bank and in hand	85,651	1,975,309
	<u>85,651</u>	1,975,309

#### 16. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	Year ended 31 March 2020 £	Year ended 31 March 2019 £
Trade creditors	175,903	38,109
Amounts owed to group undertakings	22,073,415	20,277,546
Other taxation and social security	423,625	342,648
Other creditors	1,177	9,882
Accruals and deferred income	272,668	19,092
		20,687,278

The whole or any of the loan is payable on demand at any time but in any event by 18 March 2021. The parent company has provided a letter of support declaring not to request any payments unless the company has the cash funds available. The interest is charged at 12% per annum, accruing from day to day on the basis of a year of 365 days. There is an element of the loan that is interest free £5,565,010 (2019: £5,565,010).

#### 17. Share capital

	Year ended	Year ended
	31 March	31 March
•	2020	2019
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1 Ordinary share of £1		1

# 18. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by FRS 102 not to disclose transactions with wholly owned subsidiary undertaking within the Aggregated Micro Power Holdings PLC group. For details of related parties with the company see note 24 of the group financial statements of Aggregated Micro Power Holdings PLC, the company's ultimate parent undertaking, whose financial statements are publicly available companies registered address 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Dover Street, London, W1S 4LD or can be downloaded from www.ampplc.co.uk

#### 19. Ultimate parent undertaking and Controlling party

The ultimate parent undertaking is Aggregated Micro Power Holding Plc ('AMPPLC') by virtue of its shareholding, Aggregated Micro Power Limited is the immediate parent company.

# 20. Events after the financial period

COVID-19

In early 2020, the existence of a new coronavirus (COVID-19) was confirmed and since this time COVID-19 has spread across China and to a significant number of other countries. COVID-19 has caused disruption to businesses and economic activity which has been reflected in recent fluctuations in global stock markets. The Directors consider the emergence and spread of COVID-19 to have immaterial impact on the financial statements. Given the inherent uncertainties, it is not practicable at this time to determine the impact of COVID-19 on the Company or to provide a quantitative estimate of this impact.

There are no other significant subsequent events which would require disclosure within these Financial Statements.