FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2017

Company Number 09393206

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Company Information

Directors

C Skudder

O Hughes

Company Secretary

External Officer Limited

Company Number

09393206

Registered Office

Beeston Lodge Beeston Lane Spixworth Norwich NR10 3TN

Independent Auditor

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

3140 Rowan Place John Smith Drive

Oxford Business Park South

Oxford OX4 2WB

Bankers

HSBC Bank Plc

65 Cornmarket Street

Oxford OX1 3HY

Solicitors

Osborne Clarke

2 Temple Back East

Temple Quay

Bristol BS1 6EG

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Company Number 09393206

Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2017

Fixed assets	Note	·	2017 £		2016
Tangible assets	4		1,426,365		3,942
t		-	1,426,365	-	3,942
Current assets					
Debtors Cash at bank	5	163,065 2,751,186		16,150 4,431,331	
		2,914,251		4,447,481	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(27,073)		(1,511)	
Net current assets			2,887,178		4,445,970
Total assets less current liabilities		-	4,313,543	•	4,449,912
Net assets		-	4,313,543		4,449,912
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		46,112		46,112
Share premium Profit and loss account			4,564,133 (296,702)		4,564,133 (160,333)
Shareholders' funds		· - -	4,313,543		4,449,912

Company Number 09393206

Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2017

Directors' Responsibilities

- the directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies with respect to accounting records and preparation of accounts.
- these accounts have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime of the Companies act 2006.
- as permitted by the small companies' regime of the Companies Act 2006 the directors have not delivered to the Registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account and Directors' report.

These financial statements were approved by the board on

7 November 2017

O Hughes Director

Notes on pages 6 to 11 form part of these financial statements

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2017

1 Company information

The company is a private company limited by shares and is registered in England and Wales. The company's registered address is Beeston Lodge, Beeston Lane, Spixworth, Norwich, Norfolk, NR10 3TN.

2 Principal accounting policies

2.1 Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland for smaller entities' ('FRS 102 1A'), and with the Companies Act 2006.

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 (see below).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for energy generated in the year net of any applicable value added tax. Any uninvoiced income is accrued in the period in which it has been generated.

2.3 Going concern

The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have prepared forecasts and reviewed capital requirements for twelve months from the date of approving these financial statements, which indicate the business can continue to trade for at least twelve months.

2.4 Deferred taxation

Full provision is made for deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from all timing differences between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and recognition in the tax computations.

Deferred tax assets are only 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.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates expected to be effective at the time the timing differences are expected to reverse.

Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

2.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation and any impairment.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2017

2.6 Depreciation

Plant and equipment depreciation is calculated on a basis to write off each of the assets over their useful life beginning when construction is complete.

Solar installations

5%

straight line basis

2.7 Financial instruments

The company enters into basic financial instruments 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 and loans to related parties.

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 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.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between as 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.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between as asset's carrying amount and best estimate, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

2.8 Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Estimates are based on historical experience and other assumptions that are considered reasonable in the circumstances. The actual amount or values may vary in certain instances from the assumptions and estimates made. Changes will be recorded, with corresponding effect in profit or loss, when, and if, better information is obtained.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2017

Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty (cont.)

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year are included below.

Critical judgements that management has made in the process of applying accounting policies disclosed herein and that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements relates to the following:

Deferred taxation

The assessment of the probability of future taxable income against which deferred tax assets can be utilised is based on the Company's latest budget and specific limits to the use of any unused tax loss or credit. If a positive forecast of taxable income indicates the probable use of a deferred tax asset, especially when it can be used without a time limit, that deferred tax asset is usually recognised in full.

Useful lives of depreciable assets

Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets.

2.9 First time adoption of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.

3 Employees

The average number of employees, including dire	ctors, during the year was as follows	i:	
	2017	2016	
Employees	1	1	

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2017

4	Tangible assets		Total
			£
	Cost		
	At 1 April 2016		3,985
	Additions		1,422,622
	At 31 March 2017	- -	1,426,607
	Depreciation		
	At 1 April 2016		(43)
	Depreciation charge for the year		(199)
	At 31 March 2017	-	(242)
	Net book value	_	
	At 31 March 2017	=	1,426,365
	At 31 March 2016	-	3,942
	•		
5	Debtors	2017	2016
		£	2010 £
	·	~	~
	Trade debtors	8	9
	Other debtors	94,479	-
	Prepayments and accrued income	1,011	1,393
	VAT	30,943	7,512
	Deferred tax asset (see note 8)	36,624	7,236
		163,065	16,150
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Trade creditors	547	-
	Accruals and deferred income	26,526	1,511
		27,073	1,511
		27,073	1,011
7	Financial Instruments		
•	Thansa monant	2017	2016
		£	£
	Financial assets		
	Financial assets measured at amortised cost	2,845,673	4,431,340
		2,845,673	4,431,340

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2017

Financial Instruments (cont.)

Financial liabilities	2017 £	2016 £
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	27,073	1,511
	27,073	1,511

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise cash, trade and other debtors, amounts receivable from group undertakings and accrued income.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other payables, amounts payable to group companies and accruals.

8 Deferred taxation

Deletted taxation	2017 £	2016 , £
At the beginning of the year Charge for the year	(7,236) (29,388)	(7,236)
At end of the year	(36,624)	(7,236)
The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:	2017 £	2016 £
Tax assessed losses	(36,624)	(7,236)
	(36,624)	(7,236)

The company has no tax liability for the year and there are tax losses of approximately £484,667 (2016 - £40,119) available to carry forward.

9 Share capital

	2017	2016
Allotted, called and fully paid:	£	£
4,610,235 ordinary shares of £0.01 each	46,102	46,102
1,000 participating shares of £0.01 each	10	10
1 (2016 - NIL) D ordinary share of £0.01 each	-	-
	46,112	46,112

Ordinary shares have full voting rights and are entitled to dividends and other distributions. On an exit event the ordinary shareholders are entitled to 100% of proceeds up to the net subscription price of the shares and then 80% of proceeds above that amount.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2017

Share capital (cont.)

Participating shares have full voting rights. They are not entitled to dividends and other distributions. On an exit event the participating shareholders are entitled to 20% of proceeds in excess of the net subscription price of the ordinary shares.

D shares have no voting rights and are not entitled to any dividends. On an exit event the D shareholders have limited rights to a distribution.

10 Capital commitments

The company had capital commitments of £11.7m at 31 March 2017 (2016 - Nil).

11 Audit

The company has taken the available exemption under S144 of the Companies Act from filing its profit and loss account and accordingly no audit report is included in these accounts.

An unqualified audit report was issued in the full accounts and no emphasis of matter was added to the auditor's report. The Senior Statutory Auditor is Tracey James, for and on behalf of, Grant Thornton UK LLP, Oxford.

12 Related party transactions

During the year fees amounting to £236,765 (2016 - £148,841) were charged by Oxford Capital Partners LLP, a related party due to its significant influence over the company. At 31 March 2017 £NIL (2016 - £NIL) was owed to Oxford Capital Partners LLP.

13 Ultimate controlling party

There is no ultimate controlling party.