

AMENDED

ECOCCEL RENEWABLES LIMITED

**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



ECOCCEL RENEWABLES LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Mr N Wilson
Secretary	Mr N Wilson
Company number	SC422702
Registered office	44 Milton Road EAST KILBRIDE G74 5BU
Accountants	Johnston Carmichael LLP 227 West George Street GLASGOW G2 2ND

ECOCEL RENEWABLES LIMITED

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ECOCCEL RENEWABLES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Goodwill	3		20,000		80,750
Tangible assets	4		76,764		65,590
Investment properties	5		101,148		101,148
Investments	6		1		225,000
			<u>197,913</u>		<u>472,488</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		436,700		177,200	
Debtors	8	297,929		472,682	
Cash at bank and in hand		36,655		180,002	
		<u>771,284</u>		<u>829,884</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(500,111)		(996,654)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			<u>271,173</u>		<u>(166,770)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>469,086</u>		<u>305,718</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10		(274,372)		(244,150)
Net assets			<u>194,714</u>		<u>61,568</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	11		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			194,713		61,567
Total equity			<u>194,714</u>		<u>61,568</u>

ECOCCEL RENEWABLES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 APRIL 2017

The director 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 30 April 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act 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 7/6/18 and are signed on its behalf by:


.....
Mr N Wilson
Director

Company Registration No. SC422702

ECOCCEL RENEWABLES LIMITED

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

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Ecocel Renewables Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 44 Milton Road, EAST KILBRIDE, G74 5BU.

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 amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

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

These financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2017 are the first financial statements of Ecocel Renewables 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 May 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and 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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 20 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

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.

ECOCCEL RENEWABLES LIMITED

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

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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:

Computer equipment	33.3% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

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 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

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). 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.

ECOCCEL RENEWABLES LIMITED

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

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.10 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.

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.

ECOCCEL RENEWABLES LIMITED

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

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.11 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.

1.12 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.

1.13 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.

1.14 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

ECOCCEL RENEWABLES LIMITED

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

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 7 (2016 - 7).

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 May 2016 and 30 April 2017	85,000
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 May 2016	4,250
Amortisation charged for the year	4,250
Impairment losses	56,500
At 30 April 2017	65,000
Carrying amount	
At 30 April 2017	20,000
At 30 April 2016	80,750

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 May 2016	82,477
Additions	29,946
At 30 April 2017	112,423
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 May 2016	16,887
Depreciation charged in the year	18,772
At 30 April 2017	35,659
Carrying amount	
At 30 April 2017	76,764
At 30 April 2016	65,590

ECOCCEL RENEWABLES LIMITED

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

5 Investment property

	2017 £
Fair value	
At 1 May 2016 and 30 April 2017	101,148

6 Fixed asset investments

	2017 £	2016 £
Investments	1	225,000

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings £	Other investments other than loans £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 May 2016	-	225,000	225,000
Additions	1	-	1
Disposals	-	(225,000)	(225,000)
At 30 April 2017	1	-	1
Carrying amount			
At 30 April 2017	1	-	1
At 30 April 2016	-	225,000	225,000

7 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30 April 2017 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held	
				Direct	Indirect
Ecocel Energy Limited	Scotland	Servicing of wind turbines	Ordinary	100.00	

ECOCCEL RENEWABLES LIMITED

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

8 Debtors	2017	2016
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	32,419	276,767
Corporation tax recoverable	12,972	-
Other debtors	252,538	195,915
	<u>297,929</u>	<u>472,682</u>
9 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	2,000	2,000
Trade creditors	80,316	764,413
Corporation tax	6,129	29,157
Other taxation and social security	237,715	181,246
Other creditors	173,951	19,838
	<u>500,111</u>	<u>996,654</u>
10 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	45,069	46,150
Other creditors	229,303	198,000
	<u>274,372</u>	<u>244,150</u>
The long-term loans are secured by fixed charges over the assets to which they relate.		
11 Called up share capital	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1 ordinary share of £1 each	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
12 Related party transactions		
Transactions with related parties		

ECOCCEL RENEWABLES LIMITED

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

12 Related party transactions

(Continued)

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts owed to related parties		
Other related parties	101,836	831

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2017 Balance £
Amounts owed by related parties	
Entities over which the entity has control, joint control or significant influence	22,680
Other related parties	184,084

There were no amounts owed in the previous period.

ECOCCEL RENEWABLES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

13 Directors' transactions

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Amounts repaid £	Closing balance £
Loan	-	47,508	19,405	(27,000)	39,913
		<u>47,508</u>	<u>19,405</u>	<u>(27,000)</u>	<u>39,913</u>