

Company Registration No. 04425795 (England and Wales)

**TROPICAL POWER LIMITED**  
**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

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# TROPICAL POWER LIMITED

## COMPANY INFORMATION

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<b>Directors</b>	P M Mason	
	T S D Morton	(Appointed 22 January 2016)
	Mr M J Nolan	(Appointed 29 April 2016)
<b>Company number</b>	04425795	
<b>Registered office</b>	30 Upper High Street Thame Oxfordshire OX9 3EZ	
<b>Auditor</b>	Richardsons 30 Upper High Street Thame Oxfordshire OX9 3EZ	

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# TROPICAL POWER LIMITED

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# TROPICAL POWER LIMITED

## GROUP BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 £	£	2015 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	4		1,012		1,550
Tangible assets	5		30,009		39,504
			<u>31,021</u>		<u>41,054</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks			-	806,136	
Debtors	8	2,688,037		2,111,352	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,796		44,965	
		<u>2,691,833</u>		<u>2,962,453</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	9	<u>(426,605)</u>		<u>(670,390)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>2,265,228</u>		<u>2,292,063</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>2,296,249</u>		<u>2,333,117</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			<u>(13,176)</u>		<u>(8,588)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u><u>2,283,073</u></u>		<u><u>2,324,529</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	11	5,774,215		5,774,215	
Foreign exchange reserve		(7,947)		-	
Profit and loss reserves		<u>(3,483,195)</u>		<u>(3,449,616)</u>	
<b>Equity attributable to owners of the parent company</b>			<u>2,283,073</u>		<u>2,324,599</u>
<b>Non-controlling interests</b>			<u>-</u>		<u>(70)</u>
			<u><u>2,283,073</u></u>		<u><u>2,324,529</u></u>

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

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

# **TROPICAL POWER LIMITED**

## **GROUP BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016**

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

  
.....

P M Mason  
Director

# TROPICAL POWER LIMITED

## COMPANY BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 £	£	2015 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	5		286		572
Investments	6		708		708
			<u>994</u>		<u>1,280</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		-		390,738	
Debtors	8	2,636,280		2,088,819	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,002		44,294	
		<u>2,639,282</u>		<u>2,523,851</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	9	<u>(348,467)</u>		<u>(164,866)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>2,290,815</u>		<u>2,358,985</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>2,291,809</u>		<u>2,360,265</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	11	5,774,215		5,774,215	
Profit and loss reserves		<u>(3,482,406)</u>		<u>(3,413,950)</u>	
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>2,291,809</u>		<u>2,360,265</u>

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The company's loss for the year was £68,457 (2015 - £230,235 loss).

For the financial year ended 31 December 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

These financial statements have been prepared 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 ..... and are signed on its behalf by:



.....  
P M Mason  
Director

Company Registration No. 04425795

# TROPICAL POWER LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Tropical Power Limited ("the company") is a private limited company domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 30 Upper High Street, Thame, Oxfordshire, OX9 3EZ.

The group consists of Tropical Power Limited and all of its subsidiaries.

#### 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, 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.

These group and company financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 are the first financial statements of Tropical Power Limited and the group prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The financial statements for the preceding period were prepared in accordance with previous UK GAAP. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 January 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

The company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements for parent company information presented within the consolidated financial statements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position' – Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' – Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' – Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' – Compensation for key management personnel.

# TROPICAL POWER LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the results of business combinations using the purchase method. In the Balance Sheet, the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date. The results of acquired operations are included in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income from the date on which control is obtained. They are deconsolidated from the date control ceases.

In accordance with the transitional exemption available in FRS 102 the group has chosen not to retrospectively apply the standard to business combinations that occurred before the date of transition to FRS 102, being 01 January 2015.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate those of Tropical Power Limited and all of its subsidiaries (ie entities that the group controls through its power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain economic benefits). Subsidiaries acquired during the year are consolidated using the purchase method. Their results are incorporated from the date that control passes.

All financial statements are made up to 31 December 2016. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the group.

All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

#### 1.3 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The shareholders have given their commitment to continue supporting the company to improve its operations and financial position and have undertaken to provide the necessary financial support to enable it to pay its liabilities as and when they fall due.

In view of the above the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

#### 1.4 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.

#### 1.5 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.

#### 1.6 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Costs that are directly associated with identifiable and unique software products and will generate economic benefits exceeding costs beyond one year are recognised as intangible assets. These are amortised using the straight line method over their expected useful lives.



# TROPICAL POWER LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Amortisation 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 software	20% Straight line
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#### 1.7 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
Computer equipment	25% Straight line
Motor vehicles	25% 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 recognised in the profit and loss account.

#### 1.8 Fixed asset investments

In the parent company financial statements, investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

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

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The group considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Investments in associates are initially recognised at the transaction price (including transaction costs) and are subsequently adjusted to reflect the group's share of the profit or loss, other comprehensive income and equity of the associate using the equity method. Any difference between the cost of acquisition and the share of the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the associate on acquisition is recognised as goodwill. Any unamortised balance of goodwill is included in the carrying value of the investment in associates.

Losses in excess of the carrying amount of an investment in an associate are recorded as a provision only when the company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or has made payments on behalf of the associate.

In the parent company financial statements, investments in associates are accounted for at cost less impairment.

Entities in which the group has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

# TROPICAL POWER LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.9 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the group 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.

The carrying amount of the investments accounted for using the equity method is tested for impairment as a single asset. Any goodwill included in the carrying amount of the investment is not tested separately for impairment.

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.

#### 1.10 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.

#### 1.11 Financial instruments

The group 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 group's balance sheet when the group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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.

# TROPICAL POWER LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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.

#### Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

#### Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

#### Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the group transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

#### 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 group after deducting all of its 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.

# TROPICAL POWER LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

#### Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the group's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

#### 1.12 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the group 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 group.

#### 1.13 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 group'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 if, and only if, there is 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.

# TROPICAL POWER LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.14 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.

#### 1.15 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

#### 1.16 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2	Exceptional costs/(income)	2016 £	2015 £
	Foreign exchange (gain)/loss	(336,582)	95,651
		<u>(336,582)</u>	<u>95,651</u>

This represents unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/loss arising in respect to trade debtor balances as at the year end.

### 3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the group and company during the year was:

	Group 2016 Number	2015 Number	Company 2016 Number	2015 Number
Total employees	<u>14</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>

# TROPICAL POWER LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

### 4 Intangible fixed assets

Group	Computer software
	£
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016	2,391
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 1 January 2016	841
Amortisation charged for the year	538
At 31 December 2016	1,379
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 December 2016	1,012
At 31 December 2015	1,550

The company had no intangible fixed assets at 31 December 2016 or 31 December 2015.

### 5 Tangible fixed assets

Group	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 January 2016	2,367	3,032	62,479	67,878
Additions	-	670	-	670
At 31 December 2016	2,367	3,702	62,479	68,548
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>				
At 1 January 2016	421	1,122	26,831	28,374
Depreciation charged in the year	201	888	9,076	10,165
At 31 December 2016	622	2,010	35,907	38,539
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
At 31 December 2016	1,745	1,692	26,572	30,009
At 31 December 2015	1,946	1,910	35,648	39,504

# TROPICAL POWER LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

### 5 Tangible fixed assets (Continued)

Company	Computer equipment
	£
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016	1,144
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 January 2016	572
Depreciation charged in the year	286
At 31 December 2016	858
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 December 2016	286
At 31 December 2015	572

### 6 Fixed asset investments

	Group 2016 £	2015 £	Company 2016 £	2015 £
Investments	-	-	708	708

#### Movements in fixed asset investments Company

	Shares in group undertakings £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	
At 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016	708
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 December 2016	708
At 31 December 2015	708

# TROPICAL POWER LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

### 7 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2016 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held	
				Direct	Indirect
Tropical Power Kenya Limited	Kenya	Build utility-scale power plants	Ordinary shares	99.80	

### 8 Debtors

	Group 2016 £	2015 £	Company 2016 £	2015 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>				
Trade debtors	2,599,228	2,085,201	2,598,526	2,085,909
Other debtors	70,909	2,910	37,754	2,910
Prepayments and accrued income	17,900	23,241	-	-
	<u>2,688,037</u>	<u>2,111,352</u>	<u>2,636,280</u>	<u>2,088,819</u>

Other debtors includes £14,292 which were funds held in Imperial Bank Limited, due to the bank being placed under receivership on 13/10/2015 as per press release issued by Central Bank of Kenya.

### 9 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Group 2016 £	2015 £	Company 2016 £	2015 £
<b>Notes</b>				
Bank loans and overdrafts	11,603	-	-	-
Other borrowings	299,493	142,685	296,377	142,685
Trade creditors	89,762	519,890	39,471	13,658
Amounts due to group undertakings	-	-	708	708
Corporation tax payable	13,704	-	-	-
Other taxation and social security	3,486	1,026	3,354	1,026
Other creditors	2,057	289	2,057	289
Accruals and deferred income	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500
	<u>426,605</u>	<u>670,390</u>	<u>348,467</u>	<u>164,866</u>

Bank loans and overdrafts is made up of an unsecured overdraft held by Tropical Power Kenya Limited.



# TROPICAL POWER LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

### 10 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the group and company, and movements thereon:

	Liabilities 2016 £	Liabilities 2015 £
<b>Group</b>		
Accelerated capital allowances	13,176	8,588

The company has no deferred tax assets or liabilities.

	Group 2016 £	Company 2016 £
<b>Movements in the year:</b>		
Liability at 1 January 2016	8,588	-
Charge to profit or loss	4,588	-
Liability at 31 December 2016	13,176	-

The deferred tax liability set out above is in relation Tropical Power Kenya Limited. It arises on accelerated capital allowances and is calculated using the rate of 30%, being the local tax rate.

### 11 Share capital

	Group and company 2016 £	2015 £
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
1,000 Ordinary of £1 each	1,000	1,000
481,250 Ordinary A of £1 each	481,250	481,250
3,041,500 Ordinary B of £1 each	3,041,500	3,041,500
of 0p each	2,250,465	2,250,465
	5,774,215	5,774,215

# **TROPICAL POWER LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

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### **12 Audit report information**

The auditor's report was unqualified.

**Simon Husband (Senior Statutory Auditor)**  
**Richardsons**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
**Statutory Auditor**

### **13 Related party transactions**

#### **Biojoule Kenya Limited**

By virtue of common control

During the year purchases of £NIL (2015: £215,319) and sales of £133,579 (2015: £44,372) were made, on a commercial and arm's-length basis.

The total amount due from related party at the balance sheet date is £2,460,433 (2015: £1,595,662)

#### **Malaika Energy Ventures Limited**

By virtue of common control

During the year purchases of £59,775 (2015: £43,887) were made, on a commercial and arm's-length basis.

The total amount due to related party at the balance sheet date is £10,800 (2015: £7,200)