

**Registered No: 6355485**

**BROOMCO (4102) LIMITED**

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**FINANCIAL YEAR END 31 DECEMBER 2016**

THURSDAY



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COMPANIES HOUSE

## **Broomco (4102) Limited**

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## **Broomco (4102) Limited**

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### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

#### **Board of Directors**

J C Bingham  
S D Austin Davies  
G N Katakya  
P K Vasilev  
C M Warnes

#### **Registered office**

Asticus Building  
21 Palmer Street  
London  
SW1H 0AD  
England

**Registered No: 6355485**

#### **Company secretary**

Sanne Group Secretaries (UK) Limited  
Asticus Building  
21 Palmer Street  
London  
SW1H 0AD  
England

#### **Independent Auditors**

PricewaterhouseCoopers  
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors  
One Albert Quay  
Cork  
Ireland

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS  
FINANCIAL YEAR END 31 DECEMBER 2016**

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2016.

**DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT**

Directors are required by the Company Law to prepare financial statements for each financial period which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at the end of the financial period and of the income or deficit for that period. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102"). In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- \* Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- \* Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- \* State whether applicable 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 proper accounting records which 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 Company Law. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud, error and non-compliance with law and regulations.

**DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS**

The directors in office at the date of this report have each confirmed:

- \* As far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware;
- \* The director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director in order to make him/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

**PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND REVIEW OF BUSINESS**

The statement of comprehensive income for the financial year is set out on page 7. The principal activity of the Company was property investment but it did not trade during the financial year.

**EVENTS AFTER THE DATE OF THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

There have been no significant events impacting the Company since the year end.

## **Broomco (4102) Limited**

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### **REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS - (CONTINUED) FINANCIAL YEAR END 31 DECEMBER 2016**

#### **DIRECTORS**

The names of the persons who are currently or were Directors of the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2016 are set out below. Except where indicated, they served as Directors for the entire year.

J C Bingham	(Appointed 28 February 2017)
S D Austin Davies	
G N Katak	(Appointed 28 February 2017)
J R Lock	(Resigned 28 February 2017)
G R Mackie	(Resigned 29 February 2016)
P K Vasilev	(Appointed 03 May 2016)
C M Warnes	(Appointed 28 February 2017)

#### **SECRETARY**

The secretary of the Company at 31 December 2016 is Sanne Group Secretaries (UK) Limited.

#### **CESSATION OF COMPANY'S ACTIVITIES**

The directors have prepared the financial statements on a basis other than that of a going concern. This decision has been taken in light of the Company's plans to wind down activities in an orderly manner. The financial statements are prepared on a break-up basis.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that, after making enquiries, and having regard to the financial position and expected cash flows available, the Company will have adequate resources available to meet its obligations as they fall due.

#### **AUDITORS**

Pricewaterhousecoopers has indicated its willingness to continue in office and a resolution for their re-appointment as auditor of the company is to be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

#### **REGISTERED OFFICE**

Asticus Building  
21 Palmer Street  
London  
SW1H 0AD  
England

#### **ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD**



Christopher Warnes  
Director  
Broomco (4102) Limited  
Registered No: 6355485  
Date 26 September 2017



## ***Independent auditors' report to the members of Broomco (4102) Limited***

### **Report on the financial statements**

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#### **Our opinion**

In our opinion, Broomco (4102) Limited's financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 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.

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#### **Emphasis of matter - Basis of preparation**

In forming our opinion on the financial statements, which is not modified, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosure made in note 2 to the financial statements concerning the basis of preparation. Following the period end the directors have decided that the entity will cease trading and it is the Company's plans to wind down activities in an orderly manner. Accordingly, the going concern basis of preparation is no longer appropriate and the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern as described in note 2 to the financial statements. No adjustments were necessary in these financial statements to reduce assets to their realisable values, to provide for liabilities arising from the decision or to reclassify fixed assets and long-term liabilities as current assets and liabilities.

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#### **What we have audited**

The financial statements, included within the Annual Report, comprise:

- the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2016;
- the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A, and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

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#### **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 Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In addition, in light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we are required to report if we have identified any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors. We have nothing to report in this respect.



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## Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

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### Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- 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.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

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### Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

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## Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

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### Our responsibilities and those of the directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) ("ISAs (UK & Ireland)"). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

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### What an audit of financial statements involves

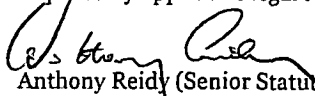
We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland). An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed;
- the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the directors' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report. With respect to the Strategic Report and Report of the Directors, we consider whether those reports include the disclosures required by applicable legal requirements.

  
Anthony Reidy (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers  
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors  
Cork  
27 September 2017

**Broomco (4102) Limited****STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FINANCIAL YEAR END 31 DECEMBER 2016**

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2016</u> £	<u>2015</u> £
Rental income		-	77,308
Gain on disposal of trading property	10	-	4,313,088
Operating expenses		(84,768)	(66,255)
<b>Operating (Loss) / Profit</b>		<b>(84,768)</b>	<b>4,324,141</b>
Interest payable and similar charges	7	(227,350)	(454,238)
<b>Net (Loss) / Profit from ordinary activities before taxation</b>		<b>(312,118)</b>	<b>3,869,903</b>
Taxation on (Loss) / Profit on ordinary activities	9	(832)	(2,391)
<b>(Loss) / Profit for the financial year</b>		<b>(312,950)</b>	<b>3,867,512</b>

*(The notes on pages 9 to 18 form part of these audited financial statements)*



**Broomco (4102) Limited****STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016**

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2016</u> £	<u>2015</u> £
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Trading Property	10	-	-
Debtors	11	3,530,314	3,615,701
		<u>3,530,314</u>	<u>3,615,701</u>
<b>Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year</b>			
Creditors	12	(7,977,638)	(7,750,075)
		<u>(7,977,638)</u>	<u>(7,750,075)</u>
<b>Net liabilities</b>		<u>(4,447,324)</u>	<u>(4,361,937)</u>
<b>Capital and Reserves</b>			
Equity share capital	13	100	100
Share premium account	14	1,099,976	1,099,976
Profit and loss account	14	(5,547,400)	(5,234,450)
<b>Retained deficit</b>		<u>(4,447,324)</u>	<u>(4,134,374)</u>

The financial statements on pages 7 to 18 were approved by the Board of Directors on 26/09/2017 and were signed on its behalf by:



Christopher Warnes  
Director  
Broomco (4102) Limited  
Registered No: 6355485

26/09/17

*(The notes on pages 9 to 18 form part of these audited financial statements)*

## **Broomco (4102) Limited**

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### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FINANCIAL YEAR END 31 DECEMBER 2016**

#### **1. General information**

Broomco (4102) Limited (the "Company") was incorporated on 29 August 2007 as a private company with limited liability under the Companies Act 2006. The principal activity of the company was property investment but it did not trade during the financial year.

#### **2. Going concern**

The directors have prepared the financial statements on a basis other than that of a going concern. This decision has been taken in light of the company's plans to wind down activities in an orderly manner. The financial statements are prepared on a break-up basis. Accordingly, the directors have considered the impact of the cessation of the primary activities on the carrying value of net assets included in the financial statements and are satisfied that these are expected to realise the amounts at which they are stated.

The financial impact of this cessation is not included in the result for the year ending 31st December 2016. There is an element of estimation in some of the figures presented which are subject to finalisation. The directors estimate cessation costs which will be incurred amount to £10,000.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that, after making enquiries, and having regard to the financial position and expected cash flows available, the company will have adequate resources available to meet its obligations as they fall due.

#### **3. Statement of Compliance**

The financial statements have been prepared on a break-up basis and in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

#### **4. Principal accounting policies**

##### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date. It also requires the directors to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or areas where the assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are disclosed in Note 5.

##### **Disclosure exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102**

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions. The company is a qualifying small entity as set out in Paragraph 1A.4 and as a result a small entity is not required to comply with the requirements which relate to presentation and disclosure requirements that are not required of small companies in company law.

Instead a complete set of financial statements of a small entity shall include all of the following:

- (a) a statement of financial position as at the reporting date in accordance with paragraph 1A.12;
- (b) an income statement for the reporting period in accordance with paragraph 1A.14; and
- (c) notes in accordance with paragraphs 1A.16 to 1A.20.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)**  
**FINANCIAL YEAR END 31 DECEMBER 2016**

**4. Principal accounting policies (continued)**

**Revenue recognition (continued)**

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received and rental income receivable in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Revenue is shown net of value-added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and when specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities as described below. The amount of revenue is not considered to be reliably measurable until all contingencies relating to the sale have been resolved. The company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

**Rental income**

Rental income from operating leases is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. When the company provides incentives to its customers, the cost of incentives are recognised over the lease term, on a straight-line basis, as a reduction of rental income.

**Income tax**

Income tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the year. Income tax expense is presented in the same component of total comprehensive income (profit and loss account or other comprehensive income) or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the income tax expense.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

**(i) Current tax**

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or past years. Current tax is measured at the amount of current tax that is expected to be paid using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the financial year.

The directors periodically evaluate positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. A current tax liability is recognised where appropriate and measured on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

**(ii) Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of timing differences, which are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in years different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the end of each year with certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of each year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

**Foreign currency**

**(i) Functional and presentation currency**

The company's functional and presentation currency is the sterling, denominated by the symbol "£".

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)**  
**FINANCIAL YEAR END 31 DECEMBER 2016**

**4. Principal accounting policies (continued)**

**Foreign currency (continued)**

*(ii) Transactions and balances*

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each year foreign currency monetary items are translated to Sterling using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at exchange rates at the end of the year of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the profit and loss account within 'interest receivable and similar income' or 'interest payable and similar charges' as appropriate. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the profit and loss account within 'other operating expenses'.

**Expenses**

The expenses of the company are recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings on an accruals basis.

**Trading properties**

Expenditure on the acquisition of sites and their development is stated at lower of cost and net realisable value. Expenditure comprises costs of site, site clearance, construction costs, related professional services and capitalised interest. Interest which can be attributed to trading properties in the course of development and which relates to specific borrowings is capitalised as part of the cost of such assets. When development is complete no further interest costs are capitalised.

**Share capital**

Equity shares issued are recognised at the proceeds received and presented as share capital and share premium. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new equity shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

**Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities. Cash and cash equivalents are initially measured at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Bank deposits which have original maturities of more than three months are not cash and cash equivalents and are presented as current asset investments.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)**  
**FINANCIAL YEAR END 31 DECEMBER 2016**

**4. Principal accounting policies (continued)**

**Statement of cash flow**

A statement of cash flows has not been included in these financial statements as the Company qualifies for exemption as a small company under the terms of FRS 102 Section 7.1B.

**Offsetting**

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is an 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.

**Financial instruments**

The company has chosen to apply the provisions of Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 to account for all of its financial instruments.

*(i) Financial assets*

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents, short-term deposits and investments in corporate bonds, are initially recognised at transaction price (including transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. Where the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction the resulting financial asset is initially measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents, investments in corporate bonds and financial assets from arrangements which constitute financing transactions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each year financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If there is objective evidence that a financial asset measured at amortised cost is impaired an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. The impairment loss is the difference between the financial asset's carrying amount and the present value of the financial asset's estimated cash inflows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

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 financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the financial asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the financial asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)**  
**FINANCIAL YEAR END 31 DECEMBER 2016**

**4. Principal accounting policies (continued)**

**Financial instruments (continued)**

*(ii) Financial liabilities*

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. Where the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction the resulting financial liability is initially measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Trade and other creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies, preference shares and financial liability from arrangements which constitute financing transactions are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is treated as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Preference shares, which result in fixed returns to the holder or are mandatorily redeemable on a specific date, are classified as financial liabilities. The dividends on these preference shares are recognised in profit or loss within 'interest payable and similar charges'.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as due within one year if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as falling due after more than one year. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

**5. Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies**

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Other than the below, no critical accounting judgements have been made in the preparation of these financial statements.

*Impairment of debtors*

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of intercompany accounts receivables. When assessing impairment of intercompany accounts receivables, management considers factors including the financial position of the counterparty at year end through the date of approval of the financial statements, the ageing profile of receivable and any planned restructuring that could impact on the ability of the counter party to repay.

**Broomco (4102) Limited****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)**  
**FINANCIAL YEAR END 31 DECEMBER 2016****6. Going concern**

The Company will be put into liquidation process before 31 December 2017. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern (break-up basis).

**7. Interest payable and similar charges**

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
	£	£
Interest payable on bank loans wholly repayable within five years	227,350	454,238
	<u>227,350</u>	<u>454,238</u>

**8. Net profit from ordinary activities before taxation**

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
	£	£
Net profit from ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging:		
Auditors' remuneration	3,750	-
Directors' fees	-	-
	<u>3,750</u>	<u>-</u>

Auditors' remuneration for the prior year was borne by another group Company within the Carbon Developments Group.

**Broomco (4102) Limited****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)**  
**FINANCIAL YEAR END 31 DECEMBER 2016****9. Taxation on net profit from ordinary activities**

	<u>2016</u> £	<u>2015</u> £
Based on results for the year:		
UK corporation tax based on results for the year	-	2,391
Adjustment in respect of prior years	832	-
	<u>832</u>	<u>2,391</u>
UK corporation tax charge for year	<u>832</u>	<u>2,391</u>

The Company is liable to corporation tax on profits at the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom. Tax assessed for the period is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for the year ended 31 December 2016 of 20.25% (2015: 20.25%). The differences are explained below:

	<u>2016</u> £	<u>2015</u> £
(Loss) / Profit on ordinary activities before tax	(312,118)	3,869,903
(Loss) / Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the average rate of corporation tax for the year of 20% (2015: 20.25%)	(62,424)	783,655
Effects of:		
Disallowed expenses and non taxable income	170	-
Tax losses carried forward	62,254	(781,264)
Adjustment in respect of prior years	832	-
	<u>832</u>	<u>2,391</u>
Current tax charge for the year	<u>832</u>	<u>2,391</u>

The Company has a potential deferred tax asset amounting to £906,375 (2015: £982,654) which relates to unutilised corporation tax losses brought forward. A deferred tax asset has not been recognised in respect of these losses on the basis that the Company does not foresee any profit to which the losses can be utilised against before it is put into liquidation.



**Broomco (4102) Limited****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)**  
**FINANCIAL YEAR END 31 DECEMBER 2016****10. Trading properties**

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
	£	£
Site cost	-	3,500,000
Disposal during the year	-	(3,500,000)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

In 2015, the trading property was sold to a third party buyer. The profit on disposal has been calculated as follows:

	<u>2015</u>
	£
Sales proceeds	7,975,000
Net book value	(3,500,000)
Sales costs	(161,912)
	<u>4,313,088</u>
Profit on disposal	<u>4,313,088</u>

**11. Debtors**

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
	£	£
Amounts due from parent undertaking	3,335,857	3,384,069
Amounts due from fellow subsidiaries	190,608	190,608
Value added tax -	3,849	-
Other debtors	-	41,024
	<u>3,530,314</u>	<u>3,615,701</u>

All amounts included above fall due within one year.

Amounts due from group undertakings are unsecured, do not bear interest, have no fixed repayment date and are repayable on demand.

There was no provision for impairment of debtors during the year or reversal of write offs.

**12. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
	£	£
Amounts due to parent undertakings	162,376	-
Amounts due to fellow subsidiary undertakings	1,719,567	1,493,493
Amount due to fellow undertaking	5,900,169	5,900,169
Accruals	194,694	153,413
Value added tax	-	200,609
Corporation taxation payable	832	2,391
	<u>7,977,638</u>	<u>7,750,075</u>

Amounts owed to parent and subsidiary undertaking are unsecured, do not bear interest and have no fixed repayment date and are repayable on demand. The amount owed to fellow undertaking bears interest and is calculated using the rate of 12 month LIBOR plus a margin of 3% per annum on an open-ended term.

# **Broomco (4102) Limited**

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

### **13. Share capital and reserves**

	<u>2016</u> £	<u>2015</u> £
<b>Authorised</b>		
76 'A' ordinary shares of £1 each	76	76
24 'B' ordinary shares of £1 each	24	24
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
76 'A' ordinary shares of £1 each	76	76
24 'B' ordinary shares of £1 each	24	24
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

### **14. Share premium account**

	<u>2016</u> £	<u>2015</u> £
Premium arising on issue of 'B' ordinary shares	1,099,976	1,099,976

The 24 'B' ordinary shares as disclosed in note 13 were issued at a total premium of £1,099,976.

### **15. Profit and loss account**

	<u>2016</u> £	<u>2015</u> £
Opening balance	(5,234,450)	(9,101,962)
(Loss) / Profit for the financial year	(312,950)	3,867,512
Closing Balance	<u>(5,547,400)</u>	<u>(5,234,450)</u>

Profit and loss account represents accumulated comprehensive income for the year and prior years plus related tax credits less dividends paid.

### **16. Reconciliation of movement in shareholders' fund**

	<u>2016</u> £	<u>2015</u> £
Opening shareholder's fund	(4,134,374)	(8,001,886)
Total comprehensive (loss) / income for the year	(312,950)	3,867,512
Closing shareholder's fund	<u>(4,447,324)</u>	<u>(4,134,374)</u>

### **17. Directors' remuneration**

	<u>2016</u> £	<u>2015</u> £
Emoluments	-	-
- for services as Directors	-	-
- for other services	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)**  
**FINANCIAL YEAR END 31 DECEMBER 2016****18. Financial instruments by category**

	<u>2016</u> £	<u>2015</u> £
<b>Loans and receivables</b>		
Debtors	3,530,314	3,615,701
	<u>3,530,314</u>	<u>3,615,701</u>
<b>Other financial liabilities at amortised cost</b>		
Creditors	(7,977,638)	(7,750,075)
	<u>(7,977,638)</u>	<u>(7,750,075)</u>

**19. Related party transactions**

The administration fees paid to Sanne Secretaries Limited during the year totalled £23,070 (2015: £31,320), of which £nil (2015: £nil) remained outstanding at year end. J C Bingham and C M Warnes are employees of Sanne and also Directors of the company and of associated companies of Sanne Fiduciary Services Limited and they hold a financial interest in Sanne Group PLC, an entity listed on the London Stock Exchange, which is the ultimate beneficial owner of Sanne Fiduciary Services Limited.

**20. Immediate and ultimate parent Company and controlling party**

The immediate parent Company is Carbon Developments Limited, a Company incorporated in Ireland. The Directors regard Carbon Holdings Sàrl (Luxembourg), a Company incorporated in Luxembourg, as the ultimate parent Company and controlling party.

**21. Events after the date of the statement of financial position**

Except the planned liquidation, there were no material events after the statement of financial position date that have any bearing on the understanding of these financial statements.