Registered number: 07176403

ELGIN ENERGY ES CO LIMITED

ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	NOTE	2022	2021
		£	**£**
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	**1,680**	50
Investments	5	**100**	100
		1,780	150
Current assets			
Stocks	6	**2,200,590**	1,316,458
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	**17,052,295**	12,358,276
Cash at bank and in hand	8	**851,491**	106,043
		20,104,376	13,780,777
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	9	**(18,631,095)**	(12,603,356)
Net current assets		**1,473,281**	1,177,421
Total assets less current liabilities		**1,475,061**	1,177,571
Net assets		**1,475,061**	1,1,77,571
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	**100**	100
Profit and loss account	12	**1,474,961**	1,177,471
		1,475,061	1,177,571

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The full financial statements include an unqualified audit report with no matters to which the auditor drew attention by way of emphasis. The audit report was signed by Ian Kelsall as Senior Statutory Auditor on behalf of Deloitte (NI) Limited.

The financial statements of Elgin Energy Es Co Limited, registered number 07176403, were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 March 2023. they were signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

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Dermot Kelleher
Director

ELGIN ENERGY ES CO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1. Accounting policies

(i) General information and basis of accounting

Elgin Energy Es Co Limited (07176403) is a private company limited by shares incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is The Old Rectory, Church Street, Weybridge, Surrey, KT13 8DE.

The principal activity of the Company is the development of sites to enable generation of electricity from solar energy.

The Company's financial statements are presented in Sterling and all values are rounded to the nearest pound except when otherwise indicated.

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 Group has applied the following amendments to FRS 102 issued by the FRC for the first time during the year:

Elgin Energy Es Co Limited meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it in respect of its financial statements. Exemptions have been taken in relation to financial instruments, presentation of a cash flow statement and remuneration of key management personnel.

(ii) Going concern

The directors have, at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

(iii) Turnover

Turnover comprises of revenue recognised by the company in respect of the development services provided to the companies inside of its group organisation and the sale of grid deposits.

(iv) Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Office equipment	-	25% straight line

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

1. Accounting policies (continued)

(v) Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

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

(vi) Stocks

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

(vii) Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities
All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the balance sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Group intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Debt instruments which comply with all of the condition of paragraph 11.9 of FRS 102 are classified as 'basic'. For debt instruments that do not meet the conditions of FRS 102.11.9, it is considered whether the debt instrument is consistent with the principle in paragraph 11.9A of FRS 102 in order to determine whether it can be classified as basic. Instruments classified as 'basic' financial instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

With the exception of some hedging instruments, other debt instruments not meeting conditions of being 'basic' financial instruments are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Commitments to make and receive loans which meet the conditions mentioned above are measured at cost (which may be nil) less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, (b) the Group transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or (c) the Group, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

1. Accounting policies (continued)

(vii) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Equity instruments
Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the fair value of cash or other resources received or receivable, net of transaction costs.

Fair value measurement
The best evidence of fair value is a quoted price for an identical asset in an active market. When quoted prices are unavailable, the price of a recent transaction for an identical asset provides evidence of fair value as long as there has not been a significant change in economic circumstances or a significant lapse of time since the transaction took place. If the market is not active and recent transactions of an identical asset on their own are not a good estimate of fair value, the fair value is estimated by using a valuation technique.

(viii) Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

Non-financial assets

An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

The recoverable amount of goodwill is derived from measurement of the present value of the future cash flows of the cash-generating units of which the goodwill is a part. Any impairment loss in respect of a CGU is allocated first to the goodwill attached to that CGU, and then to other assets within that CGU on a pro-rata basis.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss previously recognised for assets other than goodwill, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised. Where a reversal of impairment occurs in respect of a CGU, the reversal is applied first to the assets of the CGU, except for goodwill, on a pro-rata basis. Impairment of goodwill is never reversed.

Financial assets

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

1. Accounting policies (continued)

(vii) Impairments of assets (continued)

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

(ix) Foreign currency translation

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

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated 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.

(x) Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

(xi) Pensions

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

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

(xii) Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

A provision is recognised for those matters for which the tax determination is uncertain but it is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds to a tax authority. The provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount expected to become payable. The assessment is based on the judgement of tax professionals within the Company supported by previous experience in respect of such activities and in certain cases based on specialist independent tax advice.

1. Accounting policies (continued)

(xii) Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for timing differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the timing difference and it is probable that it will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax relating to non-depreciable property measured using the revaluation model and investment property is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to sale of the asset. In other cases, the measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if: a) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and b) the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

2. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are required to make judgements (other than those involving estimations) that have a significant impact on the amounts recognised and to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies

There are no critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are dealt with separately below), that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Key source of estimation uncertainty

There are no key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

3. Turnover

Turnover represents the amount derived from the provision of goods and services and works constructed during the year which fall within the company's ordinary activities, all of which are continuing, after deduction of trade discounts and value added tax, including sales to group undertakings.

4. Operating profit/(loss)

Fees payable to Deloitte (NI) Limited and its associates for non-audit services to the company are not required to be disclosed because the consolidated financial statements are required to disclose such fees on a consolidated basis.

6. Tangible assets

	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 April 2021	804	804
Additions	2,242	2,242
At 31 March 2022	3,046	3,046
Depreciation		
1 April 2021	754	754
Charge for the financial year	612	612
At 31 March 2022	1,366	1,366
Net book value		
At 31 March 2022	1,680	1,680
At 31 March 2021	50	50

7. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2021	100
As at 31 March 2022	**100**

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company.

Company name	Principal activity	Registered Office	Class of shares	Holding
Baggot Energy Services Limited	Provision of management services	Hambleden House, 19-26 Pembroke Street Lower, Dublin, DO2WV96, Ireland	Ordinary	100%

8. Stock

	2022 £	2021 £
Work in progress	2,200,590	1,316,458
	2,200,590	**1,316,458**

9. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Due within one year		
Amounts owed by group undertaking	16,454,763	11,382,800
Other debtors and accrued income	555,272	950,139
Prepayments	42,260	25,337
	17,052,295	12,358,276

10. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 £	2021 £
Cash at bank and in hand	851,491	106,043
	851,491	**106,043**

11. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	762,376	1,352,355
Amounts owed to group undertakings	16,756,727	1,771,601
Other taxation and social security	7,129	-
Other creditors	10,906	1,103
Accruals and deferred income	1,093,957	478,297
	18,631,095	12,603,356

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured and repayable on demand.

12. Share capital

Shares classified as equity	2022 £	2021 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 (2021 – 100) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	100	100

13. Reserves

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account represents profit and losses net of adjustments.

14. Related party transactions

The company is a parent to its wholly owned subsidiary and has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 102 not to disclose details of intra-group transactions. There are no other related party transactions requiring disclosure.

15. Controlling party

The company's parent undertaking is Elgin Energy Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

There is no ultimate controlling party.