

Bronte Energy Limited

Annual report and financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

Registered number: 07327917



Bronte Energy Limited

Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

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Bronte Energy Limited

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption. The directors have also taken the exemption from preparing a Strategic report as the Company is small.

Principal activity

The Company's principal activity is that of renewable energy generation. There has not been any significant change in the Company's activities.

Business review

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Fairview New Homes Limited within the Fairview Holdings Limited group (the "Group").

Detailed results are set out in the statement of income and retained earnings on page 6. No dividends were paid or proposed during the current or preceding year.

Directors

The directors holding office during the year and, except where noted, to date are set out below.

M Blakey
G A Malton
M R Smith
R K Williams

Directors' indemnities

The Company had in place during the year qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors. These remain in force at the date of this report.

Going concern

The directors believe that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts. Further details of the going concern basis are given in note 1b.

Bronte Energy Limited

Directors' report (continued)

Auditor

In the case of each of the persons who are directors at the time when the directors' report is approved, the following apply:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- he has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Deloitte LLP have indicated their willingness to continue in office as auditor and appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be deemed reappointed.

By order of the board



R K Williams
Director

9 June 2017

Registered office:
50 Lancaster Road
Enfield. EN2 0BY

Bronte Energy Limited

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. 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 United Kingdom Accounting Standards have been followed; and
- 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 adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Bronte Energy Limited

Independent auditor's report to the members of Bronte Energy Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Bronte Energy Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, the balance sheet and the related notes 1 to 13. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities, 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 (United Kingdom and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

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. 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.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion 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 profit 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.

Opinion on other matter 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 Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Directors' report.

Bronte Energy Limited

Independent auditor's report to the members of Bronte Energy Limited (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- 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; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a Strategic report or in preparing the Directors' report.



Paul Schofield, FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
Cambridge, United Kingdom
13 June 2017

Bronte Energy Limited

Statement of income and retained earnings Year ended 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover	3	97,233	97,461
Administrative expenses		(27,991)	(26,576)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	4	69,242	70,885
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	6	1,974	87
Profit for the financial year		71,216	70,972
Retained profits at 1 January		232,353	161,381
Retained profits at 31 December		<u>303,569</u>	<u>232,353</u>

All amounts relate to continuing operations and are wholly attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company.

There are no other comprehensive income or expenses in either year other than as stated above. Accordingly no statement of comprehensive income has been presented.

Bronte Energy Limited

Balance sheet 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	7	556	586
Tangible assets	8	595	1,927
		<u>1,151</u>	<u>2,513</u>
Current assets			
Debtors:			
Due within one year	9	302,419	140,285
Cash at bank and in hand		-	91,530
		<u>302,419</u>	<u>231,815</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	-	(1,974)
Net current assets		<u>302,419</u>	<u>229,841</u>
Net assets		<u>303,570</u>	<u>232,354</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	1	1
Profit and loss account	11	303,569	232,353
Shareholder's funds		<u>303,570</u>	<u>232,354</u>

The financial statements of Bronte Energy Limited (registered number 07327917) were approved by the board of directors on 9 June 2017



R K Williams
Director

Bronte Energy Limited

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2016

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the year and the preceding year.

a. General information and basis of accounting

Bronte Energy Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is given on page 2. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' report on page 1.

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 functional currency of Bronte Energy Limited is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

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

b. Going concern basis

The Company's business activities together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Directors' report on page 1.

The principal risks and uncertainties affecting the Company are inextricably linked to those affecting the Group.

The Company meets its day to day working capital requirements through an intra-group facility provided by Fairview New Homes Limited.

The Company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the Company should be able to operate within the level of its current facility.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company and the Group have 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 annual financial statements.

c. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

(i) 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 finance 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 Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Bronte Energy Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2016

1. Accounting policies (continued)

c. Financial instruments (continued)

(i) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(ii) Equity instruments

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

d. Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are stated at cost, net of amortisation and any provision for impairment. Amortisation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of each asset on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Generation income rights	20-25 years
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e. Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Computer equipment	3 years
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Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

f. 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.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, 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.

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.

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.

Bronte Energy Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2016

1. Accounting policies (continued)

g. Taxation

Current 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.

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 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.

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.

h. Turnover

Turnover comprises revenue receivable from the generation of renewable energy.

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, 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 and key sources of estimation uncertainty in applying the Company's accounting policies

The following is the critical judgement that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that has the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Estimation of electricity generated

Included in accrued income is an estimate for the generation income receivable for the most recent billing period as the final generation amounts are not determined until after the year end. Estimation of the amount is required and the final amount may be different to this estimate.

Bronte Energy Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2016

3. Turnover

An analysis of the Company's turnover by class of business is set out below.

	2016 £	2015 £
Generation of renewable energy	<u>97,233</u>	<u>97,461</u>

The Company's turnover is wholly realised in the United Kingdom.

4. Profit on ordinary activities before taxation

Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging:

	2016 £	2015 £
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets (note 7)	30	31
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (note 8)	<u>1,332</u>	<u>1,889</u>

Auditor's fees for the audit of the Company's accounts of £950 (2015: £900) have been borne by another group company. There were no non-audit fees paid to the Company's auditor during the current or preceding year.

5. Directors' remuneration and transactions

The Company had no employees during the current or preceding year, other than directors. None of the directors received any emoluments or other benefits during the current or preceding year.

6. Tax credit on profit on ordinary activities

The tax credit comprises:

	2016 £	2015 £
Current tax on profit on ordinary activities		
UK corporation tax at 20% (2015: 20.25%)	-	(1,974)
Adjustment in respect of prior years	<u>1,974</u>	<u>2,061</u>
Total tax on profit on ordinary activities	<u>1,974</u>	<u>87</u>

In recent years the UK Government has steadily reduced the rate of UK corporation tax, with the latest rate substantively enacted in July 2013 now standing at 20% with effect from 1 April 2015. In the Budget on 8 July 2015, the UK Government proposed to further reduce the main rate of UK corporation tax to 19% with effect from 1 April 2017 and 18% with effect from 1 April 2020. These rate changes were substantively enacted in the Finance (No. 2) Act 2015 on 26 October 2015. Subsequently in the Budget on 16 March 2016, the UK Government proposed to further reduce the main rate of UK corporation tax to 17% with effect from 1 April 2020 (superseding the 18% rate effective from that date introduced in Finance (No.2) Act 2015). This rate change was substantively enacted in the Finance Act 2016 on 15 September 2016. Existing timing differences may therefore unwind in periods subject to these reduced rates.

There is no expiry date on timing differences, unused tax losses or tax credits.

Bronte Energy Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2016

6. Tax credit on profit on ordinary activities (continued)

The differences between the total tax credit shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax to the profit before tax is as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	69,242	70,885
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities at 20% (2015: 20.25%)	(13,848)	(14,354)
Effects of:		
Notional lease adjustments	-	12,606
Depreciation higher/(lower) than capital allowances	7	(226)
Group relief claimed	13,841	-
Prior period adjustments	1,974	2,061
Total tax credit for the year	1,974	87

7. Intangible fixed assets

	Generation income rights £
Cost	
At 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016	684
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2016	98
Charge for the year	30
At 31 December 2016	128
Net book value	
At 31 December 2016	556
At 31 December 2015	586

Bronte Energy Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2016

8. Tangible fixed assets

	Computer equipment £
Cost	
At 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016	7,550
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2016	5,623
Charge for the year	1,332
At 31 December 2016	6,955
Net book value	
At 31 December 2016	595
At 31 December 2015	1,927

9. Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Accrued income	45,455	39,304
Amounts owed by fellow subsidiaries	256,964	100,981
	<u>302,419</u>	<u>140,285</u>

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Corporation tax	-	1,974
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,974</u>

11. Called-up share capital and reserves

	2016 £	2015 £
Allotted, called-up and fully paid:		
1 Ordinary Share of £1	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

The Company's other reserve is as follows:

The profit and loss reserve represents cumulative profits or losses net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

12. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption granted by paragraph 33.1A of FRS 102 not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the Group. There were no other related party transactions.

Bronte Energy Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) **Year ended 31 December 2016**

13. Controlling party

At 31 December 2016 the immediate parent company was Fairview New Homes Limited and the ultimate parent company was Fairview Holdings Limited, both companies are incorporated in the United Kingdom and are registered in England and Wales at 50 Lancaster Road, Enfield, Middlesex EN2 0BY. The controlling party was the Fairview Holdings Limited Employee Benefit Trust.

The largest and smallest group of undertakings for which group accounts to 31 December 2016 are drawn up and of which the Company is a member is Fairview Holdings Limited. Copies of the group accounts may be obtained from 50 Lancaster Road, Enfield, Middlesex EN2 0BY.