Company registration number: 08824313

MDA Renewables (Caers 1) Ltd
Unaudited financial statements
31 January 2017

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Balance sheet 31 January 2017

		2017		2016	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5	876,030		973,367	
			876,030		973,367
Current assets					
Debtors Control of the state of	6	99,676		107,414	
Cash at bank and in hand		16,864		20,939	
		116,540		128,353	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(394,901)		(409,618)	
Net current liabilities			(278,361)		(281,265)
Total assets less current liabilities			597,669		692,102
Creditors: amounts falling due					
after more than one year	8		(887,661)		(891,905)
Net liabilities			(289,992)		(199,803)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		100		100
Profit and loss account			(290,092)		(199,903)
Shareholders deficit			(289,992)		(199,803)

For the year ending 31 January 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors responsibilities:

- The shareholders have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- 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 and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Profit and loss has not been delivered.

The notes on pages 4 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet (continued) 31 January 2017

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 October 2017, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr P Morgan

Company registration number: 08824313

Director

Mr S Jones

Director

The notes on pages 4 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 January 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in United Kindgdom. The address of the registered office is Clifton House, Four Elms Road, Cardiff, CF24 1LE.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 February 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 11.

Changes in accounting estimates

The economic useful life of the asset is considered to be ten years rather than five years. A depreciation rate of ten years has been applied to the brought forward net book value of £973,367 resulting in a depreciation charge of £97,337 and a carried forward net book value of £876,030. Under the previous depreciation rate depreciation would have amounted to £254,695 and the carried forward net book value would have been £718,672.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 January 2017

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery

- 10% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 January 2017

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets or either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

4. Loss before taxation

Loss before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):

		2017	2016
		£	£
Depreciation of tangible assets		97,337 ———	243,491

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 January 2017

5.	Tangible assets		
		Plant and machinery	Total
		£	£
	Cost	~	~
	At 1 February 2016 and 31 January 2017	1,273,475	1,273,475
	Depreciation		
	At 1 February 2016	300,108	300,108
	Charge for the year	97,337	97,337
	At 31 January 2017	397,445	397,445
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 January 2017	876,030	876,030
	At 31 January 2016	973,367	973,367
6.	Debtors		
0.	Desicis	2017	2016
		£	£
	Amounts owed by connected parties	14,900	2,900
	Called up share capital not paid	100	100
	Prepayments and accrued income Other debtors	83,050	102,560
	Other deptors	1,626	1,854
		99,676	107,414
7.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	·	2017	2016
		£	£
	Finance Wales	104,226	145,103
	Trade creditors	14,531	14,371
	Accruals and deferred income	3,500	2,000
	Other creditors	272,644 ———	248,144
		319,901	358,618

The Finance Wales loan is a project finance non recourse loan which is secured on the assets of the company.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 January 2017

8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Finance Wales	887,661	891,905

The Finance Wales loan is a project finance non recourse loan which is secured on the assets of the company.

9. Called up share capital

issued and called up	2017		2016	
Ordinary shares shares of £ 1.00 each	No 100	£ 100	No 100	£ 100
Issued and partly paid	2017		2016	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares shares of £ 1.00 each - £ - paid	100	_	100	

10. Related party transactions

1. As at 31 January 2017 the amounts owed by connected companies amounted to £14,900 (2016-£2,900). These companies are connected to the directors of the reporting entity.

2. As at 31 January 2017 the amounts owed by connected companies and associates amounted to £272,644 (2016-£248,144). These companies and associates are connected to the directors of the reporting entity.

11. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 February 2015.

Reconciliation of equity

No transitional adjustments were required.

Reconciliation of profit or loss for the year

No transitional adjustments were required.

12. Going concern

The company balance sheet at 31 January 2017 shows a deficit of assets. however, the directors have pledged to continue to support the company through various connected businesses, and therefore these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.