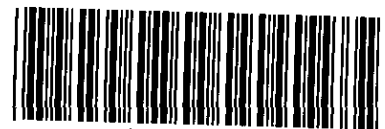


Company Registration No. 09033896 (England and Wales)

ENSCO 1070 LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

TUESDAY



LD5 *L84HKII0*
30/04/2019 #265
COMPANIES HOUSE

ENSCO 1070 LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Statement of changes in equity	2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 8

ENSCO 1070 LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	5		1,097,487		1,097,488
Current assets					
Debtors	7	4,216,752		7,762,121	
Cash at bank and in hand		664,192		17,259	
		4,880,944		7,779,380	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(10,555,566)		(11,331,409)	
Net current liabilities			(5,674,622)		(3,552,029)
Total assets less current liabilities			(4,577,135)		(2,454,541)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		200,000		200,000
Profit and loss reserves			(4,777,135)		(2,654,541)
Total equity			(4,577,135)		(2,454,541)

The Director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

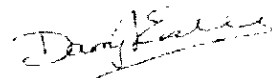
For the financial year ended 30 June 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

The Director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 30.6.19



Mr D Eales
Director

Company Registration No. 09033896

ENSCO 1070 LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 July 2016	200,000	(5,968,890)	(5,768,890)
Year ended 30 June 2017:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	3,314,349	3,314,349
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 30 June 2017	200,000	(2,654,541)	(2,454,541)
Year ended 30 June 2018:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(1,862,688)	(1,862,688)
Other movements- amortisation of loans	-	(259,906)	(259,906)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 30 June 2018	200,000	(4,777,135)	(4,577,135)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

ENSCO 1070 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Ensco 1070 Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 49 Main Road, Smalley, Ilkeston, DE7 6EF.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group. The company is consolidated within the financial statements of the parent company, copies of which are available from companies house.

1.2 Going concern

The going concern basis has been used, despite the deficiency of net assets, as the ultimate controlling party has indicated their intention to make available sufficient funds to enable the company to continue trading for at least one year from the date of approval of these accounts.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.4 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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

ENSCO 1070 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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

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

Unlisted investments are measured at cost less provision for impairment.

1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. The company has taken advantage of paragraph 35.10(V) of FRS102 not to restate comparative information in respect of related party loans.

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

ENSCO 1070 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

The company has estimated losses of £1,027,514 (2017- £748,724) available to carry forward against future trading profits.

1.9 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

ENSCO 1070 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the Director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount 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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Recoverability of investments and loans

The director reviews for the potential impairment of investments and loans at the end of each year, considering whether there are any indications of impairment and potential threats to recoverability. Where the cost is considered to be impaired provision is made for such impairment.

3 Exceptional costs

	2018 £	2017 £
Provision against amounts due from group companies	-	(4,907,412)
Impairment provision on contingent acquisition payments	1,000,000	-
Provision against trading loans to third parties	145,601	-
	<u>1,145,601</u>	<u>(4,907,412)</u>

4 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 1 (2017 - 4).

5 Fixed asset investments

	2018 £	2017 £
Investments	<u>1,097,487</u>	<u>1,097,488</u>

Fixed asset investments not carried at market value

In the opinion of the directors, the aggregate value of the company's investments is not less than the amount included in the balance sheet. During February 2018, the company entered agreements whereby the subsidiaries' shares were sold for £1 or new shares were issued diluting the company's shareholding to less than 10%. Therefore, the unlisted investments are no longer treated as subsidiaries.

Impairment provisions of £777,514 are included in the above amounts.

ENSCO 1070 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

6 Financial instruments

	2018 £	2017 £
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	4,164,676	7,740,374
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	10,555,566	11,329,671

7 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	7,460,171
Other debtors	4,186,521	301,950
Prepayments and accrued income	30,231	-
	4,216,752	7,762,121

Debtors include an amount of £1,126,835 (2017: £210,203) which is due after more than one year. On fixed asset investments being reclassified in the year, loan notes were created for debts receivable which do not carry interest. These loans have been amortised using the effective interest method with a corresponding interest receivable entry in the Profit & Loss Account for the year and an entry in reserves.

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts due to parent undertaking		10,312,096	11,223,162
Trade creditors		239,220	64,759
Other taxation and social security		-	1,738
Accruals and deferred income		4,250	41,750
		10,555,566	11,331,409

£7,853,796 (2017: £9,648,162) of the balance due to the parent company is secured with a fixed and floating charge over all the assets of the company. The loan notes carry interest of 5% and mature in 2019.

9 Called up share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
172,000 Ordinary A shares of £1 each	172,000	172,000
28,000 Ordinary B shares of £1 each	28,000	28,000
	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>

All shares rank pari passu in all respects.

10 Related party transactions

Tulyar Consultancy Limited, a company wholly owned by D Eales, charged the company £62,500 (2017: £37,500) in respect of consultancy fees. Included in creditors at the year-end was £179,000 (2017: £97,500) due to Tulyar Consultancy Limited.

11 Parent company

The immediate parent company is Alycidon Technologies Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. The smallest and largest group in which the results of the company are included, is that headed by Alycidon Technologies Limited. The consolidated accounts are available to the public and may be obtained from Companies House.

The ultimate controlling party is D Eales, by virtue of his shareholding in the parent company.