Company Registration No. 10300609 (England and Wales)
COCIAL ENERGY CURRILY LTD
SOCIAL ENERGY SUPPLY LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2019

		2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		1,473		-
Current assets					
Debtors	4	16,525		1	
Cash at bank and in hand		37,220			
		53,745		1	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	_				
year	5	(1,460,503)			
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(1,406,758)		1
Total assets less current liabilities			(1,405,285)	_	1
				=	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			(1,405,286)		-
Total equity			(1,405,285)	-	1
•				=	

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

For the financial year ended 31 October 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their 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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 October 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr R Smith

Director

Company Registration No. 10300609

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Social Energy Supply Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is St Pegs Mill, Thornhill Beck Lane, Brighouse, Yorkshire, HD6 4AH.

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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

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

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements show a loss for the year of £1,405,286. During the year the company was in its development and commercialisation stages and during this time has the full support of its ultimate parent company SE Group Limited.

The directors have also considered the potential impact on the company of the Covid-19 pandemic and do not believe that any impact will be significant. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

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.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and equipment 25% reducing balance Fixtures and fittings 25% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks.

1.7 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.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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.

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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

1.9 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.10 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2019	2018
	Number	Number
Total	14	3
	_	=
Tangible fixed assets		
		Plant and
		machinery etc
		£
		-
Additions		1,827
At 31 October 2019		1,827
Depreciation and impairment		
At 1 November 2018		-
Depreciation charged in the year		354
At 31 October 2019		354
Carrying amount		
At 31 October 2019		1,473
At 31 October 2018		
	Cost At 1 November 2018 Additions At 31 October 2019 Depreciation and impairment At 1 November 2018 Depreciation charged in the year At 31 October 2019 Carrying amount At 31 October 2019	Total 14 Tangible fixed assets Cost At 1 November 2018 Additions At 31 October 2019 Depreciation and impairment At 1 November 2018 Depreciation charged in the year At 31 October 2019 Carrying amount At 31 October 2019

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

4	Debtors		
		2019	2018
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	4,643	-
	Other debtors	11,882	1
		16,525	1
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Trade creditors	145,893	-
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,283,000	-
	Taxation and social security	26,195	-
	Other creditors	5,415	-
		1,460,503	
6	Called up share capital		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	1 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1

7 Events after the reporting date

The conditions that existed at the balance sheet date of 31 October 2019 were that there were no known reported cases of coronavirus. The subsequent spread of the virus and its identification as a new coronavirus, COVID-19, does not provide additional evidence about the situation that existed at 31 October 2019, and it is therefore a non-adjusting event.

8 Parent company

Social Energy Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales, is the immediate parent company.

Social Energy Limited is owned by SE Group Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales is the ultimate parent company.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.