EXETER COMMUNITY ENERGY LTD ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors G Wyatt

G Wondrausch H Taverner-Wood

S Bedford A Mumford M Davey P Bowers

P Devine-Wright (Appointed 7 June 2016)

Company number IP032290

Registered office Stephens Scown LLP

Curzon House Southernhay Exeter EX1 1RS

Accountants Hammett Spire LLP

13 West Street

Exeter Devon EX1 1BB

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2017.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of renewable energy projects in the community.

Directors The directors who held office during the year and follows:	up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as
G Wyatt G Wondrausch H Taverner-Wood S Bedford G Westcott A Mumford M Davey P Bowers	(Resigned 7 June 2016)
P Devine-Wright	(Appointed 7 June 2016)
This report has been prepared in accordance with companies exemption.	th the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small
On behalf of the board	

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF EXETER COMMUNITY ENERGY LTD FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Exeter Community Energy Ltd for the year ended 31 January 2017 set out on pages to 10 from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

We have carried out this engagement in accordance with the guidance issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at http://www.icaew.com/en/members/regulations-standards-and-guidance/.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Exeter Community Energy Ltd, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Exeter Community Energy Ltd and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Exeter Community Energy Ltd, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF as detailed at icaew.com. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Exeter Community Energy Ltd and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Exeter Community Energy Ltd has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and loss of Exeter Community Energy Ltd. You consider that Exeter Community Energy Ltd is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Exeter Community Energy Ltd. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Hammett Spire LLP	
Accountants	13 West Street
	Exeter
	Devon
	EX1 1BB

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
_			
Turnover		36,301	-
Cost of sales		(31,353)	(12,708)
Gross profit/(loss)		4,948	(12,708)
Administrative expenses		(11,051)	(32,882)
Other operating income		10,642	34,732
		<u></u>	
Operating profit/(loss)		4,539	(10,858)
Interest receivable and similar income		127	78
Interest payable and similar expenses		(23,249)	-
Loss before taxation		(18,583)	(10,780)
Taxation		-	-
Loss for the financial year		(18,583)	(10,780)
2000 for the initialicial year		(10,000 <i>)</i>	(10,700)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 JANUARY 2017

		201	7	201	6
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2		402,524		214,550
Current assets					
Debtors	3	18,669		32,683	
Cash at bank and in hand		42,906		240,162	
		61,575		272,845	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(37,788)		(112,601)	
Net current assets			23,787		160,244
Total assets less current liabilities			426,311		374,794
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	5		(70,100)		-
Net assets			356,211		374,794
One that and managers					
Capital and reserves Called up share capital	7		398,550		398,550
Profit and loss reserves	•		(42,339)		(23,756
Total aguity			256 244		274 704
Total equity			356,211		374,794

For the financial year ended 31 January 2017 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 Act 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 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 and are signed on its behalf by:

.....

Director

Company Registration No. IP032290

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

		Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£
Balance at 1 February 2015		-	(12,976)	(12,976)
Year ended 31 January 2016: Loss and total comprehensive income for the year Issue of share capital	7	- 398,550	(10,780)	(10,780) 398,550
Balance at 31 January 2016		398,550	(23,756)	374,794
Year ended 31 January 2017: Loss and total comprehensive income for the year			(18,583)	(18,583)
Balance at 31 January 2017		398,550	(42,339)	356,211

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Exeter Community Energy Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Stephens Scown LLP, Curzon House, Southernhay, Exeter, EX1 1RS.

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, modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2017 are the first financial statements of Exeter Community Energy Ltd prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 February 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 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.

1.3 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 calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

For solar PV systems, no depreciation is charged until they are fully operational and the first billing period has been completed.

The company has entered into an agreement on one site whereby it has paid an amount equal to the purchase cost of a solar PV system in return for a 20 year lease thereof. Legal title of the equipment has passed to the property owner.

The solar PV system has been capitalised as an asset of the company applying 'substance over form' as it has all the rights, risks and rewards of the asset over the majority of its useful economic life.

Plant and machinery

20 years 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans 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.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

1.8 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

2 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £
Cost	~
At 1 February 2016	214,550
Additions	202,844
At 31 January 2017	417,394
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 February 2016	-
Depreciation charged in the year	14,870
At 31 January 2017	14,870
Carrying amount	
At 31 January 2017	402,524
At 21 January 2016	214 550
At 31 January 2016	214,550

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

3	Debtors		2017	2016
	Amounts falling due within one year:		£	£
	Trade debtors		15,126	-
	Corporation tax recoverable Other debtors		12 3,531	32,683
			18,669	32,683
ļ	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
	oroanioro, amounto family ado mami ono you.		2017 £	2016 £
	Deferred grants Trade creditors		9,118 3,640	3,400
	Other creditors		-	55,000
	Accruals and deferred income		25,030	54,201
			37,788	112,601
	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		2017	2016
		Notes	£	£
	Other borrowings	6	70,100	
;	Loans and overdrafts			
			2017 £	2016 £
	Other loans		70,100	
	Payable after one year		70,100	_
	The loan is unsecured. Interest is payable at 4% per annum.			
7	Called up share capital			
			2017 £	2016 £
	Ordinary share capital		_	_
	Issued and fully paid 398,550 shares of £1 each			398,550

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

8 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

Sungift Solar Limited (of which G Wondrausch is the Managing Director)

Solar panels and associated installation costs invoiced to the Society during the year amounted to £205,208 (excluding VAT) (previous year: £52,565)

The selection of an installer for each site is carried out after tenders have been received from a panel of preferred suppliers, which are then scrutinised by the Tender Assessment Panel.

Stephens Scown LLP (of which Sonya Bedford is a Partner)

Professional charges invoiced to the Society, for which Stephens Scown was acting on its behalf, amounted to £3500 (previous year: £1500).

Consultancy fees were invoiced to the Society by the following directors: G Wyatt £16,400 (previous year £15,200); H Taverner-Wood £400 (previous year £900).

DETAILED TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

				_
	£	2017 £	£	2016 £
Turnover	£	£	£	L
Export sales		2,762		-
FITs - generation		22,956		-
PPA sales		10,583		-
		26 201		
Cost of sales		36,301		-
Project preparation and delivery	14,237		12,708	
Project operating expenses	2,246		, -	
Depreciation	14,870		-	
		(04.050)	<u> </u>	(40.700)
		(31,353)		(12,708)
Gross profit/(loss)		4,948	_	(12,708)
Cross proma(ross)		1,010		(12,100)
Other operating income				
Government grants receivable and released	7,463		34,263	
Sundry income	3,179		469	
		10,642		34,732
Administrative expenses		(11,051)		(32,882)
·				
Operating profit/(loss)		4,539		(10,858)
Investment revenues				
Bank interest received	127		78	
		127		78
Interest payable and similar expenses		127		70
Interest payable on members' shares		(23,249)		-
• •				
Loss before taxation		(18,583)	-	(10,780)

SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

	2017	2016
	£	£
Administrative expenses		
Project management and development	6,950	13,816
Training, conference and travelling expenses	483	749
Professional subscriptions	190	209
Legal and professional fees	290	175
Accountancy	864	750
Insurance	724	1,078
Printing and stationery	151	618
Marketing and community engagement	1,382	15,442
Sundry expenses	17	45
		
	11,051	32,882