

Statutory Copy

**DAISY ENERGY SUPPLY LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

Company Registration No. 09689195 (England and Wales)

# DAISY ENERGY SUPPLY LIMITED

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# DAISY ENERGY SUPPLY LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

		2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	3		100,000		100,000
Tangible assets	4		73,685		48,131
			<u>173,685</u>		<u>148,131</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	6	3,865,729		175,141	
Cash at bank and in hand		110,289		45,341	
		<u>3,976,018</u>		<u>220,482</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	<u>(5,708,051)</u>		<u>(821,243)</u>	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			<u>(1,732,033)</u>		<u>(600,761)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>(1,558,348)</u>		<u>(452,630)</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	8		<u>(1,496,994)</u>		<u>-</u>
<b>Net liabilities</b>			<u>(3,055,342)</u>		<u>(452,630)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	9		4		2
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(3,055,346)</u>		<u>(452,632)</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>(3,055,342)</u>		<u>(452,630)</u>

## **DAISY ENERGY SUPPLY LIMITED**

### **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 31 MARCH 2019***

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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 Period ended 31 March 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 Period 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 18 December 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

D F Clements  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 09689195**

# DAISY ENERGY SUPPLY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Daisy Energy Supply Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 46 The Calls, Leeds, LS2 7EY.

#### 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 the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Reporting period

These financial statements are for a 12 month period and therefore are not entirely comparable with the previous period which covered a 4 month period due to the shortening of the year end to 31st March.

#### 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 the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

#### 1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Amortisation 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:

Licences	Nil as unlimited useful life
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# DAISY ENERGY SUPPLY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 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:

Fixtures and fittings	25% & 15% Reducing balance
Computers	33.3% 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.

#### 1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

#### 1.7 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.

# DAISY ENERGY SUPPLY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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**1 Accounting policies** **(Continued)**

**1.8 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.

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.

**1.9 Equity instruments**

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

**1.10 Derivatives**

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

**1.11 Taxation**

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

# DAISY ENERGY SUPPLY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **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.

#### **1.12 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.

#### **1.13 Retirement benefits**

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

#### **1.14 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.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the Period was 30 (2018 - 8).



# DAISY ENERGY SUPPLY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

<b>3</b>	<b>Intangible fixed assets</b>	<b>Other £</b>
	<b>Cost</b>	
	At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019	100,000
	<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
	At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019	-
	<b>Carrying amount</b>	
	At 31 March 2019	100,000
	At 31 March 2018	100,000
<b>4</b>	<b>Tangible fixed assets</b>	<b>Plant and machinery etc £</b>
	<b>Cost</b>	
	At 1 April 2018	52,898
	Additions	46,425
	At 31 March 2019	99,323
	<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
	At 1 April 2018	4,768
	Depreciation charged in the Period	20,870
	At 31 March 2019	25,638
	<b>Carrying amount</b>	
	At 31 March 2019	73,685
	At 31 March 2018	48,131
<b>5</b>	<b>Financial instruments</b>	<b>2019 £</b>
	<b>Carrying amount of financial liabilities</b>	<b>2018 £</b>
	Measured at fair value through profit or loss	
	- Other financial liabilities	1,077,402
		-

# DAISY ENERGY SUPPLY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

6 Debtors	2019	2018
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	1,041,159	-
Other debtors	2,156,451	70,657
	<u>3,197,610</u>	<u>70,657</u>
	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Deferred tax asset	668,119	104,484
	<u>668,119</u>	<u>104,484</u>
<b>Total debtors</b>	<u>3,865,729</u>	<u>175,141</u>
	2019	2018
	£	£
7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
Trade creditors	894,786	103,106
Taxation and social security	12,638	5,415
Other creditors	4,800,627	712,722
	<u>5,708,051</u>	<u>821,243</u>
8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Other creditors	1,496,994	-
	<u>1,496,994</u>	<u>-</u>
9 Called up share capital		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and not fully paid		
200 Ordinary of 1p each	2	2
200 (2018: 0) Ordinary A to F of 1p each	2	-
	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>

200 ordinary A to F £0.01 shares were issued on 28th March 2019 and remain unpaid.

# DAISY ENERGY SUPPLY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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### 10 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
	166,181	234,846
	<u>166,181</u>	<u>234,846</u>

### 11 Related party transactions

#### Remuneration of key management personnel

	2019	2018
	£	£
Aggregate compensation	55,625	16,667
	<u>55,625</u>	<u>16,667</u>

#### Transactions with related parties

During the period the company paid £68,665 (2018 - £15,734) in rental payments and £27,704 (2018 - £7,228) regarding service charges to companies under common control. The company was also provided with loans totalling £928,577 against which repayments totalling £69,468 were made during the period.

At the year end the company owed £1,653,890 (2018 - £712,375) to related parties. Interest and charges incurred in relation to related parties balances amounted to £82,406 (2018 - nil).

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.