Company Registration No. SC392085 (Scotland)

# SERS ENERGY SOLUTIONS (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

## ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

# SERS ENERGY SOLUTIONS (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

## COMPANY INFORMATION

| | |
|---|---|
| **Directors** | Mr L M Jones<br>Mr I Gracie<br>Mrs M Gracie |
| **Company number** | SC392085 |
| **Registered office** | Eloradanin<br>Lochmaben<br>LOCKERBIE<br>Dumfriesshire<br>UK<br>DG11 1RR |
| **Auditor** | Baldwins Audit Services<br>Ty Derw<br>Lime Tree Court<br>Cardiff Gate Business Park<br>Cardiff<br>UK<br>CF23 8AB |

# SERS ENERGY SOLUTIONS (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

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# SERS ENERGY SOLUTIONS (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

## DIRECTORS' REPORT

### *FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018*

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

**Principal activities**

The principal activity continues to be that of the installation of external wall insulation.

**Directors**

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr L M Jones
Mr I Gracie
Mrs M Gracie

**Auditor**

Baldwins Audit Services were appointed as auditor to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

**Statement of disclosure to auditor**

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

Mr L M Jones
**Director**

26 September 2019

# SERS ENERGY SOLUTIONS (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

## DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018***

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

# TO THE MEMBERS OF SERS ENERGY SOLUTIONS (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of SERS Energy Solutions (Scotland) Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

**Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

**Conclusions relating to going concern**

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

**Other information**

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

**Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

**Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

**Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

**Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

**Ian Thomas BSc FCA DChA (Senior Statutory Auditor)**
**for and on behalf of Baldwins Audit Services**

26 September 2019

**Accountants**
**Statutory Auditor**

Ty Derw
Lime Tree Court
Cardiff Gate Business Park
Cardiff
UK
CF23 8AB

# SERS ENERGY SOLUTIONS (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018***

| | Notes | 2018<br>£ | 2017<br>£ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Turnover** | | 12,823,048 | 10,545,985 |
| Cost of sales | | (9,214,573) | (8,449,884) |
| **Gross profit** | | 3,608,475 | 2,096,101 |
| Administrative expenses | | (1,206,545) | (924,978) |
| **Operating profit** | 2 | 2,401,930 | 1,171,123 |
| Interest receivable and similar income | | 4,496 | 3,025 |
| Interest payable and similar expenses | | (694) | (186) |
| **Profit before taxation** | | 2,405,732 | 1,173,962 |
| Tax on profit | 4 | (525,745) | (228,217) |
| **Profit for the financial year** | | 1,879,987 | 945,745 |

# SERS ENERGY SOLUTIONS (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

***AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018***

| | Notes | 2018 £ | 2018 £ | 2017 £ | 2017 £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Fixed assets** | | | | | |
| Tangible assets | 6 | | 363,924 | | 170,316 |
| **Current assets** | | | | | |
| Debtors | 7 | 746,869 | | 3,032,976 | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 3,364,782 | | 1,602,334 | |
| | | 4,111,651 | | 4,635,310 | |
| **Creditors: amounts falling due within one year** | 8 | (2,008,365) | | (3,238,366) | |
| **Net current assets** | | | 2,103,286 | | 1,396,944 |
| **Total assets less current liabilities** | | | 2,467,210 | | 1,567,260 |
| **Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year** | 9 | | (10,989) | | (17,808) |
| **Provisions for liabilities** | | | (26,782) | | - |
| **Net assets** | | | 2,429,439 | | 1,549,452 |
| **Capital and reserves** | | | | | |
| Called up share capital | 10 | | 100 | | 100 |
| Profit and loss reserves | | | 2,429,339 | | 1,549,352 |
| **Total equity** | | | 2,429,439 | | 1,549,452 |

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 26 September 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr L M Jones
**Director**

**Company Registration No. SC392085**

## 1 Accounting policies

**Company information**

SERS Energy Solutions (Scotland) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Eloradanin, Lochmaben, LOCKERBIE, Dumfriesshire, UK, DG11 1RR.

### 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.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

•Section 4 ‘Statement of Financial Position' – Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;

• Section 7 ‘Statement of Cash Flows' – Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;

• Section 11 ‘Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 ‘Other Financial Instrument Issues' – Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;

• Section 33 ‘Related Party Disclosures' – Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of SERS Energy Solutions Limited and SERS Energy Solutions Group Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from their registered office.

### 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.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of construction 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 are recoverable.

**1 Accounting policies (Continued)**

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

| | |
|---|---|
| Freehold land and buildings | 4% straight line |
| Plant and equipment etc. | 25% Straight line |
| Fixtures and fittings | 25% Reducing balance |
| Computers | 33% Straight line |
| Motor vehicles | 25% Reducing balance |

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.

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 is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset 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 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 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 Accounting policies (Continued)**

**1.4 Construction contracts**

Where the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, revenue and costs are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the reporting end date. Variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are included to the extent that the amount can be measured reliably and its receipt is considered probable.

When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract turnover, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

Where the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognised to the extent of contract costs incurred where it is probable that they will be recoverable. Contract costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred. When costs incurred in securing a contract are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred, they are not included in contract costs if the contract is obtained in a subsequent period.

The “percentage of completion method” is used to determine the appropriate amount to recognise in a given period. The stage of completion is measured by the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date compared to the estimated total contract costs. Costs incurred in the year in connection with future activity on a contract are excluded from contract costs in determining the stage of completion. These costs are presented as stocks, prepayments or other assets depending on their nature, and provided it is probable they will be recovered.

**1.5 Cash at bank and in hand**

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.

***Fair value measurement of financial instruments***

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

***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.

**1 Accounting policies (Continued)**

***Basic financial liabilities***

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and loans from fellow group companies 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 transaction 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.

**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.

## 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

### 1.10 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the amount of the company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the company's net investment outstanding in respect of leases.

## 2 Operating profit

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| Operating profit for the year is stated after charging: | £ | £ |
| Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements | 4,622 | 4,488 |

## 3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 19 (2017 - 19).

## 4 Taxation

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| **Current tax** | | |
| UK corporation tax on profits for the current period | 497,722 | 220,271 |
| **Deferred tax** | | |
| Origination and reversal of timing differences | 28,023 | 7,946 |
| Total tax charge | 525,745 | 228,217 |

## 5 Impairments

Impairment tests have been carried out where appropriate and the following impairment losses have been recognised in profit or loss:

| | | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Notes | £ | £ |
| In respect of: | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 6 | - | 953 |

**6 Tangible fixed assets**

| | Land and buildings | Plant and machinery etc | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| **Cost** | | | |
| At 1 January 2018 | 118,500 | 99,591 | 218,091 |
| Additions | 212,710 | 13,274 | 225,984 |
| Disposals | - | (30,827) | (30,827) |
| At 31 December 2018 | 331,210 | 82,038 | 413,248 |
| **Depreciation and impairment** | | | |
| At 1 January 2018 | 12,259 | 35,515 | 47,774 |
| Depreciation charged in the year | 5,717 | 18,409 | 24,126 |
| Eliminated in respect of disposals | - | (22,576) | (22,576) |
| At 31 December 2018 | 17,976 | 31,348 | 49,324 |
| **Carrying amount** | | | |
| At 31 December 2018 | 313,234 | 50,690 | 363,924 |
| At 31 December 2017 | 106,241 | 64,075 | 170,316 |

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts.

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| Motor vehicles | 17,024 | 22,699 |
| | 17,024 | 22,699 |
| Depreciation charge for the year in respect of leased assets | 5,675 | 2,051 |

**7 Debtors**

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| **Amounts falling due within one year:** | £ | £ |
| Trade debtors | 457,399 | 1,685,854 |
| Amounts owed by group undertakings | 35,000 | - |
| Other debtors | 254,470 | 1,345,881 |
| | 746,869 | 3,031,735 |

**7 Debtors (Continued)**

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| **Amounts falling due after more than one year:** | £ | £ |
| Deferred tax asset | (1) | 1,241 |
| **Total debtors** | 746,868 | 3,032,976 |

**8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| Trade creditors | 1,043,793 | 2,782,586 |
| Amounts owed to group undertakings | 57,705 | - |
| Corporation tax | 426,001 | 220,265 |
| Other taxation and social security | 41,722 | 3,659 |
| Other creditors | 439,144 | 231,856 |
| | 2,008,365 | 3,238,366 |

**9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| Other creditors | 10,989 | 17,808 |

**10 Called up share capital**

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| **Ordinary share capital** | | |
| **Issued and fully paid** | | |
| 100 Ordinary of £1 each | 100 | 100 |

**11 Related party transactions**

**Transactions with related parties**

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

| | Sales | | Purchases | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Other related parties | 6,275,092 | 11,008,287 | 2,643,330 | 3,256,318 |

**11 Related party transactions (Continued)**

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| **Amounts due to related parties** | **£** | **£** |
| Other related parties | 418,951 | 484,761 |

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| **Amounts due from related parties** | **£** | **£** |
| Other related parties | - | 1,091,346 |

**12 Parent company**

SERS Energy Solutions Holdings Limited is regarded by the directors as being the company's ultimate parent company.

The immediate parent company is SERS Energy Solutions Group Limited.