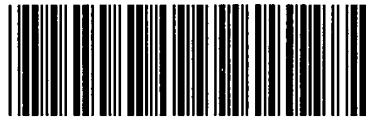


Company Registration No. 09285621 (England and Wales)

BALANCE POWER LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

TUESDAY



L5Z9BLIO

LD9

31/01/2017

#327

COMPANIES HOUSE

BALANCE POWER LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Mr A P Marshall
Company number	09285621
Registered office	27/28 Eastcastle Street London W1W 8DH
Auditor	Welbeck Associates 30 Percy Street London W1T 2DB

BALANCE POWER LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Director's report	1
Director's responsibilities statement	2
Independent auditor's report	3 - 4
Profit and loss account	5
Balance sheet	6
Notes to the financial statements	7 - 10

BALANCE POWER LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2016.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of electrical power generation.

Director

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

Mr A P Marshall

Auditor

Welbeck Associates were appointed 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 the 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 director has taken all the necessary steps that he ought to have taken as director in order to make himself 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 A P Marshall

Director

26/01/17

BALANCE POWER LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

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

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has 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 director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is 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 director is 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. He is 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.

BALANCE POWER LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF BALANCE POWER LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Balance Power Limited for the year ended 30 April 2016 set out on pages 5 to 10. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 Section 1A "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

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.

Respective responsibilities of director and auditor

As explained more fully in the Director's Responsibilities Statement set out on page 2, the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the director; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 April 2016 and of its loss 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.

Opinion 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 Director's Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements, and the Director's Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 any material misstatements in the Director's Report.

BALANCE POWER LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF BALANCE POWER LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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 director was 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 director's report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.



Jonathan Bradley-Hoare (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Welbeck Associates

27/11/17

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

30 Percy Street
London
W1T 2DB

BALANCE POWER LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

		period ended 30 April 2016 £	period ended 30 April 2015 £
Administrative expenses	Notes	(244,115)	(32,157)
Other operating income		208	-
Loss before taxation	2	<u>(243,907)</u>	<u>(32,157)</u>
Taxation		-	-
Loss for the financial year		<u><u>(243,907)</u></u>	<u><u>(32,157)</u></u>

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

The notes on pages 7 to 10 form an integral part of these financial statements.

BALANCE POWER LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2016

	Notes	2016 £	£	2015 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		14,970		-
Current assets					
Debtors	4	107,465		1,400	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,864,825		3,249,756	
		<u>2,972,290</u>		<u>3,251,156</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(8,686)		(33,557)	
Net current assets			2,963,604		3,217,599
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>2,978,574</u>		<u>3,217,599</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6	55,641		50,759	
Share premium account		3,198,997		3,198,997	
Profit and loss reserves		(276,064)		(32,157)	
Total equity			<u>2,978,574</u>		<u>3,217,599</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime within the Companies Act 2006 Pt. 15.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 26/01/17

Mr A P Marshall
Director

Company Registration No. 09285621

The notes on pages 7 to 10 form an integral part of these financial statements.

BALANCE POWER LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Balance Power Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 27/28 Eastcastle Street, London, W1W 8DH.

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.

1.2 Going concern

The Director has considered the applicability of the going concern basis in the preparation of these financial statements. This included the review of internal budgets and financial results which show, taking into account reasonably probable changes in financial performance that the Company should be able to operate within the level of its current funding arrangements. The Director has a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future. For this reason he has adopted the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

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

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives.

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.

1.4 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.

BALANCE POWER LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

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.

BALANCE POWER LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 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 receipts 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.

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.

2 Operating loss

	2016	2015
	£	£
Operating loss for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	3,250	3,250

BALANCE POWER LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery under construction £
Cost	
At 1 May 2015	-
Additions	14,970
At 30 April 2016	14,970
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 May 2015 and 30 April 2016	-
Carrying amount	
At 30 April 2016	14,970
At 30 April 2015	-

4 Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	95,540	-
Other debtors	11,925	1,400
	107,465	1,400

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade creditors	361	8,397
Other creditors	8,325	25,160
	8,686	33,557

6 Called up share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
16,060 Ordinary Shares of 0.1p each	16	-
19,627 Ordinary A shares of £1 each	19,627	14,761
3,599,800 Ordinary B shares of 1p each	35,998	35,998
	55,641	50,759