

Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. OC366321 (England and Wales)

Scion Solar LLP

**Annual report and unaudited financial statements
for the year ended 30 April 2017**

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Scion Solar LLP

Limited liability partnership information

Designated members	Stefan Abberley Scion Investment Group LLP
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Limited liability partnership number	OC366321
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Registered office	3rd Floor 21 Ganton Street London W1F 9BN
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Scion Solar LLP

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Scion Solar LLP

Members' report

For the year ended 30 April 2017

The members present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2017.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the limited liability partnership is that of electricity generation.

Members' drawings, contributions and repayments

The members' drawing policy allows each member to draw a proportion of their profit share, subject to the cash requirements of the business.

A member's capital requirement is linked to their share of profit and the financing requirement of the limited liability partnership. There is no opportunity for appreciation of the capital subscribed. Just as incoming members introduce their capital at "par", so the retiring members are repaid their capital at "par".

Designated members

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

Stefan Abberley	(Appointed 1 May 2017)
Scion Investment Group LLP	(Appointed 1 May 2017)
Scion Asset Management Limited	(Resigned 1 May 2017)
Scion Limited	(Resigned 1 May 2017)

Statement of members' responsibilities

The responsible for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law (as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008) requires the members to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the members 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 (as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008) the members 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 limited liability partnership and of the profit or loss of the limited liability partnership for that year. In preparing those financial statements, the members are required to:

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



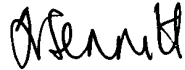
Scion Solar LLP

Members' report (continued)
For the year ended 30 April 2017

The members are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the limited liability partnership's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the limited liability partnership and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006 (as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008). They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the limited liability partnership and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the members



DIRECTOR OF

Scion Investment Group LLP

Designated Member

16/11/2017

Scion Solar LLP

Profit and loss account

For the year ended 30 April 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover		198,512	189,156
Cost of sales		(38,116)	(17,641)
Gross profit		160,396	171,515
Administrative expenses		(96,796)	(110,263)
Operating profit	2	63,600	61,252
Interest receivable and similar income		12	51
Profit for the financial year before members' remuneration and profit shares		63,612	61,303
Profit for the financial year before members' remuneration and profit shares		63,612	61,303
Members' remuneration charged as an expense		-	-
Profit for the financial year available for discretionary division among members		63,612	61,303

Scion Solar LLP

Balance sheet
As at 30 April 2017

	Notes	£	2017 £	£	2016 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		387,729		448,766
Current assets					
Debtors	4	52,780		61,375	
Cash at bank and in hand		13,750		210,539	
		<u>66,530</u>		<u>271,914</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(429,025)</u>		<u>(759,058)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(362,495)</u>		<u>(487,144)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>25,234</u>		<u>(38,378)</u>
Represented by:					
Loans and other debts due to members within one year					
Members' other interests					
Members' capital classified as equity			1		1
Other reserves classified as equity			25,233		(38,379)
			<u>25,234</u>		<u>(38,378)</u>
Total members' interests					
Loans and other debts due to members			385,128		715,992
Members' other interests			25,234		(38,378)
			<u>410,362</u>		<u>677,614</u>

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Balance sheet (continued)

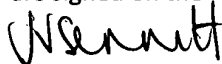
As at 30 April 2017

For the financial year ended 30 April 2017 the limited liability partnership was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 (as applied by the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008) relating to small limited liability partnerships.

The members acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act (as applied to limited liability partnerships) with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to limited liability partnerships subject to the small limited liability partnerships' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the members and authorised for issue on 16/11/17 and are signed on their behalf by:



DIRECTOR OF

Scion Investment Group LLP

Designated member

Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. OC366321

Scion Solar LLP

**Reconciliation of members' interests
For the year ended 30 April 2017**

Current financial year

	Members' other interests			Loans and other debts		
	Members' capital (classified as equity)	Other reserves	Total	due to / (from) members	Total	Total 2016
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Members' interests at 1 May 2016	1	(38,379)	(38,378)	715,992	677,614	616,311
Profit for the financial year available for discretionary division among members	-	63,612	63,612	-	63,612	61,303
Members' interests after profit for the year	1	25,233	25,234	715,992	741,226	677,614
Other movements	-	-	-	(330,864)	(330,864)	-
Members' interests at 30 April 2017	1	25,233	25,234	385,128	410,362	677,614

1 Accounting policies

Limited liability partnership information

Scion Solar LLP is a limited liability partnership incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 3rd Floor, 21 Ganton Street, London, W1F 9BN.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting by Limited Liability Partnership" issued in July 2014, together 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. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other 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 limited liability partnership. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

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

1.2 Cash flow statement

The limited liability partnership has taken advantage of the exemption in the Financial Reporting Standard 102 section 1A, from the requirement to produce a cash flow statement on the grounds that it is a small limited liability partnership.

1.3 Going concern

As at the time of approving the financial statements the members have a reasonable expectation that the Limited Liability Partnership has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the members continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.4 Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account relates to electricity generated during the year and is based upon actual meter readings. Turnover is exclusive of Value Added Tax.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

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

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, net of anticipated disposal proceeds, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Solar panels	20% reducing balance
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Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 April 2017

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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 recognised in the profit and loss account.

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, 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.

1.7 Financial instruments

The limited liability partnership 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 limited liability partnership's statement of financial position when the limited liability partnership becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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, 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, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 April 2017

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 limited liability partnership 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.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including debt instruments that do not meet the definition of a basic financial instrument, are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the limited liability partnership 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 limited liability partnership.

Scion Solar LLP

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 April 2017

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.9 Members' participation rights

Members' participation rights are the rights of a member against the LLP that arise under the members' agreement (for example, in respect of amounts subscribed or otherwise contributed, remuneration and profits).

Members' participation rights in the earnings or assets of the LLP are analysed between those that are, from the LLP's perspective, either a financial liability or equity, in accordance with FRS 25 (IAS 32) Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation and UITF abstract 39 Members' shares in co-operative entities and similar instruments. A member's participation right results in a liability unless the right to any payment is discretionary on the part of the LLP.

Amounts subscribed or otherwise contributed by members, for example members' capital, are classed as equity if the LLP has an unconditional right to refuse payment to members. If the LLP does not have such an unconditional right, such amounts are classified as liabilities.

Where profits are automatically divided as they arise, so the LLP does not have an unconditional right to refuse payment, the amounts arising that are due to members are in the nature of liabilities. They are therefore treated as an expense in the Profit and Loss Account in the relevant year. To the extent that they remain unpaid at the year end, they are shown as liabilities in the Balance Sheet.

Conversely, where profits are divided only after a decision by the LLP or its representative, so that the LLP has an unconditional right to refuse payment, such profits are classed as an appropriation of equity rather than as an expense. They are therefore shown as a residual amount available for discretionary division among members in the Profit and Loss Account and are equity appropriations in the Balance Sheet.

Other amounts applied to members, for example remuneration paid under an employment contract and interest on capital balances, are treated in the same way as all other divisions of profits, as described above, according to whether the LLP has, in each case, an unconditional right to refuse payment.

All amounts due to members that are classified as liabilities are presented in the Balance Sheet within 'Loans and other debts due to members' and are charged to the Profit and Loss Account within 'Members' remuneration charged as an expense'. Amounts due to members that are classified as equity are shown in the Balance Sheet within 'Members' other interests'.

2 Operating profit

	2017	2016
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	£	£
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	94,680	108,469

Scion Solar LLP

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 April 2017

3 Tangible fixed assets

Plant and machinery etc
£

Cost

At 1 May 2016 1,156,435

Additions 33,643

At 30 April 2017 1,190,078

Depreciation and impairment

At 1 May 2016 707,669

Depreciation charged in the year 94,680

At 30 April 2017 802,349

Carrying amount

At 30 April 2017 387,729

At 30 April 2016 448,766

4 Debtors

2017 2016

Amounts falling due within one year: £ £

Trade debtors - 1,127

Other debtors 52,780 60,248

52,780 61,375

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

2017 2016

£ £

Trade creditors - 1,740

Amounts due to group undertakings 385,489 715,992

Other creditors 43,536 41,326

429,025 759,058

Scion Solar LLP

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 April 2017

6 Charges

Scion Limited (as a lender) and Scion Asset Management Limited (as a lender) have fixed and floating charges over the undertaking and all property and assets present and future, including goodwill, book debts, uncalled capital, buildings, fixtures, fixed plant and machinery.

7 Related party transactions

The limited liability partnership has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 33.1a of FRS 102 from disclosing transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, where any subsidiary undertaking which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by a member of that group.

Related party transactions and the year end balance can be summarised as follows:

Scion Investment Group LLP

Scion Investment Group LLP is considered to be a related party as J Abberley, a designated member of Scion Investment Group LLP, is also a director of Scion Limited which was a designated member at 30 April 2017.

	2017 £	2016 £
Balance due to Scion Investment Group LLP as at 1 May 2016	(4,200)	(1,003)
Expenses paid by Scion Investment Group LLP on behalf of the LLP	(61)	(120)
Fees charged for services provided by Scion Investment Group LLP to the LLP	(29,194)	(4,200)
Amounts paid by the LLP to Scion Investment Group LLP	7,061	1,123
Balance due to Scion Investment Group LLP as at 30 April 2017	<u>(26,394)</u>	<u>(4,200)</u>

8 Control

The ultimate controlling party is J Abberley by virtue of his ultimate control over Scion Investment Group LLP, a designated member of Scion Solar LLP.