

Company registration number 10971802 (England and Wales)

BGI TRADING LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

BGI TRADING LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

J Navon
R P Nicholls
T E Rassmuson

Company number

10971802

Registered office

80 Hammersmith Road
London
United Kingdom
W14 8UD

Auditor

Fisher, Sassoon & Marks
43 - 45 Dorset Street
London
W1U 7NA

BGI TRADING LIMITED

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BGI TRADING LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Fair review of the business

The directors are satisfied with the company's performance during the year and are confident that the company is well positioned to grow and achieve profitability in the future.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company has established a risk-based framework in order to identify and manage risks. The principal risks and uncertainties relating to the company are as follows:

Market risk – Market risks are associated with fluctuations in the market. The company has implemented strict policies and procedures to manage and monitor the risks associated with energy asset generation and the company's trading activities. To mitigate demand risk, the company uses various forecast models and conducts rigorous stress testing and uses financial instruments to manage the corresponding exposure.

Credit risk – Credit risk is the risk that a customer or supplier will fail to meet its contractual obligations. The main area of risk that is relevant to the company is supplier credit risk (security deposits paid to suppliers and distributors).

Liquidity risk – Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. In order to manage liquidity, the company maintains a combination of short and long term cashflow forecasts.

External factors – The company is exposed to external economic and geopolitical environments that affect the UK energy supply industry.

On behalf of the board

J Navon
Director

31 March 2023

BGI TRADING LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is that of optimisation of energy assets.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

No preference dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Directors

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

J Navon
R P Nicholls
T E Rasmussen
J R Nichol

(Resigned 12 November 2021)

Post reporting date events

In October 2022, Brook Green Innovations Limited's group parent, CF Pathways Limited, received a strategic equity investment by Ara Partners, a private equity and infrastructure firm that specialises in industrial decarbonisation investments. This follows a group restructure whereby CF Pathways Limited became the company's new ultimate parent. The investment will further enable strategic investment priorities, including the development of innovative software and data capabilities which will accelerate the growth and value of the group's energy transition product offering.

Energy and carbon report

As the company has not consumed more than 40,000 kWh of energy in this reporting period, it qualifies as a low energy user under these regulations and is not required to report on its emissions, energy consumption or energy efficiency activities.

BGI TRADING LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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 International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the United Kingdom. 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, International Accounting Standard 1 requires that directors:

- properly select and apply accounting policies;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance; and
- make an assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

Each director in office at the date of approval of this annual report confirms that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that he / she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself / herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the board

J Navon
Director

31 March 2023

BGI TRADING LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF BGI TRADING LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of BGI Trading Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the income statement, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK adopted international accounting standards.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK adopted international accounting standards; 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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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 strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

BGI TRADING LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF BGI TRADING LIMITED

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 strategic report or the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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.

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.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

The extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the company through discussions with directors and other management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of the gas and power sector;
- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company, including OFGEM, Companies Act 2006, taxation legislation, data protection, anti-bribery, anti-money-laundering, employment, environmental and health and safety legislation;
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and inspecting legal correspondence; and
- identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

BGI TRADING LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF BGI TRADING LIMITED

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- understanding the design of the company's remuneration policies.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates as set out in note 2 were indicative of potential bias; and
- investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- reading the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims; and
- reviewing correspondence with HMRC, relevant regulators including OFGEM and reviewing the company's compliance monitoring procedures and findings.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our 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.

Jonathan Marks (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Fisher, Sassoon & Marks

31 March 2023

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

43 - 45 Dorset Street
London
W1U 7NA

BGI TRADING LIMITED

INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

		2022 £	2021 £
	Notes		
Revenue	3	133,364	-
Cost of sales		(134,144)	(8,189)
Gross loss		(780)	(8,189)
Administrative expenses		(5,625)	(750)
Operating loss	4	(6,405)	(8,939)
Interest Income	6	4	-
Loss before taxation		(6,401)	(8,939)
Income tax expense	7	-	-
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		(6,401)	(8,939)

BGI TRADING LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	8	212,297	959
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	227,636	9,897
Net current liabilities		(15,339)	(8,938)
Net liabilities		(15,339)	(8,938)
Equity			
Called up share capital	11	1	1
Retained earnings		(15,340)	(8,939)
Total equity		(15,339)	(8,938)

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 31 March 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

J Navon
Director

Company registration number 10971802

BGI TRADING LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 October 2020	1	-	1
Year ended 30 March 2021:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(8,939)	(8,939)
Balance at 30 March 2021	1	(8,939)	(8,938)
Year ended 31 March 2022:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(6,401)	(6,401)
Balance at 31 March 2022	1	(15,340)	(15,339)

BGI TRADING LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash absorbed by operations	15		(4)		-
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Net cash outflow from operating activities			(4)		-
Investing activities					
Interest received		4		-	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities			4		-
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			-		-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			-		-
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>

BGI TRADING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

BGI Trading Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 80 Hammersmith Road, London, United Kingdom, W14 8UD. The company's principal activities and nature of its operations are disclosed in the directors' report.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted for use in the United Kingdom and with those parts of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS, except as otherwise stated.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The directors have at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Revenue

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, and represents amounts receivable for commodities sold and services provided in the normal course of business, stated net of discounts and value added taxes. The Company recognises turnover when the amount of turnover can be reliably measured; when it is probable the future economic benefits will flow to the entity; and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities as described below.

Turnover comprises the notional contractual value physically settled plus the net gain on financially settled trades and for spot transactions and related futures trades through the year. Turnover from the sale of spot trades is reported and recognised based on the gross amount received or receivable, as the Company is exposed to the benefits and risks associated with changes in market prices of the products.

The company recognises revenue from the following major sources:

- Power
- Gas

The nature, timing of satisfaction of performance obligations and significant payment terms of the company's major sources of revenue are as follows:

Power

Revenue from the sale of electricity is a function based on the end user consumption of the customers of Brook Green Innovations Limited (according to meter read data) and tariff rates (specified by contract terms). Revenue is recognised net of sales discounts.

Gas

Revenue from the supply of gas is also a function of end user consumption of the customers of Brook Green Innovations Limited (according to meter read data) and tariff rates (specified by contract terms). Revenue is recognised net of sales discounts.

BGI TRADING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.5 Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are classified into specified categories, depending on the nature and purpose of the financial assets.

At initial recognition, financial assets classified as fair value through profit and loss are measured at fair value and any transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss. Financial assets not classified as fair value through profit and loss are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

When any of the above-mentioned conditions for classification of financial assets is not met, a financial asset is classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognized initially at fair value and any transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss when incurred. A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss, and is included within finance income or finance costs in the statement of income for the reporting period in which it arises.

Financial assets held at amortised cost

Financial instruments are classified as financial assets measured at amortised cost where the objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest. They arise principally from the provision of goods and services to customers (eg trade receivables). They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment where necessary.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Debt instruments are classified as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income where the financial assets are held within the company's business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to the asset. After initial recognition, each asset is measured at fair value, with changes in fair value included in other comprehensive income. Accumulated gains or losses recognised through other comprehensive income are directly transferred to profit or loss when the debt instrument is derecognised.

The company has made an irrevocable election to recognize changes in fair value of investments in equity instruments through other comprehensive income, not through profit or loss. A gain or loss from fair value changes will be shown in other comprehensive income and will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss. Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized initially at fair value plus transaction cost directly attributable to the asset. After initial recognition, each asset is measured at fair value, with changes in fair value included in other comprehensive income. Accumulated gains or losses recognized through other comprehensive income are directly transferred to retained earnings when the equity instrument is derecognized or its fair value substantially decreased. Dividends are recognized as finance income in profit or loss.

BGI TRADING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

The expected credit losses associated with these assets are estimated on a forward-looking basis. A broad range of information is considered when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

1.6 Financial liabilities

The company recognises financial debt when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial liabilities are classified as either 'financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss' or 'other financial liabilities'.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, trade payables and other short-term monetary liabilities, are initially measured at fair value net of transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the financial liability. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For the purposes of each financial liability, interest expense includes initial transaction costs and any premium payable on redemption, as well as any interest or coupon payable while the liability is outstanding.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

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.

1.8 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 inventories or non-current 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.

BGI TRADING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are outlined below.

3 Revenue

	2022	2021
	£	£
Revenue analysed by class of business		
Asset optimisation	133,364	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	2022	2021
	£	£
Revenue analysed by geographical market		
UK	133,364	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

4 Operating loss

	2022	2021
	£	£
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	5,000	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

5 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2022	2021
	Number	Number
Total	-	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

BGI TRADING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

6 Interest income

	2022	2021
	£	£
Interest income		
Financial instruments measured at amortised cost:		
Other interest income on financial assets	4	-
	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>

Income above relates to assets held at amortised cost, unless stated otherwise.

7 Income tax expense

	2022	2021
	£	£
The charge for the year can be reconciled to the loss per the income statement as follows:		
	2022	2021
	£	£
Loss before taxation	(6,401)	(8,939)
	<u>(6,401)</u>	<u>(8,939)</u>
Expected tax credit based on a corporation tax rate of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)	(1,216)	(1,698)
Unutilised tax losses carried forward	1,216	1,698
	<u>1,216</u>	<u>1,698</u>
Taxation charge for the year	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

BGI TRADING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

8 Trade and other receivables

	2022 £	2021 £
VAT recoverable	7,263	958
Other debtors	205,034	1
	<u>212,297</u>	<u>959</u>

9 Trade receivables - credit risk

Fair value of trade receivables

The directors consider that the carrying amount of trade and other receivables differs from fair value as follows:

	Carrying value		Fair value	
	2022 £	2021 £	2022 £	2021 £
Other debtors	205,034	1	-	-
	<u>205,034</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

No significant receivable balances are impaired at the reporting end date.

10 Trade and other payables

	2022 £	2021 £
Amount owed to parent undertaking	221,578	8,838
Amounts owed to fellow group undertakings	1,058	1,058
Accruals	5,000	-
Other payables	-	1
	<u>227,636</u>	<u>9,897</u>

11 Share capital

	2022 Number	2021 Number	2022 £	2021 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary Share of £1 each	1	1	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

12 Capital risk management

The company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

BGI TRADING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

13 Related party transactions

At the year end the company owed £221,578 (2021: £8,838) in relation to a loan to Brook Green Innovations Limited, its parent company, incorporated and registered in England & Wales. This amount is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

At the year end the company owed £1,058 (2021: £Nil) in relation to a loan to CF Partners Management Holdings Limited, its ultimate parent company at the year end, incorporated and registered in Malta. This amount is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

14 Controlling party

The parent company is Brook Green Innovations Limited, a company incorporated and registered in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent at the year end was CF Partners Management Holdings Limited, a company incorporated and registered in Malta. On 12 October 2022 CF Partners Management Holdings Limited was replaced by CF Energy Solutions Limited as the parent entity, a company registered in England and Wales, with the new ultimate parent becoming CF Pathways Limited.

15 Cash absorbed by operations

	2022 £	2021 £
Loss for the year before income tax	(6,401)	(8,939)
Adjustments for:		
Investment income	(4)	-
Movements in working capital:		
Increase in trade and other receivables	(205,033)	(1)
Increase in trade and other payables	211,434	8,939
Cash absorbed by operations	<u>(4)</u>	<u>(1)</u>

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.