M H ENERGY CONSULTANTS LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Company Registration Number: 06090103

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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COMPANY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

DIRECTORS

M Hunt

C Hunt

SECRETARY

C Hunt

REGISTERED OFFICE

Cranbrook House 287/291 Banbury Road Oxford OX2 7JQ

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER

06090103 England and Wales

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	2022		2021	
		£		£	
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible assets	5		3,687		4,437
Tangible assets	6		330		502
			4,017		4,939
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	7	2,416		2,820	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,100		18,973	
		4,516		21,793	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	8	8,338		8,916	
NET CURRENT (LIABILITIES) / ASS	ETS		(3,822)		12,877
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT L	IABILITIES		195		17,816
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year	9		-		16,717
Provisions for liabilities and charges			63		95
NET ASSETS			132		1,004
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			2		2
Distributable profit and loss account			130		1,002
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			132		1,004

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A small entities.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

Members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

As permitted by S444 (5A) of the Companies Act 2006 the directors have not delivered to the Registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account or Directors Report.

Signed on behalf of the board of directors

M Hunt C Hunt
Director Director

Date approved by the board: 21 December 2022

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

M H Energy Consultants Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered office is:

Cranbrook House 287/291 Banbury Road Oxford OX2 7JQ

The financial statements are presented in Sterling, which is the functional currency of the company.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A smaller entities 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' ('FRS 102') and the Companies Act 2006.

Going concern

The accounts have been drawn up on the going concern basis. The company owes its creditors £8,338, which could be required for repayment without notice. The company is therefore dependent upon the continued support of the creditors. The directors do not consider the support of the creditors likely to be withdrawn.

If the going concern basis was not appropriate, adjustments would have to be made to reduce the value of assets to their recoverable amounts, to provide for additional liabilities that might arise and to reclassify fixed assets as current assets.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable. It is recognised in respect of energy consultancy services invoiced as soon as there is a right to consideration and is determined by reference to the value of the work performed. Turnover is stated net of trade discounts.

The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity.

Grant Income

Grant income has been recognised under the accrual model, where income is recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued...)

Intangible fixed assets

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business. At acquisition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Goodwill amortisation is charged on a straight line basis so as to write off the cost of the asset, less its residual value assumed to be zero, over its useful economic life, which is estimated to be 20 years.

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new expectations.

Tangible fixed assets

Fixed assets are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation has been provided at the following rate so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less residual value of the assets over their estimated useful lives.

Office equipment Reducing balance basis at 25% per annum

On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item sold is recognised in the profit and loss account, and included within administrative expenses.

Financial Instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Financial assets are measured at cost and are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. Where objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

The impairment loss for financial assets measured at cost is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the best estimate, which is an approximation, of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amount and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued...)

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date non-financial assets not carried at fair value, like goodwill and plant, property and equipment, are reviewed to determine whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any asset or group of related assets (which is the higher of value in use and the fair value less cost to sell) is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If the recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit and loss account.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset, or group of related assets, is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not to exceed the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset, or group of related assets, in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit and loss account.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

Creditors

Short term trade creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and subsequently at amortised cost.

Taxation

Taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current tax and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period.

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods based on current tax rates and laws. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

No significant accounting estimates and judgements have had to be made by the directors in preparing these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

4 EMPLOYEES

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

		2022	2021
	Average number of employees	2	2
5	INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS		
			Net goodwill
			£
	Cost		
	At 1 April 2021		15,000
	At 31 March 2022		15,000
	Accumulated amortisation and impairments		
	At 1 April 2021		10,563
	Charge for year		750
	At 31 March 2022		11,313
	Net book value		
	At 1 April 2021		4,437
	At 31 March 2022		3,687

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

6	TANGIBLE ASSETS		Office equipment £
	Cost		L
	At 1 April 2021		4,733
	Disposals		(816)
	At 31 March 2022		3,917
	Accumulated depreciation and impairments		
	At 1 April 2021		4,231
	Charge for year		111
	Disposals		(755)
	At 31 March 2022		3,587
	Net book value At 1 April 2021		502
	At 31 March 2022		330
7	DEBTORS		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Trade debtors	2,321	2,660
	Prepayments and accrued income	80	160
	Other debtors	15	-
		2,416	2,820
8	CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	-	283
	Taxation and social security	5,164	3,467
	Accruals and deferred income	3,174	1,976
	Other creditors	- -	3,190
		8,338	8,916

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

9	CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	-	16,717
	Included in the amounts falling due after more than one year are the following a than five years:	nounts which are due	in more
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	-	3,117

10 DIRECTORS' ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES

The following director's advances, credits and guarantees took place during the year

	Balance at 1 April 2021		Amounts		Balance at 31
		Amounts advanced	Amounts repaid	written off or waived	March 2022
	£	£	£	£	£
M & C Hunt	-	40,842	40,827	-	15

This advance is interest free and repayable on demand.

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.