Company No: 10859646 (England and Wales)

SUTHERLAND M POWER HOLDINGS LIMITED
Unaudited Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2021
Pages for filing with the registrar

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SUTHERLAND M POWER HOLDINGS LIMITED COMPANY INFORMATION For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

DIRECTOR Mr O J Sutherland

REGISTERED OFFICEC/O Bishop Fleming Llp

10 Temple Back

Bristol

BS1 6FL

United Kingdom

COMPANY NUMBER 10859646 (England and Wales)

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS Bishop Fleming LLP

10 Temple Back

Bristol

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SUTHERLAND M POWER HOLDINGS LIMITED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION As at 31 December 2021

	Note	2021	2020
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Investment property	3	2,150,000	2,000,000
Investments	4	40	40
		2,150,040	2,000,040
Current assets			
Stocks		0	36,055
Debtors	5	355,232	384,553
Cash at bank and in hand		95,482	123,916
		450,714	544,524
Creditors			
Amounts falling due within one year	6	(1,012,851)	(982,341)
Net current liabilities		(562,137)	(437,817)
Total assets less current liabilities		1,587,903	1,562,223
Creditors			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	7	(795,654)	(862,609)
Provision for liabilities		(65,842)	(55,435)
Net assets		726,407	644,179
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	8	1	1
Profit and loss account		726,406	644,178
Total shareholder's funds		726,407	644,179

SUTHERLAND M POWER HOLDINGS LIMITED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) As at 31 December 2021

For the financial year ending 31 December 2021 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The member has not required the Company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the financial year in accordance with section 476;
- The director acknowledges their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements; and
- These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and a copy of the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings has not been delivered.

The financial statements of Sutherland M Power Holdings Limited (registered number: 10859646) were approved and authorised for issue by the Director on 29 September 2022. They were signed on its behalf by:

Mr O J Sutherland Director

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the financial year and to the preceding financial year, unless otherwise stated.

General information and basis of accounting

Sutherland M Power Holdings Limited (the Company) is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is C/O Bishop Fleming Llp, 10 Temple Back, Bristol, BS1 6FL, United Kingdom.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest \pounds .

Going concern

The director has assessed the Statement of Financial Position and likely future cash flows at the date of approving these financial statements. The director has a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and to meet its financial obligations as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

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.

Turnover is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have been transferred to the customer.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Dividend income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholders' rights to receive payment have been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably).

Taxation

Current tax

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recoverable) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Statement of Financial Position date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises as a result of including items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the Company's financial statements. Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation to pay more or less tax at a future date, at the average tax rates that are expected to apply when the timing differences reverse, based on current tax rates and laws. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each Statement of Financial Position date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings as described below.

Investment property

Investment property is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at each reporting date with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Deferred taxation is provided on these gains at the rate expected to apply when the property is sold.

The fair value is determined annually by the director, on an open market value for existing use basis.

Fixed asset investments

Investments are recognised initially at fair value which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value through profit or loss if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably. Other investments are measured at cost less impairment.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to sell, which is equivalent to the net realisable value. Cost includes materials, direct labour and an attributable proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal levels of activity. Cost is calculated using the FIFO (first-in, first-out) method. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts, except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

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 creditors: amounts falling due within one year.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the Balance Sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised based on the accrual model and are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are classified as relating either to revenue or to assets. Grants relating to revenue are recognised in income over the period in which the related costs are recognised. Grants relating to assets are recognised over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the Statement of Financial Position date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

2. Employees

	2021	2020
	Number	Number
Monthly average number of persons employed by the Company during the year, including the director	1	1

3. Investment property

	Investment property
Valuation	
As at 01 January 2021	2,000,000
Additions	95,224
Fair value movement	54,776
As at 31 December 2021	2,150,000

Valuation

A full market valuation of investment property was completed by Landed Property Solutions Limited in 2019. The fair value of the investment property at 31 December 2021 was determined by the director, on an open market value for existing use basis.

Historic cost

If the investment properties had been accounted for cost accounting rules, the properties would have been measured as follows:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Historic cost	1,756,464	1,661,240

4. Fixed asset investments

4. Fixed asset investments	Investments in associates	Total
	£	£
Carrying value before impairment		
At 01 January 2021	40	40
At 31 December 2021	40	40
Provisions for impairment		
At 01 January 2021	0	0
At 31 December 2021	0	0
Carrying value at 31 December 2021	40	40
Carrying value at 31 December 2020	40	40

Investments in shares

Name of entity	Registered office	Nature of business		Ownership 31.12.2021	•
Whitcaster Limited	10 Temple Back, Bristol. BS1 6FL	Car sales	Ordinary	40.00%	40.00%

5. Debtors

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade debtors	0	4,509
Short term loans to associates	105,658	0
Amounts owed by director	0	143,612
VAT recoverable	7,142	0
Other debtors	242,432	236,432
	355,232	384,553

6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank loans (secured £ 77,012)	82,512	53,355
Trade creditors	173,226	131,296
Amounts owed to associates	694,051	679,694
Amounts owed to director	53,549	0
Other creditors	4,430	106,927
Accruals	5,043	7,383
Taxation and social security	40	3,686
	1,012,851	982,341

Bank loans and overdrafts of £77,012 (2021: £51,000) have been secured by way of a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company.

7. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank loans (secured £ 750,842)	795,654	862,609

Bank loans and overdrafts of £750,842 (2020: £814,964) have been secured by way of a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company.

Amounts repayable after more than 5 years are included in creditors falling due over one year:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank loans (secured / repayable by instalments)	646,842	665,000

8. Called-up share capital

	2021	2020
	£	£
Allotted, called-up and fully-paid		
1 Ordinary share of £ 1.00	1	1

9. Related party transactions

Transactions with the entity's director

Advances

During the year the director maintained a current account with the company. At the year end the director was owed £53,549 by the company (2020: £143,612 owed to the company). The loan accrued interest at 2.50% whilst overdrawn and there are no fixed repayment terms.

Other related party transactions

	2021 £	2020
		£
Amounts owed by companies under common control	105,658	0
Amounts owed to associated companies	694,051	679,694

10. Reserves

The profit and loss reserve includes both distributable and non-distributable reserves. Non-distributable reserves represents cumulative gains and losses on the revaluation of investment property, net of deferred tax. At the balance sheet date non-distributable reserves totalled £318,765 (2020: £274,396).

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.