Company No: 10859646 (England and Wales)

SUTHERLAND M POWER HOLDINGS LIMITED
Unaudited Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020
Pages for filing with the registrar

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SUTHERLAND M POWER HOLDINGS LIMITED COMPANY INFORMATION

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

DIRECTOR Mr O J Sutherland

REGISTERED OFFICE 10 Temple Back

Bristol

BS1 6FL

United Kingdom

COMPANY NUMBER 10859646(England and Wales)

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS Bishop Fleming LLP

10 Temple Back

Bristol

BS1 6FL

SUTHERLAND M POWER HOLDINGS LIMITED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION As at 31 December 2020

		31.12.2020	31.12.2019
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Investment property	3	2,000,000	2,000,000
Investments	4	40	0
		2,000,040	2,000,000
Current assets			
Stocks		36,055	0
Debtors	5	384,553	117,932
Cash at bank and in hand		123,916	6,055
		544,524	123,987
Creditors			
Amounts falling due within one year	6	(982,341)	(968,056)
Net current liabilities		(437,817)	(844,069)
Total assets less current liabilities		1,562,223	1,155,931
Creditors			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	7	(862,609)	(864,000)
Provisions for liabilities		(55,435)	(55,435)
Net assets		644,179	236,496
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	8	1	1
Profit and loss account		644,178	236,495
Total shareholder's funds		644,179	236,496

For the financial year ending 31 December 2020 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 in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and a copy of the Profit and Loss Account 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 17 September 2021. They were signed on its behalf by:

SUTHERLAND M POWER HOLDINGS LIMITED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) As at 31 December 2020

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 period.

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 10 Temple Back, Bristol, BS1 6FL, United Kingdom.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include 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.

The functional currency of Sutherland M Power Holdings Limited is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

Going concern

The director has assessed the Statement of Financial Position and likely future cash flows at the date of approving these financial statements, taking account of the continued possible impact of COVID-19 in trading performance. 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 stated net of VAT and trade discounts and is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have been transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the goods are physically delivered to the customer. Turnover from the supply of services represents the value of services provided under contracts to the extent that there is a right to consideration and is recorded at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Where a contract has only been partially completed at the Statement of Financial Position date turnover represents the fair value of the service provided to date based on the stage of completion of the contract activity at the Statement of Financial Position date. Where payments are received from customers in advance of services provided, the amounts are recorded as deferred income and included as part of creditors due within one year.

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.

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 are 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 external valuers and derived from current market rent and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary, for any difference in nature, location or condition of the specific property.

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.

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 include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks 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.

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

	Year ended 31.12.2020	Period from 01.07.2018 to 31.12.2019
	Number	Number
Monthly average number of persons employed by the Company during the year, including directors	1	1

3. Investment property

	Investment property
	£
Valuation	
As at 01 January 2020	2,000,000
As at 31 December 2020	2,000,000

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 2020 has been arrived at on the basis of valuations carried out on that date by external valuers having appropriate relevant professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of property being valued.

For commercial investment property, the yield methodology was used which involved applying market derived capitalisation yields to current and market derived future income streams with appropriate adjustments for income voids arising from vacancies or rent free periods. These capitalisation yields and future income streams are derived from comparable property and leasing transactions.

4. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in associates	Total
	£	£
Carrying value before impairment		
At 01 January 2020	0	0
Additions	65	65
Disposals	(25)	(25)
At 31 December 2020	40	40
Provisions for impairment		
At 01 January 2020	0	0
At 31 December 2020	0	0
Carrying value at 31 December 2020	40	40
Carrying value at 31 December 2019	0	0

5. Debtors

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
	£	£
Trade debtors	4,509	0
Amounts owed by director	143,612	0
Other debtors	236,432	117,932
	384,553	117,932

6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts (secured £ 51,000)	53,355	36,000
Trade creditors	131,296	208,901
Amounts owed to director	0	51,478
Other creditors	786,621	667,574
Accruals	7,383	4,000
Corporation tax	40	40
Other taxation and social security	3,646	63
	982,341	968,056

Bank loans and overdrafts of £51,000 (2019: £36,000) 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

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
	£	£
Bank loans (secured £ 814,964)	862,609	864,000

Bank loans and overdrafts of £814,964 (2019: £864,000) 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:

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
	£	£
Bank loans (secured £640,000 / repayable by instalments)	665,000	690,000
8. Called-up share capital		
	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
	£	£
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 Mr O Sutherland, the director, maintained a current account with the company. At the year end Mr Sutherland owed the company £143,612 (2019: £51,478 owed by the company). The loan accrues interest at 2.25% and there are no fixed repayment terms.

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 £274,396 (2019: £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.