Sturrock and Robson New Energy Limited

Registered number: 07268341

Directors' Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

Contents

Company Information

Directors	D G Mech B T Rushe
Registered number	07268341
Registered office	1 Long Lane London SE1 4PG
Independent auditor	BHP LLP Mayesbrook House Lawnswood Business Park Redvers Close Leeds LS16 6QY

Directors' Report

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2020.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company was that of a holding company with an investment in Reach Engineering & Diving Services Limited ("REDS").

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £1,909,000 (2019: £134,000).

No dividends were paid during the year (2019: £nil).

The COVID-19 pandemic outbreak lead to a series of unprecedented measures to be taken by governments around the world to reduce the spread of the disease and protect the health of their citizens. These measures have included lockdowns, restrictions on business operations, travel bans and quarantines. The economic impact of this has been felt globally with reduced output, business failures, market volatility and government interventions.

Subsequent to year-end, management resolved to dispose of the investment in REDS. As a result, the investment in REDS has been impaired to its recoverable amount.

Directors

The directors who served during the year and to the date of signing of these financial statements were:

D G Mech
B T Rushe (appointed 27 September 2020)
A S Merrell (resigned 31 December 2020)

Going concern

Notwithstanding net current liabilities of £896,000 (2019: £700,000) and net liabilities of £4,066,000 as at 30 June 2020 (2019: £2,157,000), as well as a loss for the year then ended of £1,909,000 (2019: £134,000), the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The company will have sufficient funds, through funding from its parent company, Sturrock and Robson SARL, to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period. Sturrock and Robson SARL has indicated its intention to continue to make available such funds as are needed by the company for the next 12 months from signing of these financial statements. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

Directors' Report

Consequently, the directors are confident that the company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and consequently have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

At the time of approving these financial statements the Directors are continuing to assess the future operations of the Company, with no final decisions yet made. There are currently no plans to cease operations of the Company.

Provision of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- the directors have taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Post balance sheet events

On 31 December 2020, the Company's shareholding in its subsidiary REDS was sold to the existing management team for GBP 130,000.

Auditor

The auditors, BHP LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with the section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies note

In preparing the report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

Brian Rushe
Brian Rushe (Mar 30, 2022 11:33 GMT+1)

B T Rushe

Director

Date: Mar 30, 2022

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Director's 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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

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, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

STURROCK AND ROBSON NEW ENERGY LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF STURROCK AND ROBSON NEW ENERGY LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sturrock and Robson New Energy Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 June 2020 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity 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 United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework.'

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2020 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; 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 director's report and financial statements other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the directors report and financial statements. 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.

STURROCK AND ROBSON NEW ENERGY LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF STURROCK AND ROBSON NEW ENERGY LIMITED

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 directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 directors' report.

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

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.

We gained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the company and the industry in which it operates and considered the risk of acts by the company that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud. We designed audit procedures to respond to the risk, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

We focused on laws and regulations, relevant to the company, which could give rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements. Our tests included agreeing the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation, enquiries with management, review of company minutes and legal expenses. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described and, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it.

As part of our audit, we addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including testing of journals and review of nominal ledger. We evaluated whether there was evidence of bias by the directors that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

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.

Chris Neale

Chris Neale (Mar 30, 2022 12:54 GMT+1)

Chris Neale (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BHP LLP

Date: Mar 30, 2022

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

1st Floor, Mayesbrook House
Lawnswood Business Park
Redvers Close
Leeds
LS16 6QY

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 £000	2019 £000
Interest payable and similar expenses	6	(182)	(165)
Impairment of investments	8	(1,713)	-
Loss before tax		(1,895)	(165)
Tax on loss	7	(14)	31
Loss for the financial year		(1,909)	(134)
Total comprehensive income for the year		(1,909)	(134)

The statement of comprehensive income has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

The notes on pages 12 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2020

	Note		2020		2019
			£000		£000
Fixed assets					
Investments	8		130		1,843
			130		1,843
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	9	49		63	
		49		63	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(945)		(763)	
Net current liabilities			(896)		(700)
Total assets less current liabilities			(766)		1,143
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11		(3,300)		(3,300)
Net liabilities			(4,066)		(2,157)
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss account			(4,066)		(2,157)
Total equity			(4,066)		(2,157)

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

Brian Rushe
Brian Rushe (Mar 30, 2022 11:33 GMT+1)

B T Rushe
Director
Date: Mar 30, 2022
Registered number: 07268341

The notes on pages 12 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June 2020

	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
At 1 July 2018	(2,023)	(2,023)
Comprehensive income for the year		
Loss for the year	(134)	(134)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(134)	(134)
At 1 July 2019	(2,157)	(2,157)
Comprehensive income for the year		
Loss for the year	(1,909)	(1,909)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(1,909)	(1,909)
At 30 June 2020	(4,066)	(4,066)

The notes on pages 12 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

1. General information

Sturrock and Robson New Energy Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England in the United Kingdom. Its registered office and principal place of activity is 1 Long Lane, London, SE1 4PG.

The principal activity of the company is that of a holding company.

The financial statements have been presented in Pound Sterling as this is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates and is rounded to the nearest thousand.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101").*

In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("Adopted IFRSs"), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

In these financial statements, the company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- Cash Flow Statement and related notes;
- Comparative period reconciliations for share capital;
- Disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries ;
- Disclosures in respect of capital management;
- The effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs;
- Disclosures in respect of the compensation of Key Management Personnel; and
- Disclosures of transactions with a management entity that provides key management personnel services to the company.

As the consolidated financial statements of Sturrock and Robson SARL include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 101 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement and the disclosures required by IFRS 7 Financial Instrument Disclosures.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements (continued)

The Company proposes to continue to adopt the reduced disclosure framework of FRS 101 in its next financial statements.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

2.2 Exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements

The company is subject to the small companies regime at the end of the financial year and is therefore exempt from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006.

2.3 Going concern

Notwithstanding net current liabilities of £896,000 (2019: £700,000) and net liabilities of £4,066,000 as at 30 June 2020 (2019: £2,157,000), as well as a loss for the year then ended of £1,909,000 (2019: £134,000), the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The company will have sufficient funds, through funding from its parent company, Sturrock and Robson SARL, to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period. Sturrock and Robson SARL has indicated its intention to continue to make available such funds as are needed by the company for the next 12 months from signing of these financial statements. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

Consequently, the directors are confident that the company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and consequently have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

At the time of approving these financial statements the Directors are continuing to assess the future operations of the Company, with no final decisions yet made. There are currently no plans to cease operations of the Company.

2.4 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Foreign currency translation Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'administration expenses'.

2.6 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the statement of financial position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.8 Financial instruments

(a) Financial assets

The company classifies all of its financial assets at amortised cost. The classification depends on the business model within which the financial asset is held and contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Financial assets at amortised cost

The company classifies its financial assets at amortised cost only if both of the following criteria are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are soley payments of principal and interest.

The company holds all loans and receivables at amortised cost.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(b) Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, and are subsequently measured as liabilities at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities at amortised cost including bank borrowings are initially recognised at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of the instrument. Such interest-bearing liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses arising on those financial liabilities are recognised in profit or loss.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortisation is included as finance expenses in profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Impairment of financial assets

The impairment loss of financial assets carried at amortised cost is measured based on twelve months expected credit loss. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime expected credit loss. Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

As at 30 June 2019 and 2020, management considered the credit risk of loans and receivables is low as counterparties have a strong capacity to meet their contractual obligations in the near term. The company has assessed that the expected credit losses for these other receivables were immaterial under the 12 months expected credit losses method. Therefore, the loss allowance provision for these balances were close to zero and no provision was recognised.

2.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated to reduce the carrying amounts of the assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Valuation of investments in subsidiaries

Impairment of investments is assessed when impairment indicators are present.

An impairment review of Reach Engineering & Diving Services Limited was carried out at the end of the financial year. The carrying value of this investment was adjusted to its recoverable amount based on the actual sales price.

4. Employees

The company has no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration (2019: £nil).

Directors' remuneration is borne by Sturrock and Robson Services Ltd.

No allocation of their remuneration can be specifically attributed to the company as it is considered trivial.

5. Auditor's remuneration

Audit fees of £7,000 (2019: £11,000) for the audit of these financial statements were borne by Sturrock and Robson Services Limited, a fellow subsidiary within the Sturrock and Robson SARL consolidated group.

6. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Loans from group undertakings	182	165
	182	165

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

7. Taxation

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Group taxation relief	14	(31)
	14	(31)
Total current tax	14	(31)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2019: the same as) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019: 19%) as set out below:

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Loss before tax	(1,895)	(165)
Loss multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019: 19%)	(360)	(31)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	325	-
Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior periods	49	-
Total tax expense / (credit) for the year	14	(31)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

8. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £000
Cost	
At 1 July 2020	1,843
Disposals	-
At 30 June 2020	1,843
Impairment	
At 1 July 2020	-
Impairment	(1,713)
At 30 June 2020	(1,713)
Net book value	
At 30 June 2020	130
At 30 June 2019	1,843

Subsidiary undertakings
The following were subsidiary undertakings of the company in the year:

Name	Country of incorporation	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity
Reach Engineering & Diving Services Limited ("REDS")	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Provision of engineering solutions by specialist access techniques of diving services, rope access and confined space entry.

Registered Office
Unit 2, Estate Road 6, South Humberside Industrial Estate, Grimsby, DN31 2TG

On 31 December 2020, the Company shareholding in its subsidiary REDS was sold to the existing management team for GBP 130,000.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

9. Debtors

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Tax recoverable - Group relief	49	63
	49	63

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	945	763
	945	763

Included within amounts owed to group undertakings is interest payable to Sturrock and Robson UK of £676,588 (2019: £495,000).

Included within amounts owed to group undertakings is a loan from Sturrock and Robson UK of £268,203 (2019: £268,203), with an annual interest rate of 6% and is repayable on demand.

11. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	3,300	3,300
	3,300	3,300

The above loan amount is owed to Sturrock and Robson (UK) Limited with annual interest charged at 5%. The repayment date for the loan is over five years.

Following the sale of REDS subsequent to year end, Sturrock and Robson (UK) Limited waived the intercompany debt owed by the Company as a result of the re-organisation of the business this debt was no longer deemed recoverable.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

12. Share capital

As at 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2019, the authorised capital comprised 1 ordinary share. The ordinary share has a par value of £1.

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the company.

13. Commitments

A cross guarantee and debenture exists between the company and certain other members of the Sturrock and Robson SARL group. At 30 Jun 2020, the total contingent liability in relation to this is £2,038,000 (2019: £2,432,000). This may become payable should the other members fail to pay their facility commitments.

Under a group registration scheme, this company is jointly and severally liable for Value Added Tax by other group companies. At 30 June 2020 this contingent liability amounted to £1,000 (2019: £16,000).

14. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption offered by FRS 101 from the requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures not to disclose key management personnel compensation and from the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures not to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group.

15. Post balance sheet events

On 31 December 2020, the Company shareholding in its subsidiary REDS was sold to the existing management team for GBP 130,000.

16. Controlling party

The Company is a subsidiary undertaking of Sturrock and Robson SARL, which is the ultimate parent company incorporated in Luxembourg. This company is also the ultimate controlling party.

The largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by Sturrock and Robson SARL, incorporated in Luxembourg. The consolidated financial statements of this group are available to the public and may be obtained from the Luxembourg Commerce Registry.