

Company Registration No. 07426533 (England and Wales)

**ABBEEY POWER GENERATION LIMITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# ABBAY POWER GENERATION LIMITED

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# ABBAY POWER GENERATION LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	4		1,645,709		1,744,657
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	5	96,658		88,870	
Cash at bank and in hand		78		121	
		<u>96,736</u>		<u>88,991</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	<u>(1,404,765)</u>		<u>(1,608,190)</u>	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			<u>(1,308,029)</u>		<u>(1,519,199)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			337,680		225,458
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			<u>(140,914)</u>		<u>(110,626)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>196,766</u>		<u>114,832</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			50,000		50,000
Profit and loss reserves			<u>146,766</u>		<u>64,832</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>196,766</u>		<u>114,832</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 June 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr C A Gray  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 07426533**

# ABBAY POWER GENERATION LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Abbey Power Generation Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Devonshire House, 1 Devonshire Street, London, W1W 5DR.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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 significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

#### 1.2 Going concern

The World Health Organisation declared the Coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak a pandemic in March 2020. The pandemic, and the measures to control its human impact, have resulted in disruptions to economic activity and business operations worldwide, the outcome of which still remains uncertain.

Whilst at the date of approval of the financial statements, the full impact of the virus is inherently uncertain the directors consider that the electricity generation activities of the group remain strong and the financial impact of COVID-19 on the Company's profitability, liquidity and financial position remains low risk. In addition the directors are pleased to report that the Abbey Group as a whole has continued to receive strong support from their lenders throughout the crisis and they believe that the company and group are as well placed as it can be to withstand the uncertainties ahead.

#### 1.3 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.

#### 1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold land and buildings	Over the life of the lease
Plant and equipment	Straight line between 4 - 15 years

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

# ABBEEY POWER GENERATION LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. 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 which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.6 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 current liabilities.

#### 1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

##### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

##### **Classification of financial liabilities**

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.

# ABBEEY POWER GENERATION LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

### 1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

#### **Current tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

#### **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

### 1.9 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

# **ABBAY POWER GENERATION LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

### **2 Employees**

There were 0 employees (excluding the directors) during the year (2019: nil).

### **3 Interest payable and similar expenses**

	2020	2019
	£	£
Interest payable and similar expenses includes the following:		
Interest payable to connected companies	49,220	47,087

### **4 Tangible fixed assets**

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 July 2019 and 30 June 2020	959,716	1,568,788	2,528,504
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 July 2019	372,893	410,954	783,847
Depreciation charged in the year	46,815	52,133	98,948
At 30 June 2020	419,708	463,087	882,795
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 30 June 2020	540,008	1,105,701	1,645,709
At 30 June 2019	586,823	1,157,834	1,744,657

### **5 Debtors**

	2020	2019
	£	£
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	-	38,512
Other debtors	96,658	50,358
	96,658	88,870

# ABBEEY POWER GENERATION LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

### 6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	8,147	5,200
Taxation and social security	17,321	-
Other creditors	1,379,297	1,602,990
	<u>1,404,765</u>	<u>1,608,190</u>

### 7 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Mr Mark Woods BSc FCA.

The auditor was Berry Accountants Ltd.

### 8 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company has granted a fixed and floating charge over all of its assets as part security against a loan made by Royal Bank of Scotland to Abbey Power Solutions Limited. Abbey Power Solutions Limited is a subsidiary of Abbey Commercial Investments Limited

### 9 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2020	2019
£	£
165,083	179,083

### 10 Related party transactions



## **ABBEEY POWER GENERATION LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

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#### **10 Related party transactions**

**(Continued)**

The company's directors are also directors and have an interest in Abbey Commercial Investments Limited ('ACI'). ACI has undertaken to financially support the company to enable it to continue its business activities.

At the year end, the company was indebted to ACI in the amount of £1,282,680 (2019: £1,227,557). This amount is unsecured and repayable on demand. Interest has been charged during the year of £49,220 (2019: £47,087).

The company's directors are also directors and have an interest in Abbey Power Solutions Limited ('APS'), a subsidiary of ACI. At the year end, the company was owed £49,050 by APS (2019: indebted by £273,722). This amount is unsecured and repayable on demand. Interest has been charged during the year of £4,476 (2019: £13,329).

At the year end, the company was indebted to Strategic Resources Limited in the amount of £89,500 (2019: £89,500). This amount is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

#### **11 Parent company**

The company's parent undertaking is Strategic Resources Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

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.