

SOLAR CAPTURE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

**Filleted Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 December 2020**

Solar Capture Technologies Limited

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Solar Capture Technologies Limited

Company Information

Director	S Caseley
Registered office	PV Technical Centre Albert Street Blyth Northumberland NE24 1LZ
Bankers	Barclays Bank PLC Unit 50 Northumbria House Cramlington Northumberland NE23 6QP
Accountants	MHA Tait Walker Chartered Accountants Bulman House Regent Centre Gosforth Newcastle upon Tyne NE3 3LS

Solar Capture Technologies Limited

(Registration number: 07893854)

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>4</u>	453,973	8,366
Current assets			
Stocks	<u>5</u>	75,560	63,273
Debtors	<u>6</u>	300,613	193,842
Cash at bank and in hand		85,930	1,109
		<u>462,103</u>	<u>258,224</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>7</u>	<u>(652,888)</u>	<u>(397,082)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(190,785)</u>	<u>(138,858)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		263,188	(130,492)
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>7</u>	<u>(884,931)</u>	<u>(393,600)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(621,743)</u>	<u>(524,092)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1	1
Other reserves		56,450	56,450
Profit and loss account		<u>(678,194)</u>	<u>(580,543)</u>
Total equity		<u>(621,743)</u>	<u>(524,092)</u>

The notes on pages 4 to 9 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Solar Capture Technologies Limited

(Registration number: 07893854)

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2020 (continued)

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 members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies' regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and the option not to file the Income Statement has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the director on 31 March 2021

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S Caseley
Director

The notes on pages 4 to 9 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Solar Capture Technologies Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England.

The address of its registered office is PV Technical Centre, Albert Street, Blyth, Northumberland, NE24 1LZ.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

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

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention.

These financial statements are prepared in sterling which is the functional currency of the entity.

Going concern

At the statement of financial position date the company had net liabilities of £621,743. Hence, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the company will be in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The company meets its day to day working capital requirements through cash generated from operations, shareholder and external funding. As COVID-19 continues to impact the population, the director will adhere to government guidance and will regularly review the needs of all of stakeholders.

On the basis of their assessment of the company's financial position and following a review of future trading and funding available, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company will be able to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

If the use of the going concern basis proved to be invalid, the financial statements would have to be prepared on a break up basis in which the statement of financial position would be restated to include all assets at estimated realisable values and all liabilities would become current and would have to be increased to include those liabilities contingent on the company ceasing to trade.

Solar Capture Technologies Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

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.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a charge attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

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 taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the 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.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Plant and machinery	20% straight line
Computer equipment	33% straight line
Land and buildings	Not yet depreciated

Solar Capture Technologies Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Research and development costs

Expenditure on research is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Development expenditure is capitalised and amortised over its useful life.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first out (FIFO) method.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Income Statement over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Solar Capture Technologies Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including the director) during the year, was 14 (2019 - 13).

4 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2020	-	328,686	2,297	330,983
Additions	149,438	309,990	133	459,561
At 31 December 2020	149,438	638,676	2,430	790,544
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2020	-	321,866	751	322,617
Charge for the year	-	13,288	666	13,954
At 31 December 2020	-	335,154	1,417	336,571
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2020	149,438	303,522	1,013	453,973
At 31 December 2019	-	6,820	1,546	8,366

5 Stocks

	2020 £	2019 £
Work in progress	10,430	26,593
Other inventories	65,130	36,680
	<u>75,560</u>	<u>63,273</u>

Solar Capture Technologies Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

6 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	80,930	46,709
Prepayments	20,315	18,883
Other debtors	107,410	19,042
Corporation tax asset	91,958	109,208
	<u>300,613</u>	<u>193,842</u>

7 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Due within one year			
Bank loans and overdrafts	8	-	39,939
Trade creditors		269,339	66,792
Taxation and social security		29,408	8,081
Accruals and deferred income		23,631	26,595
Other creditors		369	13,226
Directors loan accounts		330,141	242,449
		<u>652,888</u>	<u>397,082</u>

Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	8	<u>884,931</u>	<u>393,600</u>

Solar Capture Technologies Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

8 Loans and borrowings

	2020 £	2019 £
Current loans and borrowings		
Bank overdrafts	-	39,939
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	2020 £	2019 £
Non-current loans and borrowings		
Bank borrowings	884,931	393,600
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

9 Related party transactions

Transactions with directors

	At 1 January 2020 £	Advances to directors £	Repayments by director £	At 31 December 2020 £
2020				
S Caseley				
Director's loan account	(242,449)	(118,692)	31,000	(330,141)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

	At 1 January 2019 £	Advances to directors £	Repayments by director £	At 31 December 2019 £
2019				
S Caseley				
Director's loan account	(139,097)	(113,152)	9,800	(242,449)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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.