Registration number: 07893854

SOLAR CAPTURE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

Filleted Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

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Company Information

Directors S Caseley

G Sanderson L Caseley

Registered office PV Technical Centre

Albert Street

Blyth

Northumberland NE24 1LZ

Accountants Azets

Bulman House Regent Centre Gosforth

Newcastle upon Tyne

NE3 3LS

(Registration number: 07893854)

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>4</u>	704,388	674,291
Current assets			
Stocks	<u>5</u>	61,588	85,666
Debtors	<u>5</u> <u>6</u>	142,220	341,129
Cash at bank and in hand		53,360	
		257,168	426,795
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>7</u>	(670,098)	(438,894)
Net current liabilities		(412,930)	(12,099)
Total assets less current liabilities		291,458	662,192
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>7</u>	(1,279,406)	(1,456,967)
Net liabilities	_	(987,948)	(794,775)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1	1
Other reserves		56,450	56,450
Profit and loss account		(1,044,399)	(851,226)
Total equity	_	(987,948)	(794,775)

For the financial year ending 31 December 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' 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 directors acknowledge their 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. As permitted by section 444 (5A) of the Companies Act 2006, the directors have not delivered to the registrar a copy of the Income Statement.

(Registration number: 07893854)
Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2022 (continued)

Approved and authorised for issue by the Board on 15 March 2023 and signed on its behalf by:
S Caseley
Director

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

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 smaller entities - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006 (as applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime).

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 year end, the company had net liabilities of £1,035,383 (2021 : £794,775). The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The company meets its day to day working capital requirements through cash generated from operations and external borrowings.

The company's forecasts and projections for the next twelve months show that the company should be able to continue in operational existence for that period, taking into account reasonable possible changes in trading performance.

Based on the factors set out above the directors believe that it remains appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (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 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

Plant and machinery Computer equipment Land and buildings Motor Vehicles

Depreciation method and rate

20% straight line
33% straight line
18% straight line
25% reducing balance

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (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.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (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 directors) during the year, was 17 (2021 - 15).

4 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 January 2022	295,892	735,246	29,668	13,138	1,073,944
Additions		193,041	1,888	<u> </u>	194,929
At 31 December					
2022	295,892	928,287	31,556	13,138	1,268,873
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2022	17,930	373,790	6,017	1,916	399,653
Charge for the year	53,798	98,165	9,585	3,284	164,832
M 04 D					
At 31 December 2022	71,728	471,955	15,602	5,200	564,485
	,	,	,	-,	
Carrying amount					
At 31 December					
2022	224,164	456,332	15,954	7,938	704,388
At 31 December					
2021	277,962	361,456	23,651	11,222	674,291
5 Stocks					
				2022	2021
Work in progress				£ 14,076	£ 37,749
Other inventories				47,512	47,917

61,588

85,666

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

6 Debtors			
		2022 £	2021 £
		Ł	
Trade debtors		-	34,672
Prepayments Other debtors		62,088 51,781	188,883 17,852
Corporation tax asset		28,351	99,722
Co. portation tan accord		142,220	341,129
		142,220	0+1,120
7 Creditors			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
	N. 4	2022	2021
	Note	£	£
Due within one year			
Bank loans and overdrafts	<u>8</u>	10,000	43,846
Trade creditors		152,860	116,903
Taxation and social security		13,061	17,766
Accruals and deferred income		168,924	6,203
Other creditors		746	5,640
Directors loan accounts		324,507	248,536
		670,098	438,894
Cuaditava, amagusta falling desa after many than anagus			
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			2021
		2022	
	Note	2022 £	£
Due after one year	Note		
Due after one year Loans and borrowings			
	Note <u>8</u>	£	£
Loans and borrowings		£	£
		£	£
Loans and borrowings		£ 1,279,406	1,456,967
Loans and borrowings		£ 1,279,406 2022	1,456,967 2021
Loans and borrowings		£ 1,279,406	1,456,967
Loans and borrowings 8 Loans and borrowings		£ 1,279,406 2022	1,456,967 2021
8 Loans and borrowings Current loans and borrowings		£ 1,279,406 2022 £	1,456,967 2021 £
8 Loans and borrowings Current loans and borrowings Bank borrowings		£ 1,279,406 2022 £	1,456,967 2021 £ 9,167
8 Loans and borrowings Current loans and borrowings Bank borrowings		1,279,406 2022 £ 10,000 - 10,000	1,456,967 2021 £ 9,167 34,679 43,846
8 Loans and borrowings Current loans and borrowings Bank borrowings Bank overdrafts		1,279,406 2022 £ 10,000 -	1,456,967 2021 £ 9,167 34,679
8 Loans and borrowings Current loans and borrowings Bank borrowings		2022 £ 10,000 - 10,000 2022	1,456,967 2021 £ 9,167 34,679 43,846

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.