

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 08531944

Constant Power Solutions Ltd

Filleted unaudited financial statements

30 April 2021

Constant Power Solutions Ltd

Statement of financial position

30 April 2021

		2021	2020
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	694,752	624,999
Investments	6	1	1
		-----	-----
		694,753	625,000
Current assets			
Stocks		643,440	672,840
Debtors	7	1,047,895	1,208,694
		-----	-----
		1,691,335	1,881,534
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(965,542)	(1,419,816)
		-----	-----
Net current assets		725,793	461,718
		-----	-----
Total assets less current liabilities		1,420,546	1,086,718
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(514,031)	(296,686)
Provisions			
Deferred tax		(6,000)	(6,000)
		-----	-----
Net assets		900,515	784,032
		-----	-----
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		4	4
Profit and loss account		900,511	784,028
		-----	-----
Shareholders funds		900,515	784,032
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These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30th April 2021 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 ;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

Constant Power Solutions Ltd

Statement of financial position *(continued)*

30 April 2021

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 July 2021 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

B Wu

Director

Company registration number: 08531944

Constant Power Solutions Ltd

Notes to the financial statements

year ended 30th April 2021

1. General information

The principal activity of the company is the production of electricity. The company is a private limited company, which is incorporated in England and Wales (no 08531944). The address of the registered office is Unit C4, Vivars Way, Selby, YO8 8BE.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

Going concern

The directors, having made due and careful enquiry, are of the opinion that the company has adequate working capital to execute its operations over the next 12 months. The directors, therefore, have made an informed judgement, at the time of approving the financial statements, that there is a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. In arriving at this conclusion, the directors have given due consideration to the impact of the worldwide Covid-19 pandemic on future operations and the ability of the company to continue to operate as a going concern. The directors recognise that the situation remains highly fluid and as a result making accurate forecasts on the likely implications is difficult but the directors do recognise that trading over the coming months could potentially be adversely affected. Despite this, the directors remain confident that the company can continue to operate as a going concern. This assessment is based on the understanding that the company will continue to trade over the coming months, albeit at a potentially reduced level than was initially anticipated. This, along with government support and retained reserves will allow the company to continue to meet its obligations as they fall due and operate as a going concern. As a result, the directors have continued to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Consolidation

The company has taken advantage of the option not to prepare consolidated financial statements contained in Section 398 of the Companies Act 2006 on the basis that the company and its subsidiary undertakings comprise a small group.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the date of the statement of financial position and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. Details of these judgements are set out in the accounting policies.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery	-	10 years straight line basis
Computer and office equipment	-	3 to 4 year straight line basis
Motor vehicles	-	5 years straight line basis

Investments in associates

Investments in associates accounted for in accordance with the cost model are recorded at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis 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 and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 18 (2020: 21).

5. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Computer and office equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1st May 2020	509,394	65,337	52,184	54,231	681,146
Additions	4,001	3,505	33,303	84,950	125,759
Disposals	—	—	—	(15,500)	(15,500)
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At 30th April 2021	513,395	68,842	85,487	123,681	791,405
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Depreciation					
At 1st May 2020	—	9,717	28,143	18,287	56,147
Charge for the year	—	6,702	17,552	16,252	40,506
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At 30th April 2021	—	16,419	45,695	34,539	96,653
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Carrying amount					
At 30th April 2021	513,395	52,423	39,792	89,142	694,752
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At 30th April 2020	509,394	55,620	24,041	35,944	624,999
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6. Investments

	Shares in group undertakings
	£
Cost	
At 1st May 2020 and 30th April 2021	1

Impairment	
At 1st May 2020 and 30th April 2021	—

Carrying amount	
At 30th April 2021	1

At 30th April 2020	1

7. Debtors

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade debtors	892,157	781,409
Amounts owed by group undertakings	17,703	17,703
Prepayments and accrued income	61,494	37,527
Corporation tax repayable	—	270,000
Other debtors	76,541	102,055
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	1,047,895	1,208,694
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8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	57,277	280,034
Trade creditors	542,030	810,167
Accruals and deferred income	—	645
Social security and other taxes	14,366	5,203
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	—	3,586

Director loan accounts	313,995	317,672
Other creditors	37,874	2,509
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	965,542	1,419,816
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Hire purchase creditor is secured over the asset to which it relates. The bank holds a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company.

9. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	514,031	296,123
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	—	563
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	514,031	296,686
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Hire purchase creditor is secured over the asset to which it relates. The bank holds a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company.

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.