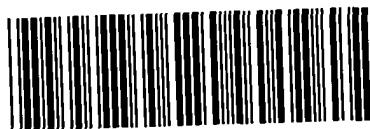


Company Registration No. 09436618 (England and Wales)

**SUNPOWER ELECTRONICS LIMITED**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED**  
**31 DECEMBER 2017**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

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# **SUNPOWER ELECTRONICS LIMITED**

## **DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

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The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' 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 the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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 accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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 also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

**SUNPOWER ELECTRONICS LIMITED****STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017**

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		938,866		1,146,951	
Debtors	4	2,799,269		2,375,202	
Cash at bank and in hand		679,523		767,708	
		<u>4,417,658</u>		<u>4,289,861</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	<u>(1,639,176)</u>		<u>(2,613,606)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>2,778,482</u>		<u>1,676,255</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	6		1		1
Other reserves			806,967		806,967
Profit and loss reserves			<u>1,971,514</u>		<u>869,287</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>2,778,482</u>		<u>1,676,255</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement 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 29/6/18 and are signed on its behalf by:

  
D Dodd  
Director

# SUNPOWER ELECTRONICS LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Share capital	Other reserves	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£	£
<b>Balance at 1 January 2016</b>	1	-	-	1
<b>Year ended 31 December 2016:</b>				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	869,287	869,287
Other movement	-	806,967	-	806,967
<b>Balance at 31 December 2016</b>	1	806,967	869,287	1,676,255
<b>Year ended 31 December 2017:</b>				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	1,102,227	1,102,227
<b>Balance at 31 December 2017</b>	1	806,967	1,971,514	2,778,482

# SUNPOWER ELECTRONICS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Sunpower Electronics Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Orion House, Calleva Park, Aldermaston, Reading, Berkshire, RG7 8SN.

#### 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 £1.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

#### Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

# SUNPOWER ELECTRONICS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### **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 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 trade and other 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

#### **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.

#### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors and loans from fellow group companies, 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.

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

#### **Equity instruments**

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

#### **Taxation**

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting period.

# SUNPOWER ELECTRONICS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

#### Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currency) are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction, or, if the asset or liability is measured at fair value, the rate when that fair value was determined.

All translation differences are taken to profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to gains or losses on non-monetary items recognised in other comprehensive income, when the related translation gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

#### 2 Employees

The company did not have any employees during the current or prior period.

Wages and salaries costs are borne by the parent company, Sunpower Group Holdings Limited. Costs are recharged back to the company via a group management charge.

#### 3 Directors' remuneration

Certain directors of this company are also directors of Sunpower Group Holdings Limited, the parent company. The directors' services to this company do not occupy a significant amount of their time. As such, these directors do not consider they have received any remuneration for their incidental services to this company for the period ended 31 December 2017 (2016: £nil).

#### 4 Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,907,680	1,854,933
Amounts owed by group undertakings	179,163	-
Other debtors	712,426	520,269
	<u>2,799,269</u>	<u>2,375,202</u>

# SUNPOWER ELECTRONICS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	60,590	-
Trade creditors	988,788	1,021,890
Amounts due to group undertakings	-	406,876
Corporation tax	154,042	217,322
Other taxation and social security	373,456	356,694
Other creditors	62,300	610,824
	<u>1,639,176</u>	<u>2,613,606</u>

### 6 Called up share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 101 A Ordinary shares of 1p each	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

Each share has full rights in the company with respect to voting, dividends and distributions.

### 7 Parent company

Sunpower Group Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales, is the immediate and ultimate parent company. Sunpower Group Holdings Limited is the smallest and largest group to prepare consolidated accounts which include Sunpower Electronics Limited. The consolidated accounts of Sunpower Group Holdings Limited are available from its registered office Orion House, Calleva Park, Aldermaston, Reading, RG7 8SN.

### 8 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 Paul Anthony.  
The auditor was RSM UK Audit LLP.