Company Registration No. 08487387 (England and Wales)

# SUNE GREEN ENERGY LTD ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022



### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

C N M Chin

F. Rosli

Company number

08487387

Registered office

1st Floor Sackville House 143-149 Fenchurch Street

London England EC3M 6BL

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#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The Directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

#### Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company during the year under review was electricity generation using solar technology.

#### Directors

The Directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

C N M Chin

F. Rosli

#### **Going Concern**

Notwithstanding net current liabilities at 31 December 2022 of £6,271,494 and a loss for the year then ended of £80,495, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the Directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The Company is a member of the Vantage Solar UK4 Limited Group of companies and its ability to trade as a going concern is intrinsically linked to the Group's ability to fund its operations.

The Directors have prepared cash flow forecasts for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements which indicate that the Group will have sufficient funds, through its subsidiary companies, to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period.

The Group is funded by way of a £97m shareholder loan which is repayable by Vantage Solar UK3 Limited and an external bank loan which is repayable by Vantage Solar UK Limited of which a liability of £273m (2021: £269m) remains as at 31 December 2022. The Group has secured this external financing with non-banking institutions to replace the existing external loans. The new financing offers more favourable terms. The shareholder loan is repayable at the Vantage Solar UK Limited's discretion or as a bullet payment in September 2027.

Consequently, the Directors are confident that the Company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

#### Results and dividends

During the year under review the Company made a loss of £80,495 (2021: loss of £72,970).

No ordinary dividends were paid. The Directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

#### **Future developments**

The Company will continue to manage the operations of its solar plants within its subsidiaries.

### **DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### Small company exemption

In preparing this report, the Directors have taken advantage of the small company exemptions provided by section 414B of the Companies Act 2006 not to provide a Strategic Report.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

On behalf of the board

F. Rosli

Director 19 September 2023

1st Floor Sackville House 143-149 Fenchurch Street London England

## STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have prepared the Company financial statements in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards.

Under company law, 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 the financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable UK-adopted international accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- · make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group and company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are also 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.

F. Roslí Director

19 September 2023

### **INCOME STATEMENT**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

		2022	2021
	Notes	£	£
Revenue Cost of sales	3	1,162,658 (126,497)	1,041,467 (143,593)
Gross profit		1,036,161	897,874
Administrative expenses		(463,686)	(476,823)
Operating profit	4	572,475	421,051
Finance costs	6	(578,245)	(567,906)
Loss before taxation		(5,770)	(146,855)
Tax on loss	7	(74,725)	73,885
Loss for the financial year		(80,495)	(72,970)
		<del></del>	====

The Income Statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

There are no other items of other comprehensive income for the current year or prior year. Therefore, no separate statement of other comprehensive income has been prepared.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

		20	22	20	21
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	8		8,752,112		9,146,927
Deferred tax	15		216,052		290,777
			8,968,164		9,437,704
Current assets					
Inventories	9	35,557		19,313	
Trade and other receivables	10	426,724		414,871	
Cash and cash equivalents		50,000		48,828	
		512,281		483,012	
Creditors - amounts falling due within					
one year	11	(6,783,775)		(7,169,845)	
Net current liabilities			(6,271,494)		(6,686,833)
Total assets less current liabilities			2,696,670		2,750,871
Creditors - amounts falling due after one year	12		(451,010)		(467,010)
Provisions for liabilities	14		(740,798)		(698,504)
Net assets			1,504,862		1,585,357
			== =		
Equity					
Called up share capital	16		100		100
Capital redemption reserve			2,608,610		2,608,610
Retained earnings			(1,103,848)		(1,023,353)
Total equity			1,504,862		1,585,357
-					

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

The Directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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 accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 19 September 2023.



Company Registration No. 08487387

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Retained earnings	Total
	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2021	100	2,608,610	(950,383)	1,658,327
Year ended 31 December 2021: Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	<u>-</u>	(72,970)	(72,970)
Balance at 31 December 2021	100	2,608,610	(1,023,353)	1,585,357
Year ended 31 December 2022: Total comprehensive loss for the year			(80,495)	(80,495)
Balance at 31 December 2022	100	2,608,610 ======	(1,103,848) =======	1,504,862

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

SunE Green Energy Ltd is a private limited company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in the UK. The address of the Company's registered office is 1st Floor Sackville House, 143-149 Fenchurch Street, London, England, EC3M 6BL. The registered address changed from 2 New Bailey, 6 Stanley Street, Salford, Greater Manchester, M3 5GS on 29 March 2023.

The principal activity of the Company during the year under review was the generation of electricity using solar technology.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101").

In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 ("Adopted IFRSs"), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

- · Cash Flow Statement and related notes;
- · Disclosures in respect of transactions with related parties;
- · Disclosures in respect of capital management;
- · Disclosures in respect of financial instruments;
- Disclosures in respect of the compensation of Key Management Personnel;
- Disclosures of transactions with a management entity that provides key management personnel services to the Company;
- · Certain disclosures regarding revenue;
- · Certain disclosures regarding leases; and
- · The effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs

The presentation currency of these financial statements is pounds sterling. Where appropriate amounts have been rounded to the nearest  $\pounds$ .

#### 1.2 Going concern

Notwithstanding net current liabilities at 31 December 2022 of £6,271,494 and a loss for the year then ended of £80,495, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the Directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The Company is a member of the Vantage Solar UK4 Limited Group of companies and its ability to trade as a going concern is intrinsically linked to the Group's ability to fund its operations.

The Directors have prepared cash flow forecasts for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements which indicate that the Group will have sufficient funds, through its subsidiary companies, to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period.

The Group is funded by way of a £97m shareholder loan which is repayable by Vantage Solar UK3 Limited and an external bank loan which is repayable by Vantage Solar UK Limited of which a liability of £273m (2021: £269m) remains as at 31 December 2022. The Group has secured this external financing with non-banking institutions to replace the existing external loans. The new financing offers more favourable terms. The shareholder loan is repayable at the Vantage Solar UK Limited's discretion or as a bullet payment in September 2027.

Consequently, the Directors are confident that the Company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### 1.3 Revenue

Revenue comprises the value of electricity generated, Renewable Obligation Certificates ('ROC' Buyout and Recycle) and other embedded benefits income.

ROCs are issued to the Company by the government as evidence that the MWh of electricity has been generated by a qualifying accredited renewable generator for the purposes of renewable obligations. The value of a ROC is the ROC Buyout (fixed in advance) plus the ROC Recycle (determined after the compliance period dependent on the number of ROCS submitted in that period). As the ROC Recycle price is not published until September following the 31 March year end compliance period, at the date of these financial statements the ROC Recycle to be received is estimated.

Revenue from sale of electricity, ROCs (Buyout and Recycle) and other embedded benefits income is recognised in the period in which the output is delivered at which point the Company's obligation under the PPA is completed and the rights to receive revenue become unconditional. All electricity generated which has not been invoiced at year end is recognised as accrued income.

#### 1.4 Property, plant and equipment

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any provision for impairment losses. Cost comprises the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset and includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended.

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:

Plant and equipment

30 years

Decommissioning assets Right of use asset

Over the life of the site lease

Over the life of the site lease

The depreciation methods, estimated remaining useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date, taking into account technological innovations and asset maintenance programs. A change resulting from the review is treated as a change in accounting estimate. The depreciation expense is recognised in the Income statement.

Depreciation commences when an asset is available for use.

### 1.5 Impairment of non-current assets

The carrying amount of non-financial assets is reviewed at each reporting date or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pretax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

A previously recognised impairment will be revised in so far as estimates change as a result of an event occurring after the impairment was recognised. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment been recognised. A reversal of impairment is recognised in the Income Statement.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### 1.5 Imparment of non-current assets (continued)

After the recognition of an impairment loss, the depreciation or amortisation charge for the asset is adjusted in the future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value, on a systematic basis over its useful life.

#### 1.6 Inventories

Inventories comprise spare parts held for repairs, and are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

#### 1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank and deposits at reporting date.

#### 1.8 Financial instruments

Financial instruments recognised on the balance sheet include trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents, accounts payable and other financial liabilities.

#### Initial measurement and impairment

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the balance sheet when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial instruments are initially recorded at fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent measurement and impairment for each classification is specified in the sections below.

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date i.e. the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the financial assets.

#### Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

A financial asset, or apportion of a financial asset, is derecognised where:

- · The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- The Company retains the right to receive the cash flow from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under "pass-through" arrangement, or
- The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either:
- a: has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset; or
- b: has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or has expired.

#### Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### 1.8 Financial instruments (continued)

#### **Irade Receivables**

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and measured subsequently at amortised cost less provision for impairment. They are first assessed individually for impairment, or collectively where the receivables are not significant individually. Where there is no objective evidence of impairment for an individual receivable, it is included in a group of receivables with similar credit risk characteristics and these are assessed collectively for impairment based on the expected credit loss. Movements in the provision for impairment are recorded in the income statement. As a result of this forward looking model – which removes the requirement for a "trigger event" to have occurred – earlier recognition of credit losses may occur

#### Intercompany Receivables

Intercompany receivables are recognised initially at fair value and measured subsequently at amortised cost less provision for impairment. Impairment is assessed based on the cash generating unit in that supports the receivable balance. This groups together receivables with similar credit risk characteristics and these are assessed collectively for impairment based on expected credit loss. Movements in the provision for impairment are recorded in the income statement. As a result of this forward looking model — which removes the requirement for a "trigger event" to have occurred — earlier recognition of credit losses may occur.

#### Impairment of financial assets

The Company's financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, to determine whether or not there is any indication of impairment.

#### Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the Company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

#### Financial liabilities

Interest-bearing borrowings and trade and other creditors are classified as financial liabilities and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains and losses are recognised in the Income Statement when the financial liabilities are derecognised or impaired as well as through the amortisation process.

Borrowings and trade and other creditors relating to financial liabilities are included in the Income Statement. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

#### Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

#### 1.9 Equity instruments

Equity comprises the following:

- "Called up share capital " represents the nominal value of ordinary equity shares.
- "Retained earnings" include all current and prior year results as disclosed in the statement of Profit or Loss.
- · "Capital redemption reserve" represents the purchase of shares within the Company.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### 1.10 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 income statement 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 income statement, 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.

#### 1.11 Decommissioning provisions

Liabilities for decommissioning costs are recognised when the Company has an obligation to dismantle and remove the Solar PV equipment and to restore the land on which it is located. Liabilities may arise upon construction of such facilities, upon acquisition or through a subsequent change in legislation or regulations. The amount recognised is the estimated present value of expenditure determined in accordance with local conditions and requirements. A corresponding tangible item of property, plant and equipment equivalent to the provision is also created.

Any changes in the present value of the estimated expenditure is added to or deducted from the cost of the asset to which it relates. The adjusted depreciable amount of the asset is then depreciated prospectively over its remaining useful life. The unwinding of the discount on the decommissioning provision is included as a finance cost.

#### 1.12 Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. Total capital is calculated as 'equity' as shown in the balance sheet plus net debt. The loan balances represent intercompany loans.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts assets and liabilities. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual values may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that year, or in the year of the revision and future years if the revision affects both current and future years. The most critical accounting policies and estimates in determining the financial condition and results of the Company are those requiring a greater degree of subjective or complete judgement.

#### Revenue relating to the ROC recycle

The number of Renewable Obligations Certificates (ROCs) are calculated each month based on the number of mega-watts of power exported. The ROC price is fixed for each Compliance Period and is published in advance by Ofgem. The ROC recycle price is not published until September following the accounting year end and thus management estimate the price. The recycle value of the ROCs is an estimate of the future benefit that may be obtained from the ROC recycle fund at the end of the compliance period. The recycle fund provides a benefit where Supplier buy-out charges (incurred by Suppliers who do not procure sufficient ROCs to satisfy their obligations) are returned to renewable generators on a pro-rata basis. The estimate is based on assumptions about likely levels of renewable generation and supply over the compliance period and is thus subject to some uncertainty.

Management utilises external sources of information in addition to its own forecasts in calculating these estimates. Management monitor the total UK renewable generation on a quarterly basis through the use of an external expert to ensure this assumption remains reasonable. Past experience indicates that the values arrived at are reasonable but they remain subject to possible variation. The revenue relating to the ROC Recycle in the year was £65,866 (2021: £134,861).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (Continued)

#### Decommissioning costs

As part of the measurement and recognition of assets and liabilities, the Company has recognised a provision for decommissioning obligations associated with the solar park. In determining the fair value of the provision, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to the expected cost to dismantle and remove the plant from the site, the expected timing of those costs, and the discount rate. The decommissioning provision, was revalued during the year following an annual review of the present value of the estimated future expenditure. The associated decommissioning asset, was revalued last year as a result. In determining the present value of the estimated future costs the following assumptions were used.

### Expected cost to dismantle and remove the plant from the site

An estimated dismantling cost of £99,987 (2021: £98,377) per MWh was used in assessing the present value of the estimated future expenditure. The cost has been assessed by an external evaluator and reflects the current market conditions.

#### Discount rate

A discount rate of 4.0% (2021: 1.2%) was used in assessing the present value of the estimated future expenditure. The discount rate has been calculated based on a 20-year UK bond yield. If the discount rate were to change by +/-0.5%, then the impact on the present value of the estimated future expenditure would be -/+ 9%.

#### Expected timing

The expected timing of the costs has been determined as the minimum between the remaining useful life of the assets and remaining lease period. On average this is approximately 17.5 years across the portfolio hence the 20 year UK bond yield has been determined as the most appropriate discount rate.

Any changes in the present value of the estimated expenditure is added or deducted from the costs of the related decommissioning asset. The adjusted depreciable amount of the asset is then depreciated prospectively over its remaining useful life. The unwinding of the discount on the decommissioning provision is included as a finance costs.

#### Deferred tax

Management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with an assessment of the net effect of future tax planning strategies. The deferred tax asset at 31 December 2022 was £216,052 (2021: £290,777).

#### Leases

At the inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

#### As a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, along with one or more other lease or non-lease components, the Company accounts for each lease component separately from the non-lease components. The Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone price and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (Continued)

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- · fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate
  as at the commencement date:
- · amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee;
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise;
- lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an
  extension option; and
- penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, to the extent that the right-of-use asset is reduced to nil, with any further adjustment required from the remeasurement being recorded in profit or loss.

The Company presents right-of-use assets in 'property, plant and equipment' and lease liabilities in 'creditors' in the statement of financial position.

#### Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for lease of low-value assets and short-term leases. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 3 Revenue

All of the Company's turnover is generated from the sale of services, recognised at a point in time and arises wholly within the UK.

#### 4 Operating profit

Operating profit for the year is stated after charging:	2022 £	2021 £
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	408,024	405,434
Inventories recognised as an expense	35,557	11,092
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#### 5 Employees

The Company has no employees (2021: no employees), hence there were no staff costs for the year ended 31 December 2022 (2021: £nil).

#### Directors' remuneration

No remuneration was paid to the Directors of the Group in 2022 (2021: £nil). In the current and prior year, the Directors were employed by and remunerated by other Vantage RE group companies.

#### 6 Finance costs

	2022	2021
	£	£
Interest expense		
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	132	228
Interest on lease liabilities	26,660	27,107
Interest on intercompany loans	522,763	531,909
	549,555	559,244
Other finance costs:		
Unwinding of discount on provisions	28,690	8,662
	578,245	567,906
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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	······································		
,	Taxation		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	20,985	26,627
	Changes in tax rates	15,915	(69,787)
	Previously unrecognised tax loss, tax credit or timing difference	29,412	(30,725)
	Adjustment in respect of prior periods	8,413	-
			<del></del>
	Total deferred tax	74,725	(73,885)
		<del></del>	
	Total tax charge/(credit)	74,725	(73,885)
	3. (	11.0 M (10.0 M)	
	The actual charge/(credit) for the year can be reconciled to the expected creand the standard rate of tax as follows:	edit for the year based	on the loss

Loss before taxation	(5,770)	(146,855)
		<del></del>
Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of		
19.00% (2021: 19.00%)	(1,096)	(27,902)
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	10,962	6,870
Adjustments in respect of prior years	8,413	-
Effect of change in corporation tax rate	_	(68,494)
Group relief	40,531	16,935
Change of tax rate on deferred tax balances	15,915	(1,294)
Taxation charge/(credit) for the year	74,725	(73,885)
	=======================================	

#### Factors that may affect future tax charge

An increase in the UK corporation tax rate from 19% to 25% (effective 1 April 2023) was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. The UK deferred tax asset as at 31 December 2022 has been calculated taking this 25% rate into account.

The introduction of the electricity generator levy of 45% (effective 1 January 2023) will apply to receipts in excess of £75/MWh. This could have a material impact on the taxation provision going forwards. However, at the date of preparation of the financial statements, this has not yet been quantified by management.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Plant and equipment	Decommissioning assets	Right-of-use assets	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 January 2022	10,629,268	593,531	522,068	11,744,867
Revaluation	-	-	(395)	(395)
Change in estimate	-	13,604	-	13,604
At 31 December 2022	10,629,268	607,135	521,673	11,758,076
Depreciation and impairment				-
At 1 January 2022	2,392,524	135,327	70,089	2,597,940
Depreciation charged in the year	354,269	28,627	25,128	408,024
At 31 December 2022	2,746,793	163,954	95,217	3,005,964
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2022	7,882,475	443,181	426,456	8,752,112
At 31 December 2021	8,236,744	458,204	451,979	9,146,927

The decommissioning provision and the associated decommissioning asset were reassessed for the year ended 31 December 2022. Following a review of the present value of the estimated future expenditure, indicators of revaluation were identified thus the asset has been revalued.

The right-of-use assets have been recognised in accordance with IFRS 16.

#### 9 Inventories

8

2022 £	2021 £
35,557	19,313
	£

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

10	Trade and other receivables			
			2022	2021
	Amounts falling due within one year:		£	£
	Trade receivables		46,951	48,102
	Amounts owed by group undertakings		184,947	156,939
	Other debtors		-	16,857
	VAT receivable		8,575	5,921
	Prepayments		11,063	13,460
	Accrued Income		175,188	173,592
			426,724	414,871
			2022	2021
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:		£	£
	Deferred tax asset	15	216,052	290,777
	Total trade and other receivables		642,776	705,648

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

#### 11 Current liabilities

	2022 £	2021 £
Lease liabilities	16,000	15,148
Trade payables	18,908	-
Amounts due to group undertakings	6,716,967	7,109,860
Accruals and deferred income	31,900	44,837
	6,783,775	7,169,845
		======

The intercompany payable loan and interest balances with Terraform UK3 Intermediate Holdings Limited are repayable on demand, with an interest rate of 7.5%.

The intercompany payable balance also includes amounts payable to Vantage Solar UK Limited on an interest-free basis.

On 22 June 2017 the Company registered a charge with full title guarantee in favour of Santander UK PLC (as Trustee). The charge contains fixed and floating security over the assets of the Company.

On 21 February 2022 the Company registered a charge with full title guarantee in favour of Standard Chartered Bank (as Trustee). The charge contains fixed and floating security over the assets of the Company.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

12 Non-current	liabilities
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2022 £ 2021

£

Lease liabilities

451,010

467,010

#### 13 Leases as a lessee

Right-of-use assets

Right of use asset - Land

Balance at 1 January 2022

451,979

Revaluation

(395)

Depreciation charge for the year

(25, 128)

Balance at 31 December 2022

426,456

#### Amounts recognised in profit or loss

The following amounts have been recognised in profit or loss for which the Company is a lessee:

2022	2021
£	£
26,660	27,107
25,128	24,050

Interest expense on lease liabilities Depreciation expense

The total cash outflow for leases was £41,413 (2021: £41,414).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

14	Provisions for liabilities		
	1 TOVISIONS TOT HUDNINGS	2022 £	2021 £
	Decommissioning provisions	740,798 ———	698,504
	Movements on provisions:		
			£
	At 1 January 2022		698,504
	Unwinding of discount		28,690
	Adjustment for change in discount rate		13,604
	At 31 December 2022		740,798

Any changes in the present value of the estimated expenditure is added to or deducted from the cost of the asset to which it relates. The adjusted depreciable amount of the asset is then depreciated prospectively over its remaining useful life. The unwinding of the discount on the decommissioning provision is included as a finance cost at 4.0% (2021: 1.2%).

#### 15 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax	2022 £	2021 £
Accelerated capital allowances Tax losses	(149,621) 365,673	(121,764) 412,541
	216,052	290,777
Movements in the year:		2022 £
Asset at 1 January 2022 Charge to profit or loss		290,777 (74,725)
Asset at 31 December 2022		216,052

The deferred tax asset at 31 December 2022 has been calculated based upon the rate of 25% (2021: 25%) substantially enacted at the balance sheet date. All movements in deferred tax in the year have been recognised in the income statement. The Company is expected to generate future taxable profits against which the deferred tax assets can be utilised.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

16	Called up share capital	2022 £	2021 £
	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	<del>-</del>	_
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
		100	100

#### 17 Events after the reporting date

There were no significant events after the reporting date.

#### 18 Related party transactions

During the year the Company entered into transactions, in the ordinary course of business, with related parties. The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 68 of FRS 101 not to disclose transactions with fellow subsidiaries under common ownership. There are no other related party transactions noted in the year.

#### 19 Ultimate controlling party

At 31 December 2022, the Company's immediate parent company was SunE Green HoldCo7 Limited.

Vantage Solar UK4 Limited is the largest entity for which group financial statements at 31 December 2022 are reported, with its registered office and the address from which group financial statements can be obtained at 1st Floor Sackville House, 143-149 Fenchurch Street, London, England, EC3M 6BL.

The Company's ultimate holding companies are Tenaga Nasional Berhad (55% Shareholding) and Kumpulan Wang Persaraan (Diperbadankan) (45% Shareholding).

Tenaga Nasional Berhad is a listed company on Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange incorporated under the laws of Malaysia, whose registered office is located at Pejabat Setiausaha Syarikat, Tingkat 16, Tower A, TNB Platinum, No. 3, Jalan Bukit Pantai, Bangsar 59100 Kuala Lumpur W.P. Kuala Lumpur.

Kumpulan Wang Persaraan (Diperbadankan) is a Malaysian Government Pension Fund incorporated under the laws of Malaysia, whose registered office is located at Level 36 Integra Tower, The Intermark 348, Jalan Tun Razak, 50400 Kuala Lumpur.