Registered number: 08380055

# **CAPITAL STAGE CULLOMPTON LIMITED**

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022



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## **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** N. Will

C. F. D. Freiherr von Salis-Soglio

Registered number 08380055

Registered office 1st Floor Sackville House

143-149 Fenchurch Street

London EC3M 6BN

Independent auditors Wilder Coe Ltd

Chartered Accountants & Senior Statutory Auditors 1st Floor Sackville House

143-149 Fenchurch Street

London EC3M 6BN

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## DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

### Directors' responsibilities statement

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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 for the company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- 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 to 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.

#### Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

## Principal activity

The principal activity of the company during the year was that of the ownership and operation of a solar farm.

#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year were:

N. Will

C. F. D. Freiherr von Salis-Soglio

# DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end.

#### **Auditors**

The auditors, Wilder Coe Ltd, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 30.06.2023 and signed on its behalf.

N. Will Director

C. F. D. Freiherr von Salis-Soglio

Director

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF CAPITAL STAGE CULLOMPTON LIMITED

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Capital Stage Cullompton Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2022, which comprise the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, the Balance Sheet and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice: and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

## Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

#### Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our Auditors' Report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF CAPITAL STAGE CULLOMPTON LIMITED (CONTINUED)

#### Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

## Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' Report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 1, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF CAPITAL STAGE CULLOMPTON LIMITED (CONTINUED)

#### Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditors' Report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Discussions with and enquiries of management and those charged with governance were held with a view to identifying those laws and regulations that could be expected to have a material impact on the financial statements. During the engagement team briefing, the outcomes of these discussions and enquiries were shared with the team, as well as consideration as to where and how fraud may occur in the entity.

The following laws and regulations were identified as being of significance to the entity:

- Those laws and regulations considered to have a direct effect on the financial statements include United Kingdom financial reporting standards, Company Law, Tax and distributable profits legislation.
- Those laws and regulations for which non-compliance may be fundamental to the operating aspects of the business and therefore may have a material effect on the financial statements include an operating licence, energy generation regulations and health and safety legislation.

Audit procedures undertaken in response to the potential risks relating to irregularities (which include fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations) comprised of: enquiries of management and those charged with governance as to whether the entity complies with such laws and regulations; enquiries with the same concerning any actual or potential litigation or claims; inspection of relevant legal correspondence; review of board minutes; testing the appropriateness of journal entries; and the performance of analytical review to identify unexpected movements in account balances which may be indicative of fraud.

No instances of material non-compliance were identified. However, the likelihood of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is limited by the inherent difficulty in detecting irregularities, the effectiveness of the entity's controls, and the nature, timing and extent of the audit procedures performed. Irregularities that result from fraud might be inherently more difficult to detect than irregularities that result from error. As explained above, there is an unavoidable risk that material misstatements may not be detected, even though the audit has been planned and performed in accordance with ISAs (UK).

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditors' Report.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF CAPITAL STAGE CULLOMPTON LIMITED (CONTINUED)

#### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditors' Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Wilder Coe Ud

Daniel Proctor ACA (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of

Wilder Coe Ltd

Chartered Accountants & Senior Statutory Auditors 1st Floor Sackville House 143-149 Fenchurch Street London EC3M 6BN

Date: 30/06/2023

# STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	3	777,480	603,372
Cost of sales		(384,511)	(402, 272)
Gross profit		392,969	201,100
Administrative expenses		(29,070)	(39,418)
Exceptional items	6	128,962	97,280
Operating profit	7	492,861	258,962
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(198,028)	(206, 186)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		294,833	52,776
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	9	(57,903)	(14,533)
Profit for the financial year		236,930	38,243
Retained loss at the beginning of the year		(637,495)	(675,738)
Profit for the year		236,930	38,243
Retained loss at the end of the year		(400,565)	(637,495)

The notes on pages 9 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

# CAPITAL STAGE CULLOMPTON LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 08380055

## BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note		2022 £		2021 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10		3,909,216		4,126,394
Current assets					
Debtors	11	109,968		39,009	
Bank and cash balances		293,974		271,368	
	-	403,942	-	310,377	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(370,645)		(636,486)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)	•		33,297		(326, 109)
Total assets less current liabilities			3,942,513		3,800,285
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13		(4,334,371)		(4,427,590)
Provisions for liabilities			• • • • •		
Deferred tax	15		(8,697)		(10,180)
Net liabilities			(400,555)		(637,485)
Capital and reserves					
Allotted, called up and fully paid share capital	16		10		10
Profit and loss account			(400,565)		(637,495)
Equity shareholders' deficit			(400,555)		(637,485)

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 30.06.2023

N. Will
Director

C. F. D. Freiherr von Salis-Soglio
Director

The notes on pages 9 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

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

#### 1. General information

Capital Stage Cullompton Limited (Company number: 08380055), having its registered office at 1st Floor Sackville House, 143-149 Fenchurch Street, London, EC3M 6BN, is a private limited company incorporated in England and Wales.

The principal place of business is Land West of Winham Farm, Westcott, Cullompton, Devon, EX15 1SB.

#### 2. Accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

## 2.2 Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Encavis AG as at 31 December 2022 and these financial statements may be obtained from the address in note 19.

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

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

## 2.3 Going concern

At the year end, the Company had net liabilities of £400,555 (2021: £637,485) and has an outstanding loan balance due to its Parent Company of £1,809,324 (2021: £1,796,132). The Company is currently cash generating and based on forecasted projections, no further financing is expected to be required from its Parent Company.

The financial statements have been prepared using the going concern basis of accounting. In determining whether the Company's financial statements can be prepared on the going concern basis, the directors have considered all factors likely to affect its future development, performance and its financial position including uncertainties in solar powered generation of electricity, the economic environment relating to cash flows, liquidity activities and its trading activities.

The key factors considered by the directors were as follows:

- the banking facilities that the company and the wider Group has to operate within;
- · compliance with the Company and wider Group's loan facilities;
- the credit risk associated with the Company's trade receivables;
- the risk of loss of the Company's customer; and
- the potential actions that could be taken in the event that revenues are worse than expected.

The Parent Company has committed to providing support to the Company to the extent of its present intercompany indebtedness for a period of not less than 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements and has confirmed that it will not seek repayment during the support period, unless sufficient funds are available such that doing so will not compromise the going concern position.

Therefore, the Company expects to be able to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future by meeting its liabilities as they fall due for payment. The directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that the existing level of support from the Parent Company will continue, although at the date of approval of these financial statements they have no reason to believe that the support will be withdrawn.

On this basis, the directors believe that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result from the going concern basis of preparation being inappropriate.

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

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.4 Turnover

Turnover represents the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the provision of services which fall within the Company's ordinary activities. All turnover arose within the United Kingdom. Turnover represents amounts recoverable from customers for supply of electricity and is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, stated net of discounts, returns and value added taxes. The Company recognises turnover when the amount of turnover can be reliably measured, when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company, and when specific criteria have been met for the Company's activities, as described below:

#### **Power Supply**

Turnover for the supply of electricity is based on industry data flows and National Grid data. These include an estimate of power used based on the setimated annual consumption of each customer.

Payment is collected either as a direct debit or paid on receipt of bill in arrears. Overdue amounts are reviewed regularly for impairment and provision made as necessary.

#### **FiT Scheme**

Due to commissioning of the Solar Farm by the end of 2015 the company receives the subsidy falling under code PV/SA/06. This subsidy guarantees the Solar Farm a Generation and an Export Tariff which are guaranteed for 20 years. The pricing of this subsidy was first set when the Solar Farm was accredited by Ofgem and was dependent on the time of commissioning and the total installed capacity. The rates will be adjusted annually with reference to the Retail Price Index inflation measure which is calculated by the UK Government for each year and applied at the start of the financial year in the UK (1st of April).

#### 2.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Solar farm - 4% straight-line from commissioning of the farm

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date

## 2.6 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

### 2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

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

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.8 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties and loans to related parties.

Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in finance costs or income as appropriate. The company does not currently apply hedge accounting for interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives.

#### 2.9 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

## 2.10 Foreign currency translation

#### Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is British Pound Sterling (GBP).

## Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

#### 2.11 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount.

## 2.12 Operating leases: the company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.13 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the year in which they are incurred.

#### 2.14 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

The current corporation tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

## 2.15 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the Company but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

### 3. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the business being that of the ownership and operation of a solar farm.

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

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

## 4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

Directors		2022 No. 2	2021 No. 2
Directors		=	
During the year, no director re	eceived any emoluments (2021: £Nil).		
5. Auditors' remuneration			
		2022 £	2021 £
Fees payable to the company the company's annual financi	y's auditor and its associates for the audit of ial statements	3,240	3,240
Fees payable to the Compa of:	any's auditor and its associates in respect		
Taxation compliance services	s	560	560
All other services		5,200	5,200
		5,760	5, 760
6. Exceptional items			
		2022 £	2021 £
Foreign exchange difference	on revaluation of bank loans	161,614	(202,014)
	erest rate swaps (see note 14)	(290,576)	104,734
		(128,962)	(97,280)

## Foreign exchange difference on revaluation bank loans

As at 31 December 2022, the Company had a bank loan denominated in Euros of €3,416,335. Due to fluctuations in the GBP/EUR exchange rate during the year, a foreign exchange gain was recognised on the re-translation of this loan.

## Movements in fair value of interest rate and cross currency swaps

See note 14 for details of the interest rate and cross currency swap agreements entered into by the Company.

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

# 7. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

		2022 £	2021 £
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	217,179	217,179
	Difference on foreign exchange	161,614	(202,014)
	Other operating lease rentals	59,396	57,246
		(319,397)	42,081
8.	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Bank interest payable	94,836	102,994
	Loans from group undertakings	103,192	103, 192
		198,028	206,186

During the year loan interest of £103,192 (2021: £103,192) was recognised as payable to Encavis AG, the Company's parent undertaking.

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

### 9. Taxation

	2022 £	2021 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	59,386 	10,919
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(1,483)	1,171
Changes to tax rates	-	2,443
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	57,903	14,533

## Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2021 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2022 £	2021 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	294,833	52,776
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%)  Effects of:	56,018	10,027
Depreciation for the year in excess of capital allowances	5,254	2,956
Expenditure from previous periods deductible in the current year	(2,064)	(2,064)
Deferred taxation	(1,483)	3,614
Other differences leading to an increase in the tax charge	178	-
Total tax charge for the year	57,903	14,533

## Factors that may affect future tax charges

There are £514,263 (2021: £514,263) of trading losses to carry forward and offset against future profits of the same trade.

At the year end the company has restricted losses through the Corporate Interest Restriction rules of £395,663 (2021: £395,663).

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

# 10. Tangible fixed assets

			Solar farm £
	Cost		
	At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022		5,440,680
	Depreciation		
	At 1 January 2022		1,314,286
	Charge for the year		217,178
	At 31 December 2022		1,531,464
	Net book value		
	At 31 December 2022	. <del>-</del>	3,909,216
	At 31 December 2021	:	4,126,394
11.	Debtors		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Due within one year		
	Trade debtors	33,232	15,509
	Prepayments and accrued income	46,155	23,500
	Fair value of interest rate swaps	30,581	-
		109,968	39,009
12.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Bank loans (secured - see note 13)	252,503	239,222
	Trade creditors	(2,309)	103,100
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	5,815	171
	Corporation tax	70,305	10,919
	Taxation and social security	18,820	1,319
	Fair value of interest rate swaps	-	259,995
	Accruals and deferred income	25,511	21,760
		370,645	636,486

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

### 13. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due between one and five years		
Bank loans (secured - see below)  Amounts falling due after more than five years	1,010,011	956,887
Bank loans (secured - see below)	1,515,036	1,674,571
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,809,324	1,796,132
	4,334,371	4,427,590

#### Secured loans

The bank loans with Bayerische Landesbank are repayable by instalments and are secured by way of a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the Company. The rate of interest is at a margin of 2.15% over SONIA applies for the first 5 years to 22 February 2022, and a rate of 2.25% over SONIA thereafter, subject to interest rate swap agreements detailed in note 14.

The maximum term of the facilities runs to 31 December 2033.

The above amounts owed to group undertakings are not repayable by instalments and interest is charged at 6.5% per annum.

### 14. Financial instruments

The company has entered into an interest rate swap agreement relating to the bank loan currently held with Bayerische Landesbank, and a cross currency swap agreement in relation to the long term facility. These financial instruments are measured at fair value through the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings. The details of the agreements are as follows:

A swap agreement was entered into on 2 August 2017, with a termination date of 30 December 2033, being the full term of the long term loan facility of the company. A rate of 1.6% + the KfW interest rate applies to the facility. This agreement fixed the rate at 3.205% on a fixed sterling balance of £3.5m until 31 March 2027 and is subsequently revised to 4.74% on the remaining £1.7m until 30 December 2033.

The cross currency swap agreement applies to an original principal loan of €3,914,551 which has been fixed at a sterling balance of £3.5 million, subject to capital repayments.

As at 31 December 2022, the long term loan facility consisted of £252,503 (2021: £239,222) included within bank loans due within one year and £2,525,047 (2021: £2,631,458) included within bank loans due after more than one year.

At the year end, the valuation of the interest rate swap agreement included within other debtors was an asset of £30,581 (2021: liability of £259,995).

The valuations of the financial instruments were provided by Bayerische Landesbank, the provider of the loans and financial instruments. The valuations are measured using the Black-Scholes model based on the yield curves from Reuters at the year end. The future cash flow is discounted using the present value method.

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

## 15. Deferred taxation

		2022 £	2021 £
	At beginning of year	(10,180)	(6,566)
	Credited/(charged) to profit or loss	1,483	(3,614)
	At end of year	(8,697)	(10,180)
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	(137,263)	(138,746)
	Tax losses carried forward	128,566	128,566
		(8,697)	(10,180)
16.	Share capital		
		2022	2021
	Allotted, called up and fully paid	£	£
	10 (2021 - 10) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	10	10

## 17. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2022 the company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2022 £	2021 £
Not later than 1 year	28,360	28,360
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	113,440	113,440
Later than 5 years	390,280	418,640
	532,080	560,440
	<del></del> :	

## 18. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of Section 33.1A of FRS102 in not disclosing transactions between wholly-owned members of a group.

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

## 19. Immediate and ultimate parent undertaking

As at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2022 the immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is Encavis AG, a company incorporated in Germany.

Consolidated financial statements for Encavis AG can be obtained from the following address: Große Elbstraße 59 22767 Hamburg Germany

There is no smaller or larger group in which the Company's results are consolidated.

## 20. Ultimate controlling party

As at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2022 there was no single ultimate controlling party.