REGISTERED NUMBER: 08763914 (England and Wales).

Report of the Directors and

Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30th June 2023

<u>for</u>

Lawn Lane Solar Limited



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Lawn Lane Solar Limited

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Lawn Lane Solar Limited

Company Information for the Year Ended 30th June 2023

DIRECTORS:

A D K Brierley T J Rosser

REGISTERED OFFICE:

UK House 5th Floor 164-182 Oxford Street London United Kingdom W1D 1NN

REGISTERED NUMBER:

08763914 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS:

Ernst & Young LLP Bedford House Bedford Street Belfast BT2 7DT

Report of the Directors for the Year Ended 30th June 2023

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of Lawn Lane Solar Limited (the company) for the year ended 30th June 2023.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Company is the operation of solar plants for the generation of solar power.

GOING CONCERN

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. The directors have determined based on recent trading and projected cash flows of the Renewable Energy Income Partnership Holdings 1 ("REIP I") Group, of which the company is a part, that the Group is able to meet its liabilities for a minimum of 12 months from the date of issuing these financial statements, including those arising from the cash sweep mechanism which is in operation between the company and Group.

The directors have determined that based on recent trading of the Company and revised projections, the above events are not expected to have a detrimental impact on the Company's business. The directors will continue to monitor the situation and take any necessary actions to minimise the possible negative impact of these events. As consequence, the directors have concluded that all assets and liabilities remain fairly stated as at 30th June 2023.

As at 30th June 2023, the company had net current assets of £293,013 and net liabilities of £1,351,860, which included loans from the parent company of £4,616,604. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the parent company, which is considered a going concern, has pledged its continuing support for a minimum of 12 months from the date of issuing these financial statements.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1st July 2022 to the date of this report.

A D K Brierley

T J Rosser

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

L G Halstead - resigned 29th August 2023.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom 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 Financial Reporting Standard FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102"). 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.

Report of the Directors for the Year Ended 30th June 2023

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES - continued

In preparing these financial statements the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies in accordance with Section 10 of FRS 102 and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in FRS 102 is insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the company financial position and financial performance;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is appropriate to presume that the company will not 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 company 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.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Ernst & Young LIP, will be proposed for re-appointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

SMALL COMPANY EXEMPTIONS

The directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by Section 415A of the Companies Act 2006. The directors have also taken advantage of the small company exemptions provided by section 414B of the Companies Act 2006 and have not prepared 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:

	-DocuSigned by:
	1/45A63409EF465
TIDe	osser - Director
LIKC	isser - Director
	27-Mar-24
D (· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Date:	***********

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Lawn Lane Solar Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Lawn Lane Solar Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30th June 2023 which comprise the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, Statement of Financial Position and Notes to the Financial Statements, 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 30th June 2023 and of its loss 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 UK, including the FRC'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 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. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

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

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Lawn Lane Solar Limited

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 Report of the directors.

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 or 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on pages two and three, 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 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.

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Lawn Lane Solar Limited

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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are those that relate to the reporting framework (FRS 102 and the Companies Act 2006) and Energy Regulation in the United Kingdom under Ofgem.
- We understood how Lawn Lane Solar Limited is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management and those charged with governance as to any fraud risk framework within the entity, including whether a formal fraud risk assessment is completed.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur through management override and in response incorporated data analytics across manual journal entries in our audit approach.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and a regulations identified above. Our procedures involved journal entry testing, with a focus on journals meeting our defined risk criteria based on our understanding of the business and enquiries of management.

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 Report of the Auditors.

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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

Docusigned by:

Ewe & Young

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Michael Kidd (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP

Bedford House

Bedford Street

Belfast

BT2 7DT

Date: ...27 March 2024

Statement of Income and Retained Earnings for the Year Ended 30th June 2023

Notes		30/6/23 £		30/6/22 £
TURNOVER		707,530	•	358,251
Cost of sales		(344,349)	* *	(362,220)
GROSS PROFIT/(LOSS)		363,181		(3,969)
Administrative expenses		(16,947)		(24,112)
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)		346,234	•	(28,081)
Interest payable and similar expenses 4		(312,668)		(284,030)
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION		33,566		(312,111)
Tax on profit/(loss)		(99,591)		(19,593)
LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		(66,025)		(331,704)
Retained earnings at beginning of year	•	(1,285,835)		(954,131)
RETAINED EARNINGS AT END OF YEAR		(1,351,860)		(1,285,835)

The notes form part of these financial statements

Lawn Lane Solar Limited (Registered number: 08763914)

Statement of Financial Position 30th June 2023

			30/6/23	30/6/22
,	Notes		£	£
FIXED ASSETS	-		2 242 010	2 474 005
Tangible assets	5		3,243,819	3,474,995
CURRENT ASSETS			•	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one ye	ear 6		368,237	164,808
Cash at bank			136,286	114,200
			·	
CREDITORS			504,523	279,008
CREDITORS Amounts falling due within one year	7		(211,510)	(222,223)
Amounts faming due widnin one year			(211,510)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS		•	293,013	56,785
	•			
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT			0.505.000	0.501.500
LIABILITIES			3,536,832	3,531,780
CREDITORS				
Amounts falling due after more than one		: .		
year	8		(4,616,604)	(4,568,456)
			•	
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	9		(272,088)	(249,159)
NET LIABILITIES			(1,351,860)	(1,285,835)
NEI LIABILITIES			(1,331,800)	(1,263,633)
RESERVES	•			
Retained earnings		•	(1,351,860)	(1,285,835)
			(1.351.060)	(1.205.025)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		•	(1,351,860)	(1,285,835)
•				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

The financial statements have been prepared 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 27-Mar-24 and were signed on its behalf by:

T J Rosser - Director

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30th June 2023

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Lawn Lane Solar Limited (the company) is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in and domiciled in the United Kingdom, registration number 08763914. The registered office is UK House, 5th Floor, 164-182 Oxford Street, London, United Kingdom, W1D 1NN.

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of a group of companies of which the principal activities are that of operation of solar plants and the generation of solar power.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparing the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies.

The financial statements are prepared in Sterling which is the functional currency of all entities in the group and are rounded to the nearest £. All amounts in the income statement relate to continuing operations. The company has no items of other comprehensive income for the current year or preceding financial period. Therefore no separate statement of other comprehensive income has been presented.

The following are the company's key sources of estimation uncertainty:

ROC Recycle Estimate

The company establishes accrued income in respect of the ROC recycle based on production for the period and applying externally available best estimates for the expected ROC recycle price for the period which is outstanding. Any difference between the estimate and the actual ROC recycle price is taken as revenue in the period in which the ROC recycle price is confirmed.

Decommissioning provision

The Company has made a critical judgement and estimate with respect to the contingent liability in relation to decommissioning provision at the operational solar sites.

The Company has a constructive obligation to return the land on which solar sites are built to its original condition, at the end of the lease. The directors believe that given the nature of the assets, the lessor may wish to either take title of the assets for either continued use or to realise value through selling the assets. Where the valuation of the Company does not exceed the cost of decommissioning, the directors assume the lessor will not take title of the asset and therefore it is probable there will be an outflow to settle this restoration obligation. The directors will continue to monitor the situation at each balance sheet date.

The directors believe the provision for decommissioning costs is measured at managements best estimate of the present value of the expenditure required to settle the future obligation. This estimate is determined in accordance with local conditions and requirements, using a discount rate of 4.2% (2022: 2.65%) reflecting the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation, based on managements judgement.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30th June 2023

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions, subject to certain conditions, which have been complied with, including notification of, and no objection to, the use of exemptions by the company's shareholders.

The company has taken advantage of the following exemptions:

- from preparing a statement of cash flows, required under Section 7 of FRS 102 and para 3.17(d), on the basis that it is a small company;
- from disclosing the company's key management personnel compensation as required by FRS 102 para 33.7; and
- from disclosing related party transactions that are wholly owned within the same group under paragraph 33.1A from the provisions of FRS 102, on the grounds that at 30th June 2023 it was a wholly owned subsidiary.

2.3 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis as the parent undertaking has confirmed that it will meet the liabilities of the company as and when they fall due, for a minimum of twelve months from the date of issuing these financial statements. The directors have assessed that such support will be available should it be required. Factors supporting the assessment are as follows:

- The Group owns 26 solar PV plants which are generating cashflows throughout the year;
- All 26 solar PV plants have Renewable Obligation Certificate (ROC) accreditation, which is a 20-year government subsidy administered by the Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (OFGEM) which guarantees a stream of revenue as long as the plants are generating electricity, at a price to be determined based on demand;
- The Group's cashflow forecasts have utilised forward pricing curves and the directors have applied sensitivities and considered liabilities due over the next 12 months. Even under sensitivities that apply a significant discount to pricing of PPA and ROC income, cashflows remain positive with significant headroom.

The directors have determined that based on recent trading of the Company and revised projections, the above events are not expected to have a detrimental impact on the Company's cashflows to the extent that the Group is not a going concern and therefore the Group can provide support to the company should such support be required.

2.4 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Revenue is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.