REGISTERED NUMBER: 09500344 (England and Wales)

Report of the Directors and

Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st December 2020

for

SBC Lochcraigs Limited

THURSDAY

AA5V27ØZ

A17 03/06/2021 #83

COMPANIES HOUSE

SBC Lochcraigs Limited

Contents of the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31st December 2020

	Page
Company Information	1
Report of the Directors	2
Report of the Independent Auditors	4
Statement of Income and Retained Earnings	7
Statement of Financial Position	8
Notes to the Financial Statements	9

SBC Lochcraigs Limited

Company Information
for the Year Ended 31st December 2020

DIRECTORS:	A D K Brierley T Rosser L G Halstead
REGISTERED OFFICE:	6th Floor 33 Holborn London England United Kingdom EC1N 2HT
REGISTERED NUMBER:	09500344 (England and Wales)
AUDITORS:	Ernst & Young LLP Bedford House Bedford Street Belfast BT2 7DT
SECRETARY:	Octopus Company Secretarial Services Ltd 6th Floor 33 Holborn London England United Kingdom EC1N 2HT

Report of the Directors
for the Year Ended 31st December 2020

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31st December 2020.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

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

GOING CONCERN

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. The directors have determined that based on recent trading of the Renewable Energy Income Partnership II ("REIP II") 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. This assessment considered future cashflows and the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, and included reverse stress testing based on minimum achieved power prices. The directors will continue to monitor the going concern of the group and take any necessary actions to minimise the possible impacts of COVID-19. As a consequence, the directors have concluded that all assets and liabilities remain fairly stated as at 31st December 2020.

As at 31st December 2020, the company had net current liabilities of £3,486,113 and net liabilities of £21,921, which included loans from the parent company of £3,339,497. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the parent company has pledged its continuing support for a minimum of twelve months from the date of approving these financial statements.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1st January 2020 to the date of this report.

A D K Brierley
T Rosser

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

Mrs K A Shenton - resigned 23rd November 2020
L G Halstead - appointed 23rd November 2020

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

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 prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A, and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 Section 1A, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; 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 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.

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

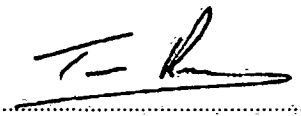
The auditors, Ernst & Young LLP, will be proposed for re-appointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

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:



T Rosser - Director

Date: 28 May 2021

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of
SBC Lochcraigs Limited

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of SBC Lochcraigs Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31st December 2020 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 31st December 2020 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 Auditor's 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 the provisions available for small entities, in the circumstances set out in note 2 to the financial statements, 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 other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors 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 this 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 course of 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 themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the 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.

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 where 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 or in preparing the Report of the Directors.

Responsibilities of directors
As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page two, 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.

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 SBC Lochcraigs 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 by 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 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.

Ernst & Young LLP

Michael Kidd (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP
Bedford House
Bedford Street
Belfast
BT2 7DT

Date: 28 May 2021

SBC Lochcraigs Limited

Statement of Income and Retained Earnings
for the Year Ended 31st December 2020

	31/12/20 £	31/12/19 £
TURNOVER	488,081	593,082
Cost of sales	(250,462)	(231,122)
GROSS PROFIT	237,619	361,960
Administrative expenses	(36,192)	(41,007)
OPERATING PROFIT	201,427	320,953
Interest payable and similar expenses	(229,329)	(240,367)
(LOSS)/PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	(27,902)	80,586
Tax on (loss)/profit	(31,749)	(4,557)
(LOSS)/PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	(59,651)	76,029
Retained earnings at beginning of year	37,729	(38,300)
RETAINED EARNINGS AT END OF YEAR	(21,922)	37,729

The notes form part of these financial statements

SBC Lochcraigs Limited (Registered number: 09500344)

Statement of Financial Position
31st December 2020

	Notes	31/12/20 £	31/12/19 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	4	3,532,564	3,676,565
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	5	101,526	104,280
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	6	(3,587,639)	(3,706,492)
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		(3,486,113)	(3,602,212)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		46,451	74,353
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	7	(68,372)	(36,623)
NET (LIABILITIES)/ASSETS		(21,921)	37,730
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	8	1	1
Retained earnings		(21,922)	37,729
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		(21,921)	37,730

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 28 May 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:

T Rosser - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

SBC Lochcraigs Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in and domiciled in the United Kingdom, registration number 09500344. The registered office is 6th Floor, 33 Holborn, London, EC1N 2HT.

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of a group of companies of which the principal activities are that of construction and 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 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.

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; and
- from disclosing the Company's key management personnel compensation as required by FRS 102 para 33.7.
- 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 31st December 2020 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 approving 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 15 solar PV plants which are generating cashflows throughout the year;
- Nine of the solar PV plants have Power and Energy Purchase Agreement (PPA) contracts which guarantee the electricity they produce a route to market for a period greater than 12 months from the date of approving these financial statements, and the other six solar PV plants for a significant part of that 12 month period;
- The solar PV plants have Renewable Obligation Certificate (ROC) accreditation, which is a 20-year government subsidy administered by 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 debt repayments due over the next 12 months. Even under sensitivities that apply a significant discount to the forward pricing curve the cashflow forecasts indicate cashflow headroom.

As a result the current assessment of the COVID-19 pandemic is that it will not adversely affect cashflows to the extent that the Group is not a going concern and therefore that the Group is able to 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 at 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.

2.5 Tangible assets

Tangible 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.

The company adds to the carrying amount of an item of tangible assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

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.

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Long-term leasehold property	- over the period of the lease
Plant and machinery	- 4% and 10% straight line

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.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.6 Debtors
Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, 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. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.8 Related party transactions
The company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned with the same group. It does not disclose transactions with members of the same group that are wholly owned.

2.9 Share capital
Ordinary and deferred shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares, deferred shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from proceeds.

2.10 Financial instruments
The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors and loans to related parties.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. 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. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

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 comprehensive income.

continued...

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of financial position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.11 Operating leases
Rentals under operating leases are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.12 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.

2.13 Finance costs
Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income 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. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.14 Interest income
Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

2.15 Borrowing costs
All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they are incurred.

2.16 Contingent liabilities
Contingent liabilities, arising as a result of past events, are not recognised when (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or (ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the company's control. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

2.17 Taxation
Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

continued...

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Deferred tax

Deferred 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 except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

3. **EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

The company had no employees during the year. The directors did not receive any remuneration (year ended 31st December 2019 - £nil).

4. **TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Totals £
COST			
At 1st January 2020	51,800	4,093,756	4,145,556
Additions	-	23,002	23,002
At 31st December 2020	51,800	4,116,758	4,168,558
DEPRECIATION			
At 1st January 2020	5,871	463,120	468,991
Charge for year	2,072	164,931	167,003
At 31st December 2020	7,943	628,051	635,994
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31st December 2020	43,857	3,488,707	3,532,564
At 31st December 2019	45,929	3,630,636	3,676,565

continued...

5. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31/12/20	31/12/19
	£	£
Trade debtors	41,645	25,058
Other debtors	-	909
Prepayments and accrued income	59,881	78,313
	101,526	104,280

6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31/12/20	31/12/19
	£	£
Trade creditors	170	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	3,339,497	3,421,406
Other creditors	234,088	262,895
Accruals and deferred income	13,884	22,191
	3,587,639	3,706,492

The amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured loans with year end balances totalling £3,339,497 (31st December 2019: £3,421,406). The loans bear interest at 6.7% and are repayable on demand.

7. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	31/12/20	31/12/19
	£	£
At beginning of period	36,623	32,066
Prior year adjustments	37,663	6,100
(Credited)/charged to statement of income and retained earnings	(5,914)	(1,543)
At end of period	68,372	36,623

HM Treasury have announced for the main UK corporation tax rate to increase to 25% from 1 April 2023 for larger companies. As this rate was not enacted at the balance sheet date, this has not been taken into consideration when calculating deferred tax however an increase to the tax rate could increase the potential deferred tax asset / liability.

8. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	31/12/20	31/12/19
Allotted, called up and fully paid	£	£
1 (31st December 2019: 1) Ordinary share of £1	1	1

continued...

9. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

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 and as such the directors do not believe that an outflow is probable to settle this restoration obligation. The directors will continue to monitor the situation at each balance sheet date.

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 33.1A from the provisions of FRS 102, on the grounds that at 31st December 2020 it was a wholly owned subsidiary.

11. COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES

The company has future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	31/12/20 £	31/12/19 £
No later than one year	25,390	24,989
Later than one year and no later than five years	101,560	99,956
Later than five years	358,007	377,329
Future minimum lease payments	484,957	502,274

12. ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING AND CONTROLLING PARTY

The company's immediate parent undertaking and the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group of which this company is a member, and for which consolidated financial statements are prepared is Renewable Energy Income Partnership II Limited. Copies of the group financial statements of Renewable Energy Income Partnership II Limited can be obtained from 6th Floor, 33 Holborn, London, EC1N 2HT.

The immediate parent undertaking of Renewable Energy Income Partnership II Limited is Nonghyup Bank in its capacity as Trustee for and on behalf of KB UK Solar Energy Private Special Asset Fund (previously Kiamco UK Solar Fund II), an investment trust registered in South Korea. Korea Investment Holdings Co., Ltd. is the ultimate parent undertaking, having 99.79% interest in the Fund. No one individual holds more than 25% of the shares of Korea Investment Holdings Co., Ltd.