REGISTERED NUMBER: 09627590 (England and Wales)

Strategic Report, Report of the Directors and

Audited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

for

Metka - EGN Limited

Contents of the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

Metka - EGN Limited

Company Information
for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

DIRECTORS:	E Pliakos N Papapetrou
REGISTERED OFFICE:	4th floor 361-373 City Road Islington London EC1V 1LR
REGISTERED NUMBER:	09627590 (England and Wales)
AUDITORS:	Haines Watts Statutory Auditor Northern Assurance Buildings 9/21 Princess Street Manchester M2 4DN

Strategic Report
for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2022.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS
Metka EGN is both an EPC contractor and a renewable energy developer, drawing on the experience of it's ultimate parent company, Mytilineos Holdings S.A.

RESULTS AND PERFORMANCE
The company has been successfully securing and delivering solar and battery storage EPC projects for over 5 years. The company is continuing to grow through applying its expertise to the acquisition and development of its own projects.

The results of the company show a profit before tax of £7.7m (2021: Loss £2.7m) and shareholders funds of £16.8m (2021: £10.5m). In the prior year, the company did not complete any projects but with several new projects starting in quarter 4 of 2021 which together with further new projects commencing in 2022 and the completion of existing ones has meant yielding significant revenues and driving a strong profit margin.

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT
Whilst government subsidies and Brexit have impacted the renewable industry in the UK, Metka-EGN and its subsidiary companies continue to exploit opportunities at home and overseas. Both the company and the group have a large portfolio of current and future EPC contracts along with a number of maintenance contracts for completed projects.Furthermore, maintenance contracts in respect of completed projects continue to stretch into future years.

In March 2020, the World Health Organisation announced that the emergence of a Coronavirus (Covid-19) that was infecting humans globally was categorised as a pandemic. The safety of Metka-EGN and its subsidiaries employees and contractors has been of the upmost importance during this time. The pandemic has caused some delays and disruptions to EPC projects; however, development has continued throughout the last year, in line with government guideline.

The company and the group is continually assessing the ongoing impact of the pandemic on the progress of the projects under construction, cash flow forecasts and liquidity. Based upon current forecasts and reserves, the company remains in a strong position and retains the continued financial support of its parent entity to cover any potential short term cash flow issues that may arise.

The Russian invasion of Ukraine has caused disruption to supply chains globally. The UK construction industry has been affected by the related sanctions meaning that supplies of materials and equipment that are critical to some construction projects have been considerably reduced. This in turn has meant that prices for such materials and equipment have increased. The company minimises the affect choosing suppliers not affected by the increases and amending budgets accordingly whilst passing on any price increase the company suffers to customers where possible with an aim to keep profit margin levels consistent.

The recent inflation rates within the UK have caused the prices of materials, labour rates and machinery costs to increase. These cost increases are continually considered when drawing up budgets for project spends and before agreeing on any contract prices with customers. As such, the impact of the inflation alone is deemed fairly minimal as the company seeks to pass on the increased costs to the customers. Further to this, the company has and continues to ensure a contingency sum is factored into each budget which helps protect profit margins against any unexpected cost rises that are out of the company's control.

STRATEGY
In addition to domestic EPC engagements, Metka-EGN and its subsidiaries continue to develop opportunities overseas, in countries including Kazakhstan, Greece, Chile, Mexico and Portugal.

Furthermore, the company is strongly positioned in the battery storage industry, having successfully completed a number of installations in recent years. It is expected that such projects will form a large part of the new business pipeline in the UK as competition in the solar market intensifies.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
The board monitors the company's progress with reference to key performance indicators. The company has a gross profit margin of 9% (2021: 8%) and a net profit margin of 4% (2021: -8%). As at 31/12/22 the company had amounts recoverable on contracts of £139m (2021: £53m) and amounts invoiced in excess of contract progress of £617k (2021: £5m). The company aims to be an inclusive and positive employer and there were no adverse employee matters in the year. The company strives to minimise the impact of their construction on the environment and has complied with all relevant environmental legislation and requirements in the period.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES
The process of risk acceptance and risk management is addressed through a framework of policies, procedures and internal controls. Compliance with regulation, legal and ethical standards is a high priority for the directors and they take an important oversight role in this regard.

Prospects for 2023

The group adjusts its strategic planning by focussing on the development of its activities in markets with particular demands, where its prestige and know-how can generates significant added value.

The company has a strong portfolio of solar construction contracts for 2023 and expects to continue to capitalise on their expertise to benefit from the ongoing growth of the UK renewable market.
The company continues to diversify geographically and within the renewable market through new revenue streams such as development and battery storage. The company is closely managing potential risks of import delays due to Brexit and is negotiating clauses in contracts to protect themselves from financial risk.

Financial risk management

The company's activities give rise to multiple financial risks, including the foreign exchange and interest rates related risks; credit risks; and liquidity risks. The essential risk management policies are determined by the group and applied by the group corporate treasury department.

Credit Risks

The company maintains strict credit controls over customer balance, ensuring that there is no concentration of credit risk outside of the limits deemed acceptable for each individual customer. Credit risk originates from available cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and financial institutions and clients with respect to trade receivables.

To minimise credit risk on cash reserves and cash equivalents, the company specifies certain limits to its exposure on each individual financial institution and only engages in transactions with creditworthy financial institutions of high credit rating.

The company monitors its business claims and adopts policies and practices to ensure that such claims are collected. By way of example, such policies and practices include insuring credits where possible; pre-collection of the value of product sold, and receiving letters of guarantee.

Liquidity Risks

Liquidity risk is related to the company's need for sufficient financing of its operations and development. The relevant liquidity risks are the subject of management through the meticulous monitoring of debts,financial liabilities and payments made on a regular basis.

The group ensures that there are sufficient available credit facilities to be able to cover its short-term business needs, after the calculation of cash flows arising from the operation as well as cash and cash equivalents which are held. The company can rely on its parent company and other group companies for long-term liquidity.

Exchange Rate Risks

The company operates at an international level and is therefore exposed to exchange rate risk that arises mainly from the Euro and the US dollar. Such risk primarily stems from commercial transactions in foreign currency. For the management of such risk, the group to which the company belongs establishes financial derivative and non-derivative instruments with financial organizations to compensate for adverse movements in foreign exchange rates.

Interest Rate Risks

The company's assets that are exposed to interest rate fluctuation primarily concern cash and cash equivalents. The company's policy is to invest its cash in floated interest rates so as to maintain the necessary liquidity while achieving satisfactory return for its shareholders.

Price

The majority of the company's business is conducted via fixed-price contracts. The company undertakes diligence on its customers and where appropriate requires funds to be held on deposit or in escrow.

Strategic Report
for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

SECTION 172(1) STATEMENT
The board of directors of Metka-EGN Limited consider, both individually and together, that they have acted in the way they consider, in good faith, to be most likely to promote the success of the company for the benefit of its stakeholders.

The board consider it their duty to create value for clients, business partners and shareholders and strive for business excellence with full respect for society, the environment, employees and partners. This involves:

- Creating a welcoming, safe and enjoyable workplace. The company's employees are at the core of everything that they do and the future of the company is underpinned by their work. As a construction business, the safety of employees in the workplace is of the utmost importance. The board has implemented strategies and safeguards to ensure employee safety. The board also aims to ensure that the company is a positive employer that works for the benefit of employees.

- Fostering long term relationships with suppliers that are mutually beneficial. The company strives to maintain strong links with suppliers which span multiple years and EPC contracts. This is a key aspect of driving efficiencies and future profitability for the company.

-Creating and maintaining a trusted brand and industry reputation. The company is constantly striving to provide the best service to customers, ensuring that projects are completed to a high standard to create relationships that are mutually beneficial.

- Considering the impacts of the company on the environment and the wider community. The company is constantly looking for ways to minimise the environmental impact of their activities and is also proud to be working in the renewable energy sector, driving the construction of the renewable future. The company aims to be considerate constructors, ensuring that the impact of construction on the local community and environment is minimised.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

E Pliakos - Director

15 June 2023

Report of the Directors
for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2022.

DIVIDENDS
No dividends will be distributed for the year ended 31 December 2022.

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

E Pliakos
N Papapetrou

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS
Details of financial instruments can be found in the strategic report.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS
Details of future developments can be found in the strategic report.

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 ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS
The auditors, Haines Watts Statutory Auditor, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

E Pliakos - Director

15 June 2023

Directors' Responsibilities Statement
for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Report of the Directors and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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.

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of
Metka - EGN Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Metka - EGN Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity 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 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (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 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 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 directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Strategic Report, the Report of the Directors and the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, 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 Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors have 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 Strategic Report or 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 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.

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

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Based on our understanding of the Company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to UK employment and tax legislation. We considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls) and determined that the principal risks were related to fraudulent financial reporting and management bias in accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed by the Company engagement team, but were not limited to:

- Discussions with management and internal legal counsel, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud;
- Using Data Analytic Software to Identify unusual journal entries, in particular any journal entries posted with unusual account combinations and unusual words; and
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates, with regards to construction contracts our procedures included:

a) We re-performed the calculation of a sample of contract balances, including agreeing contract prices and budget forecasts;
b) We inspected a sample of contracts for key clauses, including contract price, payment terms and liquidated damages;
c) We inspected a sample of contract budgets and challenged management on the assumptions made;
d) We assessed the recoverability of contract balances by agreeing to post year end invoices and cash receipts;
e) We substantively tested a sample of costs incurred to date to check these had been recorded correctly;
f) We inspected correspondence with customers regarding variations and compensation events;
g) We reviewed contracts concluded in the year to estimates made regarding these contracts in previous periods;
h) We discussed the status of certain supplier claims with internal legal counsel and where relevant obtained third-party assessments from legal or technical experts contracted by the Company;
i) We ensured disclosures made in the financial statements were adequate.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. Also, 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.

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.

Antony Sassen (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Haines Watts Statutory Auditor
Northern Assurance Buildings
9/21 Princess Street
Manchester
M2 4DN

16 June 2023

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	31.12.22 £	31.12.21 £
TURNOVER	3	**157,694,255**	25,869,322
Cost of sales		**143,899,728**	23,734,590
GROSS PROFIT		**13,794,527**	2,134,732
Administrative expenses		**4,567,087**	4,359,125
		9,227,440	(2,224,393)
Other operating income		**50,576**	44,260
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)		**9,278,016**	(2,180,133)
Interest payable and similar expenses	5	**1,546,676**	508,658
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION	6	**7,731,340**	(2,688,791)
Tax on profit/(loss)	7	**1,470,897**	(491,576)
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		**6,260,443**	(2,197,215)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**6,260,443**	(2,197,215)

The notes form part of these financial statements

Statement of Financial Position
31 December 2022

	Notes	31.12.22 £	31.12.22 £	31.12.21 £	31.12.21 £
FIXED ASSETS					
Owned					
Tangible assets	8		**13,746**		8,200
Right-of-use					
Tangible assets	8, 14		**251,766**		395,014
Investments	9		**57,603**		57,603
			323,115		460,817
CURRENT ASSETS					
Inventory	10	**324,351**		7,713,334	
Debtors	11	**23,239,847**		14,044,010	
Contract assets	3	**139,466,465**		53,084,127	
Cash at bank and in hand		**15,821,389**		13,108,091	
		178,852,052		87,949,562	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	12	**(131,189,326)**		(51,616,102)	
CONTRACT LIABILITIES					
Amounts falling due within one year	3	**(617,238)**		(5,040,454)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			**47,045,488**		31,293,006
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			**47,368,603**		31,753,823
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	13		**30,578,723**		21,224,386
NET ASSETS			**16,789,880**		10,529,437

The notes form part of these financial statements

continued...

Statement of Financial Position - continued
31 December 2022

	Notes	31.12.22 £	31.12.22 £	31.12.21 £	31.12.21 £
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	15		**1,000**		1,000
Retained earnings	16		**16,788,880**		10,528,437
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			**16,789,880**		10,529,437

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 15 June 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:

E Pliakos - Director

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 January 2021	1,000	12,725,652	12,726,652
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive income	-	(2,197,215)	(2,197,215)
Balance at 31 December 2021	1,000	10,528,437	10,529,437
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive income	-	6,260,443	6,260,443
Balance at 31 December 2022	1,000	16,788,880	16,789,880

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

1. Statutory information

Metka - EGN Limited is a private company, limited by shares , registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the business review on page 2.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under s.400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated financial statements because it is included in the financial statements of Mytilineos Holdings S.A. which are available at www.mytilineos.gr.

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

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2. **Accounting policies - continued**

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework":

- the requirements of paragraphs 62, B64(d), B64(e), B64(g), B64(h), B64(j) to B64(m), B64(n)(ii), B64(o)(ii), B64(p), B64(q)(ii), B66 and B67 of IFRS 3 Business Combinations;
- the requirements of paragraph 24(6) of IFRS 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources;
- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- the requirements of paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement;
- the requirements of paragraph 52, the second sentence of paragraph 89, and paragraphs 90, 91 and 93 of IFRS 16 Leases;
  the requirements of paragraph 58 of IFRS 16;
- the requirements of the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129 of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers;
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements to present comparative information in respect of:
  - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
  - paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment;
  - paragraphs 76 and 79(d) of IAS 40 Investment Property; and
  - paragraph 50 of IAS 41 Agriculture;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10)(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D and 111 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- the requirements of paragraphs 134 to 136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;
- the requirements of paragraphs 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group;
- the requirements of paragraphs 134(d) to 134(f) and 135(c) to 135(e) of IAS 36 Impairments of Assets.

Turnover
Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts, VAT and other sales-related taxes. As required by IFRS 15, revenue in respect of construction contracts is recognised on the basis of work completed. The company invoices its customers on the basis of stage payments as set out in individual EPC contracts. As a result accrued and deferred income (being the difference between revenue recognised in the accounts and invoices issued), is recognised on the balance sheet as amounts recoverable or payable by the company in respect of construction contracts. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer.

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2. **Accounting policies - continued**

Tangible fixed assets
Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life or, if held under a finance lease, over the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

Fixtures and fittings: 5 years on a straight-line basis
Plant and machinery: 3 years on a straight-line basis
Motor Vehicles: 8 years on a straight-line basis
Right-of-use: Over the life of the lease

Tangible assets with finite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

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, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.
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 undiscovered 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 in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted
at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.
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 Income statement.
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.

Stocks
Inventory are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Inventory are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items. Inventory also includes goods in transit where terms of ownership are to be recognised once the goods have departed the seller but have not yet been received by the Company.

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2. Accounting policies - continued

Taxation
Current taxes are based on the results shown in the financial statements and are calculated according to local tax rules, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Foreign currencies
Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

Leases
Leases are recognised as finance leases. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments which have not yet been made and subsequently measured under the amortised cost method. The initial cost of the right-of-use asset comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, lease payments made prior to the lease commencement date, initial direct costs and the estimated costs of removing or dismantling the underlying asset per the conditions of the contract.

Where ownership of the right-of-use asset transfers to the lessee at the end of the lease term, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the asset's remaining useful life. If ownership of the right-of-use asset does not transfer to the lessee at the end of the lease term, depreciation is charged over the shorter of the useful life of the right-of-use asset and the lease term.

Employee benefit costs
The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to the income statement in the period to which they relate.

Going concern
The directors have prepared forecasts of the Company's profitability and cash generation, taking into account the sensitivity of business performance to possible changes in market conditions and the potential impact of COVID-19. After reviewing the forecasts and making such other enquiries as they consider necessary, the directors have formed a judgement, at the time of approving the financial statements, that there is a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources, either from operations or through drawing on the ongoing financial support of the parent company, to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty
In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the costs of delivering a contract. The amount of contract revenue recognised is directly proportionate to the percentage of budgeted costs incurred. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and any adjustments are recognised in the period in which the budgets are revised.

Amounts recoverable on contracts and amounts payable on contracts are disclosed in note 3.

continued...

2. **Accounting policies - continued**

Investments in subsidiaries
Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost less impairment.

3. **Turnover**

The turnover and profit (2021 - loss) before taxation are attributable to the one principal activity of the company.

An analysis of turnover by class of business is given below:

	31.12.22	31.12.21
	£	£
EPC Contracts	**161,571,472**	16,792,043
Maintenance contracts	**1,455,993**	2,373,374
Supply of goods	**(6,000,000)**	6,000,000
Other revenue	**666,790**	703,905
	157,694,255	25,869,322

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:

	31.12.22	31.12.21
	£	£
United Kingdom	**157,303,921**	23,202,075
Europe	**390,334**	2,667,247
	157,694,255	25,869,322

The company generates its turnover by undertaking engineering, procurement and construction contracts "EPC contracts". The nature of such contracts means that it is impossible to separate the provision of services from the sales of goods and equipment.
The £6m credit within supply of goods this year relates to a contract variation and corresponding entry is included within the total for EPC contracts.

Revenue from contracts with customers
For the year ended 31 December 2022, the company's recognised revenue relating to customers contracts of £157,027,465 (2021: £19,165,417)

continued...

3. Turnover - continued

Contract balances

	31.12.22	31.12.21
	£	£
Contract assets		
Current		
Contract assets	**139,466,465**	53,084,127
Contract liabilities		
Current		
Contract liabilities	**617,238**	5,040,454

4. Employees and directors

	31.12.22	31.12.21
	£	£
Wages and salaries	**3,583,210**	2,555,540
Social security costs	**397,674**	285,025
Other pension costs	**69,335**	58,356
	4,050,219	2,898,921

The average number of employees during the year was as follows:

	31.12.22	31.12.21
Engineering and support staff	**64**	43

	31.12.22	31.12.21
	£	£
Directors' remuneration	**276,745**	134,552
Directors' pension contributions to money purchase schemes	**4,718**	1,255

The number of directors to whom retirement benefits were accruing was as follows:

Money purchase schemes	**1**	1

continued...

4. Employees and directors - continued

Information regarding the highest paid director for the year ended 31 December 2022 is as follows:

	31.12.22
	£
Accrued pension at 31 December 2022	4,718
Accrued lump sum at 31 December 2022	276,745

5. Interest payable and similar expenses

	31.12.22	31.12.21
	£	£
Bank interest	-	13,795
Connected party interest	1,299,567	266,906
IFRS 16 lease interest	20,870	17,194
Bonds	215,328	195,706
Bank charges	10,911	15,057
	1,546,676	508,658

6. Profit/(loss) before taxation

The profit before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):

	31.12.22	31.12.21
£ £		
Other operating leases	-	10,591
Depreciation - owned assets	6,250	6,809
Depreciation - right-of-use assets	143,248	100,584
Auditors' remuneration	59,653	25,000
Audit-related assurance services	10,000	10,000
Foreign exchange differences	404,800	(17,310)
Group interest receivable	48,213	44,260

7. Taxation

Analysis of tax expense/(income)

	31.12.22	31.12.21
	£	£
Current tax:		
Tax	1,470,897	(491,576)
Total tax expense/(income) in statement of comprehensive income	1,470,897	(491,576)

continued...

7. Taxation - continued

Factors affecting the tax expense

The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	31.12.22	31.12.21
	£	£
Profit/(loss) before income tax	**7,731,340**	(2,688,791)
Profit/(loss) multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%)	**1,468,955**	(510,870)
Effects of:		
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	**(1,726)**	490
Disallowable expenses	**3,668**	2,480
Related party loan waiver	**-**	20,176
Brought forward overstatement now released	**-**	(3,852)
Tax expense/(income)	**1,470,897**	(491,576)

8. Tangible fixed assets

	Right-of-use asset	Office Equipment	Motor vehicles	Computer equipment	Totals
	£	£	£	£	£
COST					
At 1 January 2022	**617,990**	**13,735**	**2,000**	**45,822**	**679,547**
Additions	**-**	**1,430**	**-**	**10,365**	**11,795**
At 31 December 2022	**617,990**	**15,165**	**2,000**	**56,187**	**691,342**
DEPRECIATION					
At 1 January 2022	**222,976**	**9,244**	**2,000**	**42,113**	**276,333**
Charge for year	**143,248**	**2,257**	**-**	**3,992**	**149,497**
At 31 December 2022	**366,224**	**11,501**	**2,000**	**46,105**	**425,830**
NET BOOK VALUE					
At 31 December 2022	**251,766**	**3,664**	**-**	**10,082**	**265,512**
At 31 December 2021	395,014	4,491	-	3,709	403,214

continued...

9. Investments

	Shares in group undertakin £
COST	
At 1 January 2022	
and 31 December 2022	**57,603**
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2022	**57,603**
At 31 December 2021	57,603

continued...

9. **Investments - continued**

Metka-EGN Chile S.p.A. (Chile)

On 4/9/15 Metka-EGN Limited invested £6,536 in Metka-EGN Chile S.p.A (Chile).

Metka-EGN owns 7,000,000 x $1CLP ordinary shares in the company, which represents 100% of its share capital.

The registered office of the company is:
Av Nueva Tajamar 555 Piso 6
Las Condes
Santiago
76.513.469-2
Chile

The principal activity of the company is EPC within the solar energy industry.

Metka-EGN Mexico S. de R.R. de C.V.(Mexico)

On 28/4/17 Metka-EGN invested £204 in Metka-EGN Mexico S. de R.R. de C.V.(Mexico).

The registered office of the company is:

4338 Periferico Sur
Jardines del pedregal de san angel
04500
Ciuded de Mexico
Coyoacan
Mexico

Metka-EGN owns 4,999 x $1MXN ordinary shares in the company, which represents 99.8% of its share capital.

The principal activity of the company is EPC within the solar energy industry.

Metka-EGN K2 LLP (Kazakhstan)

On 11/9/17 Metka-EGN invested £18,985 in Metka-EGN K2 LLP (Kazakhstan).

The registered office of the company is:

House 50, Premises 129, Office 6
Post index 050042
Zhetysu-3 residential district
Almaty City
Auezovskiy region
Republic of Kazakhstan

 continued...

9. **Investments - continued**

Metka-EGN owns, which represents a 99.9% partnership interest

The principal activity of the partnership is EPC within the solar energy industry.

Metka-EGN (Uganda)

On 2/7/18 Metka-EGN Limited invested £2,091 in Metka-EGN (Japan).

Metka-EGN owns 100 x UGX 100,000 ordinary shares in the company, which represents 100% of its share capital.

The registered office of the company is:
10MW en Bufulubi,
Uganda

Metka-EGN owns, which represents a 100% partnership interest.

The principal activity of the company is EPC within the solar energy industry.

Metka Cyprus Portugal Holdings SGPS, LDA

On 21/02/2020 Metka-EGN Limited invested £0.83 in Metka Cyprus Portugal Holdings SGPS, LDA.

Metka-EGN owns 1 x EUR 1 ordinary shares in the company, which represents 0.1% of its share capital.

The registered office of the company is:
Avenida da Liberdade no. 249,
8th Floor,
1250-143 Lisbon,
Parish if Santo Antonio

The principal activity of the company is EPC within the solar energy industry.

Metka EGN Central Asia

On 20/08/2020 Metka-EGN Limited invested £29,591 in Metka EGN Central Asia.

Metka-EGN owns so'm 399,600,000 of the ordinary shares in the company, which represents 99.9% of its share capital.

The registered office of the company is:
100007,
300-a Parkent Street,
Yashnabad district,
Tashkent,
Republic of Uzbekistan

continued...

9. Investments - continued

The principal activity of the company is EPC within the solar energy industry.

10. Inventory

	31.12.22	31.12.21
	£	£
Stocks	**324,351**	7,713,334

11. Debtors

	31.12.22	31.12.21
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	**20,838,008**	11,353,275
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**1,642,909**	1,048,876
Deposits	**52,675**	48,806
Prepayment	**608,110**	189,532
VAT	-	1,300,734
Called up share capital not paid	**1,000**	1,000
Accrued income	**97,145**	877,801
	23,239,847	14,820,024
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Amounts recoverable on contract	-	(776,014)
Aggregate amounts	23,239,847	14,044,010

No financial assets have been accounted for at fair value.
The 2021 balance shown within Amounts recoverable on contract due after more than one year related to a current contract asset balance shown in note 3 of the accounts.

continued...

12. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31.12.22	31.12.21
	£	£
Trade creditors	**8,408,153**	6,764,849
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**-**	1,016,633
Amounts owed to associates	**-**	113,379
Corporation tax	**1,470,897**	-
Social security and other taxes	**120,234**	68,785
VAT	**4,070,240**	-
Other creditors	**25,983**	29,481
Accrued expenses	**116,970,752**	43,476,232
Lease liabilities	**123,067**	146,743
	131,189,326	51,616,102

No financial liabilities have been accounted for at fair value.

13. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	31.12.22	31.12.21
	£	£
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**30,299,298**	20,920,249
Amounts owed to associates	**98,355**	-
Lease Liabilities	**181,070**	304,137
	30,578,723	21,224,386

Amounts owed to group undertakings falling due after more than one year relate to the loan provided by Mytilineos Financial Partners S.A. Interest is charged on the loan at 2.8% and is due for repayment by 1 December 2024.

continued...

14. Leasing

Right-of-use assets

Tangible fixed assets

	31.12.22 £	31.12.21 £
COST		
At 1 January 2022	617,990	229,696
Additions	-	388,294
	617,990	617,990
DEPRECIATION		
At 1 January 2022	222,976	122,392
Charge for year	143,248	100,584
	366,224	222,976
NET BOOK VALUE	251,766	395,014

15. Called up share capital

Allotted and issued:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	31.12.22 £	31.12.21 £
1,000	Ordinary shares	£1	1,000	1,000

The total authorised share capital of the company is 1,000 x £1 Ordinary shares.

16. Reserves

	Retained earnings £
At 1 January 2022	10,528,437
Profit for the year	6,260,443
At 31 December 2022	16,788,880

continued...

17. Ultimate parent company

Mytilineos Holdings S.A (incorporated in Greece) is regarded by the directors as being the company's ultimate parent company.

The immediate parent company is Metka-EGN Ltd, a company incorporated in Cyprus.

The directors consider Mytilineos Holdings S.A. to be the company's ultimate parent company by virtue of its indirect interest in 100% of the shares.

Mytilineos Holdings S.A is listed on the Athens Stock Exchange.

The registered address for Mytilineos Holdings S.A. is:
8 Artemidos Str.
Maroussi
15125 Athens

The consolidated accounts for Mytilineos Holdings S.A are publicly available from http://www.mytilineos.gr.

18. Contingent liabilities

The company has contingent liabilities of £18,648,154 (2021: £17,593,024) in respect of bank guarantees issued to customers.

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