Registration Number: 10264305 (England and Wales)

Report of the Directors and

Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

<u>for</u>

PKA TEESREP HOLDING (UK) LIMITED

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Company Information for the year ended 31 December 2020

DIRECTORS:

A P Wallace

D Jensen

V Cheshire

REGISTERED OFFICE:

8th Floor

20 Farringdon Street

London EC4A 4AB

REGISTERED NUMBER:

10264305 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS:

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

1 Embankment Place

London WC2N 6RH

Report of the Directors for the year ended 31 December 2020

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

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of an investment holding company.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The Company has invested in a joint venture to develop and build a biomass power station in Teesside. The biomass power station is still under construction and is scheduled to be commissioned before year end 2021. The level of investment in the joint venture as at 31 December 2020 is £100,077,522 (2019: £92,484,616). The Company is intending to hold this investment through its useful economic life.

DIRECTORS

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

A P Wallace

D Jensen

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

S W S Norton - resigned 31 March 2020

V Cheshire - appointed 31 March 2020

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITIES

The Company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors which were made during the year and remain in force at the date of this report.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

There have not been any significant changes in the Company's principal activity since the year end and the directors are not aware of any likely material changes in the next year.

On 23 June 2016, the UK electorate voted to leave the European Union ("Brexit"). This decision triggered a separation process in which Brexit was concluded at the end of 31 January 2020. At the date of signing these accounts the directors do not foresee any immediate risks crystallising.

Liquidity risk

The company manages its cash and borrowing requirements in order to maximise interest income and minimise interest expense, whilst ensuring the company has sufficient liquid resources to meet the operating needs of the business.

Credit risk

The company's only debts are due to related parties and from its joint venture. The directors therefore believe that, on the basis of the financial model the credit risk the company faces is not material.

Market risk

Market risk is mitigated by selecting investments in well understood markets.

Report of the Directors for the year ended 31 December 2020

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing 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 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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.

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the 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", 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 and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed,
- subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
 - prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the
- company will continue in business.

The directors are 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.

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.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this directors' report is approved has confirmed that, so far as that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and that director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Report of the Directors for the year ended 31 December 2020

AUDITORS

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

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:

D Jensen - Director

Date: 29/9 - 2021

Independent auditors' report to the members of PKA Teesrep Holding (UK) Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, PKA Teesrep Holding (UK) Limited's financial statements:

- . give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Report of the Directors and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2020; the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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.

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.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the

other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance 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 an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Report of the Directors, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Report of the Directors

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 year ended 31 December 2020 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Report of the Directors.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

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

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the regulation of the renewable energy industry in the UK, and 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 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 posting inappropriate journals entries to overstate revenue or understate expenditure, and management bias in accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- gaining an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the company and the renewable energy
 industry in the UK, and considering the risk of acts by the company which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations,
 including fraud:
- enquiry of management and those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims and any
 instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations:
- reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations; and
- auditing the risk of management override of controls, including through testing journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, testing accounting estimates (because of the risk of management bias), and evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. 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 FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- · we have not obtained all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility

Entitlement to exemptions

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to: take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Jonathan Matthews (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

London

29 September 2021

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
TURNOVER		-	-
Administrative expenses		(164,996)	(169,579)
		(164,996)	(169,579)
Other operating income		351,540	703,343
OPERATING PROFIT		186,544	533,764
Interest receivable and similar income	5	4,945,702	4,053,253
		5,132,246	4,587,017
Interest payable and similar expenses	6	(4,838,498)	(3,975,432)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	7	293,748	611,585
Tax on profit	8	(57,250)	(116,201)
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YE	AR	236,498	495,384
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOM	1E		<u>=</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOMFOR THE YEAR	1E	236,498	495,384

PKA TEESREP HOLDING (UK) LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 10264305)

Statement of Financial Position 31 December 2020

<u>+</u>			A
	Notes	2020 £	2019
FIXED ASSETS	Notes	£	£
Investments	9	174,221,486	148,727,284
Investments	7	174,221,460	140,727,204
CURRENT ASSETS			,
Debtors	10	408,903	372,717
Cash at bank		2,414,720	2,288,014
		2,823,623	2,660,731
CREDITORS			• •
Amounts falling due within one year	11	(126.806)	(93,208)
			
NET CURRENT ASSETS		2,696,817	2,567,523
			- J
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT			
LIABILITIES		176,918,303	151,294,807
CREDITORS			
CREDITORS Amounts falling due after more than one ye	··· 12	J72 015 004)	(EE 220 012)
Amounts fairing due after more than one ye	5ar 12	(73,015,004)	(55,220,912)
NET ASSETS		103,903,299	.96,073,895
THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O		103,703,277	.50,073,853
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	13	38	34
Share premium	14	100,263,959	92,671,057
Retained earnings	14	3,639,302	3,402,804
•		i quadra di santa di san g	
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		103,903,299	96,073,895
		·	

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on $\frac{29}{9} - \frac{20}{1}$ and were signed on its behalf by:

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings	Share premium £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 January 2019	26	2,907,420	87,712,065	90,619,511
Changes in equity Issue of share capital Total comprehensive income Balance at 31 December 2019	34	495,384 3.402,804	4,958,992	4,959,000 495,384 96,073,895
Changes in equity Issue of share capital Total comprehensive income	4	236,498	7,592,902	7,592,906 236,498
Balance at 31 December 2020	. 38	3,639,302	100,263,959	103,903,299

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

PKA Teesrep Holding (UK) Limited ("the Company") is a private company limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom (England and Wales). The address of its registered office is 8th Floor,20 Farringdon Street, London, United Kingdom, EC4A 4AB.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

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

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

- · the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirement of paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirement of paragraph 33.7.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The company has net current assets and net assets and the directors expect the company to have sufficient resources to meet its financial obligations for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2020

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the statement of financial position when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Debt instruments which meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method:

- The contractual return to the holder is (i) a fixed amount; (ii) a positive fixed rate or a positive variable rate; or (iii) a combination of a positive or a negative fixed rate and a positive variable rate.

 The contract may provide for repayments of the principal or the return to the holder (but not both) to be linked to a single relevant observable index of general price inflation of the currency in which the debt
- (b) instrument is denominated, provided such links are not leveraged.

 The contract may provide for a determinable variation of the return to the holder during the life of the instrument, provided that (i) the new rate satisfies condition (a) and the variation is not contingent on future events other than (1) a change of a contractual variable rate; (2) to protect the holder against credit deterioration of the issuer; (3) changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in
- (c) relevant taxation or law; or (ii) the new rate is a market rate of interest and satisfies condition (a).

 There is no contractual provision that could, by its terms, result in the holder losing the principal amount
- (d) or any interest attributable to the current period or prior periods.

 Contractual provisions that permit the issuer to prepay a debt instrument or permit the holder to put it back to the issuer before maturity are not contingent on future events, other than to protect the holder against the credit deterioration of the issuer or a change in control of the issuer, or to protect the holder or issuer against change in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or
- (e) law.
 Contractual provisions may permit the extension of the term of the debt instrument, provided that the return to the holder and any other contractual provisions applicable during the extended term satisfy the
 (f) conditions of paragraphs (a) to (c).

Debt instruments that are classified as payable or receivable within one year on initial recognition and which meet the above conditions are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment.

Other debt instruments not meeting these conditions are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Commitments to make and receive loans which meet the conditions mentioned above are measured at cost (which may be nil) less impairment.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2020

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(i) Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of cash or other resources received or receivable, net of direct issue costs.

(ii) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with a maturity of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are presented as current liabilities to the extent that there is no right of offset with cash balances.

(iii) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are not interest bearing and are stated initially at fair value and subsequently held at amortised cost.

(iv) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures are recognised at cost, less any impairment.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is provided at the amounts expected to be paid using the tax rates and laws that that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the statement of financial position date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2020

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from the estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis, Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Impairment of investments

The company adopts the following policy using the principles outlined below, taking into account the specific circumstances of itself and the nature of its investment in Chaptre Holdings Limited.

At each balance sheet date, an impairment test is undertaken in order to determine whether any impairment is required for the investment by comparing the investment's carrying value to its estimated recoverable amount. As Chaptre Holdings Limited is not listed, the recoverable amount will be the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell.

4. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

Wages and salaries Social security costs		2020 £ 17,500	2019 £ 17,500 (1,063)
		17,500	16,437
The average number of employees during the year was as follow	/s:	2020	2019
Administration		1	1
Directors' remuneration		2020 £	2019 £
	Year Ended 31 December 2020 £	Year E 31 Decembre £	
Director's remuneration			

The directors received no remuneration from PKA Teesrep Holding (UK) Limited during the year ended 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: nil). A P Wallace, S W S Norton (Resigned on 31 March 2020) and Vincent Cheshire (Appointed on 31 March 2020), who were directors of the Company during the year, were also employees of TMF Global Services (UK) Limited, which provided accounting and administrative services to the Company and charged the Company £29,967 (31 December 2019: £44,448) for its services during the year. The balance owing to TMF Global Services (UK) Limited as at 31 December 2020 was £6,933 (2019: £6,278).

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2020

5.	INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME	2020	2019
	Interest receivable from joint ventures	£ 4,945,702	£ 4,053,253
6.	INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES	2020	2019
	Interest payable to related parties	£ 4,838,498	£ 3,975,432
7.	PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		
	The profit is stated after charging/(crediting):		
	Auditors' remuneration	2020 £ 18,660	2019 £ 17,596
	Foreign exchange differences	<u>995</u>	(624)

During the year ended 31 December 2020 the company charged £351,540 (year ended 31 December 2019: £703,343) to MGT Teeside Limited in respect of letter of credit notes. This amount has been shown as other operating income.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2020

0	TAXATION
х.	IAXAIIIIV

Analysis of the tax charge

The tax charge on the profit for the year was as follows:

	Year Ended 31 December 2020 £	Year Ended 31 December 2019 £
Current tax: UK corporation tax Adjustments in respect of prior period	57,250	116,201
	57,250	116,201
UK corporation tax has been charged at 19% in (2018 - 19%).		
	Year Ended 31 December 2020 £	Year Ended 31 December 2019 £
Profit before taxation	293,748	611,585
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%)	55,812	116,201
Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Adjustments in respect of prior period	1,438	·
Total tax charge	57,250	116,201

Factors affecting future tax charges

The UK government announced to maintain the main rate at 19% rather than reducing it to 17% from 1 April 2020. The main rate will also be set at 19% for the financial year beginning 1 April 2021, as mentioned, the corporation tax main rate would increase to 25% from 19% beginning in April 2023.

9. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

	2020 £	2019 £
Investment in joint ventures	100,077,522	92,484,616
Loans to joint venture	74,143,964	56,242,668
	174,221,486	148,727,284

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2020

9.	FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS - continued	•
	Additional information is as follows:	
		Investment
		in joint venture
		£
	COST	
	At 1 January 2020	92,484,616
	Additions	7,592,906
	At 31 December 2020	100,077,522
	NET BOOK VALUE	
	At 31 December 2020	100,077,522
	At 31 December 2019	92,484,616
		Loans to
		joint
	•	ventures
	At 1 January 2020	£ 56,242,668
	New in year	17,901,296
	At 31 December 2020	74,143,964

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2020

9. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS - continued

On 10 August 2016 the company entered into a Loan Note Instrument Agreement with Chaptre Holdings Limited. The loan attracts interest at a rate of 8% per annum and is redeemable 15 years under the Completion Date. At the statement of financial position date £14,041,966 (2019: £9,096,870) interest was accrued in respect of the loan notes.

The company's investments at the Statement of Financial Position date in the share capital of companies include the following:

Joint ventures

Chaptre Holdings Limited

Registered office: 8 White Oak Square, London Road, Swanley, Kent, United Kingdom, BR8 7AG Nature of business: Investment Holding Company

	%
Class of shares:	holding
Ordinary	50.00

Chaptre Finance PLC

Registered office: 8 White Oak Square, London Road, Swanley, Kent, United Kingdom, BR8 7AG

Nature of business: Financial intermediary

Class of shares: holding Ordinary 50.00

Chaptre Holdings Limited owns all of the issued share capital of Chaptre Finance Plc. As such, PKA TeesRep Holding (UK) Limited indirectly owns 50% of Chaptre Finance PLC through its holding in Chaptre Holdings Limited.

MGT Teesside Limited

Registered office: 8 White Oak Square, London Road, Swanley, England, BR8 7AG Nature of business: Construction of Tees Renewable Energy Plant

		%
Class of shares:	•	holding
Ordinary		50.00

Chaptre Holdings Limited owns all of the issued share capital of MGT Teesside Limited. As such, PKA TeesRep Holding (UK) Limited indirectly owns 50% of MGT Teesside Limited through its holding in Chaptre Holdings Limited.

10. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2020	2019
	£	£
Corporation tax	57,363	33,112
VAT	-	5,561
Prepayments and accrued income	351,540	334,044
•	408,903	<u>372,717</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2020

11.	CREDITORS:	AMOUNTS FALLING DUE V	VITHIN ONE V	/FAR				
11.	CREDITORS.	AMOUNTS PALLING DUE	WITHIN ONE	LAK	2020 £	2019 £		
	Amounts owed VAT	to group undertakings to participating interests			89,425 5,028 2,181	9,914 44,694 5,028		
	Accruals and de	ferred income			30,172	33,572		
					126,806	93,208		
12.	CREDITORS: YEAR	AMOUNTS FALLING DUE A	AFTER MORE	THAN ONE				
	ILAN				2020	2019		
	Amounts owed	to group undertakings			<u>£</u> 73,015,004	£ 55,220,912		
13.	CALLED UP S	HARE CAPITAL						
	Allotted, issued Number:	and fully paid: Class:		Nominal	2020	2019		
	34	Ordinary		value: £1	£ 38	£ 34		
	4 Ordinary shares of £1 each were allotted and fully paid for cash at par during the year.							
14.	RESERVES							
				Retained earnings	Share premium £	Totals £		
	At I January 202			3,402,804	92,671,057	96,073,861		
	Profit for the year Cash share issue			236,498 	7,592,902	236,498 		
	At 31 December	2020		3,639,302	100,263,959	103,903,261		

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2020

15. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The Company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of FRS 102, not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

During the year ended 31 December 2020 the Company borrowed £12,955,594 from PKA Direct II K/S (year ended 31 December 2019: £1,090,980) from Pensionskassen for Sundhedsfaglige, £nil (year ended 31 December 2019: £1,388,520) from Pensionskassen for Socialpaedagoger og Kontorpersonale and £nil (year ended 31 December 2019: £2,479,500) from Pensionskassen for Sygeplejersker og Laegesekretaerer, who together are the joint owners of the company.

Interest of £4,838,498 (year ended 31 December 2019: £3,975,432) was charged to the Income Statement during the year in respect of the amounts borrowed from the group companies.

At 31 December 2020 the amount due to PKA Direct II K/S was £73,015,005 (2019: £nil), Pensionskassen for Sundhedsfaglige was £nil (2019:£12,140,700). The amount due to Pensionskassen for Socialraadgivere, Socialpaedagoger og Kontorpersonale was £nil (2019: £15,487,711) and to Pensionskassen for Sygeplejersker og Laegesekretærer was £nil (2019: £27,582,501).

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Company charged £351,540 (year ended 31 December 2019: £703,343) to MGT Teesside Limited in respect of letter of credit fees. The amount due from MGT Teesside Limited as at 31 December 2020 was £351,540. (31 December 2019: £334,044).

Disclosed in note 4 to the financial statements are transactions and balance with a further related party.

No director received emoluments in respect of their services to the Company during the year.

16. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is PKA TeesRep Holding ApS, registered in Denmark and the ultimate parent undertaking is PKA Direct II K/S, registered in Denmark. PKA Direct II K/S is also the group company preparing consolidated financial statements, which are publicly available and which include PKA TeesRep Holding (UK) Limited. The financial statements of PKA TeesRep Holding ApS may be obtained from Tuborg Boulevard 3, Hellerup, 2900, Denmark.

PKA TeesRep Holding ApS is jointly controlled by Pensionskassen for Sundhedsfaglige, Pensionskassen for Socialraadgivere, Socialpaedagoger og Kontorpersonale and Pensionskassen for Sygeplejersker og Laegesekretaerer.

PKA TeesRep Holding ApS is also the largest and the smallest undertaking to include the results of PKA TeesRep Holding (UK) Limited.