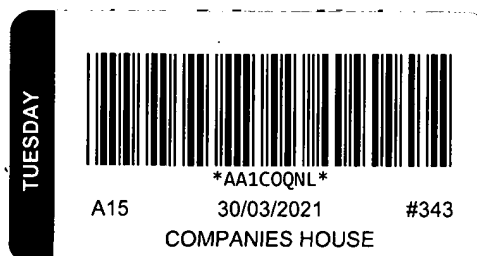


Company Registration No. 07678949 (England and Wales)

SUNSAVE 2 LIMITED

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2020**

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SUNSAVE 2 LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards 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 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.


SUNSAVE 2 LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020**

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2	4,447,673		4,717,225	
Current assets					
Debtors	3	157,433		174,320	
Cash at bank and in hand		218,410		170,688	
		<u>375,843</u>		<u>345,008</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	<u>(173,705)</u>		<u>(197,148)</u>	
Net current assets		202,138		147,860	
Total assets less current liabilities		4,649,811		4,865,085	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	5	(4,676,126)		(4,974,152)	
Provisions for liabilities	6	<u>(160,476)</u>		<u>(140,079)</u>	
Net liabilities		<u>(186,791)</u>		<u>(249,146)</u>	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital		2		2	
Profit and loss reserves		<u>(186,793)</u>		<u>(249,148)</u>	
Total equity		<u>(186,791)</u>		<u>(249,146)</u>	

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered 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 15th March 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr C A Milner
Director

SUNSAVE 2 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Sunsave 2 Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 5th Floor, One City Place, Queens Road, Chester, CH1 3BQ.

The company's solar farm and principal place of business is Woodhorn Farm, Woodhorn Lane, Oving, Chichester, West Sussex, PO20 2BX.

Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the valuation of certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Going concern

The company made a profit after tax in the year of £62,355 (2019: loss after tax £965,205) and has net current assets of £202,138 (2019: £147,860) but shows a net deficit in shareholder funds of £186,791 (2019: £249,146) at the balance sheet date.

The company has secured long term financing until December 2034. The directors have separately reviewed forecasts for the company, for the 12 months to March 2022, which indicate that the company will be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due. The directors have considered the impact of the current COVID-19 crisis on the company's ability to trade and are confident that operations can continue relatively uninterrupted during this period. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has access to adequate financial resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the company in respect of the supply of wholesale electricity exclusive of Value Added Tax and trade discounts. The company receives Feed In Tariffs in respect of the production of electricity.

Revenue is recognised when electricity is supplied.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Solar farm	- 4% straight line
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SUNSAVE 2 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Classification of financial liabilities

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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

SUNSAVE 2 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

SUNSAVE 2 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Foreign exchange

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

2 Tangible fixed assets

	Solar farm £
Cost	
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	6,738,810
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2020	2,021,585
Depreciation charged in the year	269,552
At 31 December 2020	2,291,137
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2020	4,447,673
At 31 December 2019	4,717,225

3 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	-	12,845
Other debtors	5,497	12,291
Prepayments and accrued income	131,936	129,184
	137,433	154,320
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Other debtors	20,000	20,000
Total debtors	157,433	174,320

Debtors due after more than one year relates to the restoration deposit for the lease of land in order to restore the land to its original condition at the end of the lease term.

SUNSAVE 2 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	35,043	43,751
Amounts owed to group undertakings	56,686	91,800
Other creditors	81,976	61,597
	<u>173,705</u>	<u>197,148</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
Other borrowings		<u>4,676,126</u>	<u>4,974,152</u>

The parent company loan is secured by way of a legal mortgage with a fixed and floating charge over the company's leasehold land known as Woodhorn Solar Farm, Oving, and a floating charge all present and future business, undertaking and assets in favour of Lloyds Bank Plc.

Included within creditors falling due after more than one year is an amount of £4,676,126 (2019: £4,974,152 in respect of liabilities which fall due for payment after more than five years from the balance sheet date.

6 Provisions for liabilities

		2020 £	2019 £
Other provisions		66,419	64,173
Deferred tax liabilities	7	<u>94,057</u>	<u>75,906</u>
		<u>160,476</u>	<u>140,079</u>

Movements on provisions apart from deferred tax liabilities:

	Other provisions £
At 1 January 2020	64,173
Unwinding of discount	<u>2,246</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>66,419</u>

Deconstruction provision

The company's lease over the land on which it has constructed a solar park requires it to return the land to its original condition at the inception of the lease. This provision represents the present value of the estimated cost of complying with this obligation at the end of the lease. The movement in the year represents the unwinding of the discount rate applied.

SUNSAVE 2 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

7 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities 2020 £	Liabilities 2019 £
Balances:		
Accelerated Capital Allowances	194,403	182,779
Tax losses	(100,346)	(106,873)
	<u>94,057</u>	<u>75,906</u>
Movements in the year:		2020 £
Liability at 1 January 2020		75,906
Charge to profit or loss		18,151
Liability at 31 December 2020		<u>94,057</u>

8 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company has outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Within one year	91,643	89,444
Between one and five years	389,667	380,315
In over five years	1,185,612	1,286,607
	<u>1,666,922</u>	<u>1,756,366</u>

9 Parent company

The parent company is DVP (UK) Holdings Limited. The ultimate parent company remains Dagmar Vogt Vermögensverwaltungs GmbH, a company incorporated in Germany, being the 100% shareholder of DVP (UK) Holdings Limited.

Copies of the consolidated financial statements of DVP (UK) Holdings Limited, incorporating those of Sunsave 2 Limited are available from the immediate parent company's registered office 5th Floor One City Place, Queens Road, Chester, England, CH1 3BQ.

SUNSAVE 2 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

10 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Ian Taylor.
The auditor was RSM UK Audit LLP.