REGISTERED NUMBER: 09060353 (England and Wales)

# **GSII Netley Solar Limited**

**Directors' Report and** 

Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

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# **GSII Netley Solar Limited**

# **Company Information** for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

**DIRECTORS:** 

K S Kaiser

L S Moscovitch A K Parmar

**REGISTERED OFFICE:** 

2nd Floor

13 Berkeley Street

London W1J 8DU

**REGISTERED NUMBER:** 

09060353 (England and Wales)

**AUDITORS:** 

Shipleys LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

10 Orange Street Haymarket London WC2H 7DQ

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

The Directors present their report with the financial statements of GSII Netley Solar Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2019

The comparative period is the eighteen months ended 31 December 2018.

#### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the Company in the year under review was that of the generation and sale of electricity from solar power.

### **REVIEW OF BUSINESS**

The profit before taxation for the year was £47,665 (2018: loss of £316,526)

The Directors do not recommend a dividend for the year ended 31 December 2019 (2018: £Nil)

#### DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 January 2019 to the date of this report.

K S Kaiser

L S Moscovitch

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

A K Parmar - appointed 20 December 2019

B E Brooks - appointed 20 December 2019

B E Brooks ceased to be a director after 31 December 2019 but prior to the date of this report.

#### **GOING CONCERN**

The Company made a profit before taxation of £47,665 in the period (2018: loss of £316,526) and has net assets of £317,777 (2018: £278,422).

The Directors believe that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully. Having reviewed the Company's current position and cash flow projections, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Greencoat Solar Assets II Limited has no intention within the next 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements of demanding repayment of the loans advanced to the Company as at 31 December 2019, unless the Company has sufficient cash to finance its ongoing obligations. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

### **COVID-19 IMPACT**

The Directors have considered COVID-19 and concluded that it will have a limited impact on the Company's ability to trade. The site, service providers and liquidity are being closely monitored during this period to ensure any ensuing risks are addressed.

# **DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS**

So far as each person who was a Director at the date of approving the report is aware, there is no relevant audit information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the Company's auditor, each Director has taken all the steps that he (or she) is obliged to take as a Director in order to make himself (or herself) aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

#### **AUDITORS**

In accordance with Section 485-488 of the Companies Act 2006, the Auditor, Shipleys LLP, will be deemed to be reappointed and therefore will continue in office.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption for the requirement to disclose an enhanced business review and to prepare a Strategic Report in accordance with section 414B of the Companies Act 2006.

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

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:

	Cocusigned by:
	Anne.
Director	Anish Parmar
Date:	20/5/2020

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual 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), including FRS102 "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;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

# Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of GSII Netley Solar Limited

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of GSII Netley Solar Limited for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the Income Statement, the Balance Sheet, and the Notes to the Financial Statements. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 Section 1A 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- Give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- Have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- Have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

# **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and 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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- The Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- The Directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

#### Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Directors are responsible for the other information. 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 there is a material misstatement in 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 in this regard.

# Opinion on other matter 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 Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- The Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

# Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

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; or
- The Directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements and the Directors' report in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' report and from the requirements to prepare a strategic report.

# Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of GSII Netley Solar Limited

#### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities on page 4, 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 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 auditor's 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.

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 auditor's report.

#### 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 that we are required to state to them in an auditor's report 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, or the opinions we have formed.

Joseph Kinton (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Shipleys LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
10 Orange Street

10 Orange Street Haymarket London

WC2H 7DQ

22 May 2020

# Income Statement for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

		Period 1/7/17
	Year ended	to
Notes	31/12/19 £	31/12/18 £
	665,975	887,623
	(54,931)	(76,529)
	611,044	811,094
	(277,799)	(442,930)
3	333,245	368,164
	66	
	333,311	368,164
4	(285,646)	(684,690)
	47,665	(316,526)
5	(8,310)	50,468
YEAR	39,355	(266,058)
	3	Notes  31/12/19 £ 665,975  (54,931) 611,044  (277,799) 333,245  66 333,311  4 (285,646) 47,665 5 (8,310)

# Balance Sheet 31 December 2019

		2019	2018
FIXED ASSETS	Notes	£	£
Tangible assets	6	4,447,177	4,647,213
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	7	70,579	212,000
Cash at bank		117,571	892,214 —————
		188,150	1,104,214
CREDITORS	,		
Amounts falling due within one year	8	(4,317,550)	(5,473,005)
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		(4,129,400)	(4,368,791)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT			
LIABILITIES		317,777	278,422
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	10	526,955	526,955
Retained earnings		(209,178)	(248,533)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		317,777	278,422

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on its behalf by:

Director Anish Parmar

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

#### 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

GSII Netley Solar Limited is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is 2nd Floor, 13 Berkeley Street, London, W1J 8DU.

The principal activity of the Company in the year under review was that of the generation and sale of electricity from solar power.

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### Basis of preparing the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention (modified to include certain items at fair value) and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The financial statements are presented in the functional currency of the Company, Pounds Sterling  $(\mathfrak{L})$ , as this is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. The financial statements are rounded to the nearest  $\mathfrak{L}$ .

The principal accounting policies, which have been applied consistently throughout the current year and prior period, are set out below.

# **Going Concern**

The Company made a profit before taxation of £47,665 in the period (2018: loss of £316,526) and has net assets of £317,777 (2018: £278,422).

The Directors believe that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully. Having reviewed the Company's current position and cash flow projections, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Greencoat Solar Assets II Limited has no intention within the next 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements of demanding repayment of the loans advanced to the Company as at 31 December 2019, unless the Company has sufficient cash to finance its ongoing obligations. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

#### Turnover

Turnover is recognised exclusive of Value Added Tax and represents income derived from the generation and subsequent sale of energy from an operational solar park during the year. Income is generated entirely within the United Kingdom.

Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. The fair value of the consideration excludes trade discounts, volume rebates and other sales taxes. Turnover is recognised when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, electricity has been generated and transmitted to the grid, the price of electricity is fixed or determinable and the collectability of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured. Any uninvoiced income is accrued in the period in which it has been generated.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

# Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any provision for impairment losses. Cost comprises the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset and includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended use.

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated to their estimated residual values on a straight line basis over their expected useful lives as follows:

Solar PV Assets

4% per annum

Solar PV Assets represents the costs of construction of solar plants, solar panels, civil/structural and electrical costs, grid connection, planning and professional fees that are directly attributable to bringing the assets to their working condition for their intended use.

#### Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets.

#### **Taxation**

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, 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 recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

### **Deferred taxation**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet 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 2019

# 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

# **Operating leases**

Rentals under operating leases are charged to the Income Statement on a straight line basis over the lease term.

#### Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Income Statement using the effective interest method.

#### **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 or creditors, loans to or from related parties and investments in non-puttable 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 future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received.

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 evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Income Statement.

#### **Disclosure exemptions**

The Company satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying small entity as defined in FRS 102 Section 1A. As such, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available under FRS 102 Section 1A:

- No cash flow statement has been presented for the Company
- Disclosures in respect of financial instruments have not been prepared.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

# 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

# Significant accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

The most critical accounting policies and estimates in determining the financial conditions and results of the Company are those requiring a greater degree of subjective or complete judgement. These relate to:

# Critical accounting judgements

- Capitalisation and depreciation of property, plant and equipment

The depreciation methods, estimated remaining useful lives and residual values are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

# Key sources of estimation uncertainty

#### - Deferred taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

# - Decommissioning provision

At the end of the term, the Company is required to reinstate the Landlord's property to its original state. No provision has been included in the financial statements due to the uncertainty surrounding future costs of dismantling the asset.

### 3. OPERATING PROFIT

The profit before income tax is stated after charging:

	Year ended 31/12/19 £	Period 1/7/17 to 31/12/18 £
Depreciation Auditors' remuneration	200,036 2,650	349,700 3,400
Additions remainer attorn		

The Directors received no remuneration for their duties in respect of the Company for the current year or prior period. There are no employees in the Company in the current year and prior period and therefore no employee costs.

# 4. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES

		Period
		1/7/17
	Year ended	to
	31/12/19	31/12/18
	£	£
Loan from group undertakings	285,646	684,690

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

# 5. TAXATION

# (a) Income tax charged in the Income Statement

	Year ended 31/12/19 £	Period 1/7/17 to 31/12/18 £
Current tax: UK Corporation tax on the profit /(loss) for the period Deferred tax:	-	-
Origination and reversal of timing differences Adjustment in respect of previous periods Effect of changes in tax rates	9,288 - (978)	(59,735) 2,979 6,288
Total tax per income statement	8,310	(50,468)

# (b) The charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit per the Income Statement as follows:

· · ·	Year ended 31/12/19 £	Period 1/7/17 to 31/12/18 £
Accounting profit/(loss) before taxation	47,665	(316,526)
Tax on loss at standard UK tax rate of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%) Expenses not deductible Adjustment from previous periods Tax rate changes	9,057 231 - (978)	(60,140) 405 2,979 6,288
Tax charge / (credit) for the period	8,310	(50,468)

# (c) Deferred tax

The Government announced that the UK corporation tax rate will remain at 19% from 1 April 2020 rather than reducing to 17% as previously legislated. As the amendment had not been substantively enacted at the year end, the deferred tax accounting has been prepared using the then legislated 17% rate.

	Year ended 31/12/19 £	Period 1/7/17 to 31/12/18 £
Fixed asset timing differences Losses	(75,614) 117,772	(62,432) 112,900
Asset at end of period	42,158	50,468

# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

6.	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS		
0.	·		Plant and
			machinery
			elc £
	COST		L
	At 1 January 2019		
	and 31 December 2019		4,996,913
	DEPRECIATION A44 January 2010		349,700
	At 1 January 2019 Charge for year		200,036
	ondigo for your		
	At 31 December 2019		549,736
	NET BOOK VALUE		
	At 31 December 2019		4,447,177
	At 31 December 2018		4,647,213
	A O I Bookinson 2010		=====
7.	DEBTORS		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Trade debtors	-	19,687
	Prepayments Accrued income	8,767 19,653	21,153 120,691
	Other debtors	19,055	120,091
	·	28,421	161,532
	Amounts falling due after more than one year		
	Deferred to	40.450	EO 460
	Deferred tax	42,158	50,468
	Aggregate amounts	70,579	212,000
8.	CREDITORS		`
		2019	2018
	•	£	£
	Trade creditors	1,958	51,995
	Amounts owed to group undertaking	4,202,055 112,393	5,073,135 318,966
	Accruals VAT	1,144	28,909
	<b></b>	.,	_0,000
		4,317,550	5,473,005
	:	4,317,330	<del></del>
9.	LEASING AGREEMENTS		
	Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases fall due as follows:	2019	2018
		£	£
	Within one year	24,710	24,204
	Between one and five years In more than five years	98,838 568,795	96,818 580,909
		692,343	701,931

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

10.	CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL				
	Allocated, called up and tully paid	No.	2019 £	No.	2018 £
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	526,955	526,955	526,955	526,955

# 11. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There were no contingent liabilities at the balance sheet date.

# 12. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The Company has applied the exemption granted by paragraph 33.1A of FRS 102 Related Party Disclosures not to disclose transactions with members of the same group.

# 13. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

In the Directors' opinion the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Greencoat Solar Assets II Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. The company's registered address is 8th Floor, 1 Fleet Place, London, EC4M 7RA, United Kingdom.