

Registered number 08407533

**HIGH POINT SOLAR LIMITED**  
**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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# **HIGH POINT SOLAR LIMITED**

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# HIGH POINT SOLAR LIMITED

## COMPANY INFORMATION

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<b>Directors</b>	J K Rhodes-Journeay S C Tetot
<b>Registered number</b>	08407533
<b>Registered office</b>	7th Floor 33 Holborn London EC1N 2HU
<b>Independent auditors</b>	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Central Square South Orchard Street Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 3AZ
<b>Bankers</b>	Royal Bank of Scotland 280 Bishopsgate London EC2M 4RB

# **HIGH POINT SOLAR LIMITED**

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

### **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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The Directors present their annual report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

#### **Principal activities**

The Company's principal activities are the construction and operation of solar plants and the generation of solar power. The primary focus and business activity of the Company is not expected to change.

#### **Directors**

The Directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

J K Rhodes-Journeay  
S C Tetot

#### **COVID-19 Implications**

In early 2020, the existence of a new coronavirus, now known as COVID-19, was confirmed and since this time COVID-19 has spread across the United Kingdom and a significant number of other countries. COVID-19 has caused disruption to businesses and economic activity. As part of the Company's ongoing review of going concern, the Directors have reviewed the Company's position in detail, including the impact of the recent outbreak of COVID-19 on the Company's performance and no issues have been noted in respect of continued funding or the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

#### **Qualifying third party indemnity provisions**

As permitted by the Articles of Association, the Directors have had the benefit of an indemnity which is a qualifying third party indemnity provision as defined by Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. The indemnity was in force throughout the period covered by these accounts and is currently in force.

#### **Statement of Directors' responsibilities**

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 prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A, and applicable law).

Under company law, 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;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 Section 1A, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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.

# HIGH POINT SOLAR LIMITED

## DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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### Directors' confirmations

In the case of each Director in office at the date the Directors' report is approved:

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a Director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

### Small company exemption

In preparing this report, the Directors have taken advantage of the small companies' exemptions provided by Section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

The Directors have also taken advantage of the small company exemptions provided by Section 414B of the Companies Act 2006 and have not prepared a Strategic Report.

### Independent auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with Section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the board



.....  
**S C Tetot**  
Director

Date: 28th May 2021

# Independent auditors' report to the members of High Point Solar Limited

## Report on the audit of the financial statements

### Opinion

In our opinion, High Point Solar 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 loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A, and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2020; the Profit and Loss Account and 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 Directors' Report, 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.

### **Directors' Report**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report 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 Directors' Report.

## **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 UK tax legislation, 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 of inappropriate journal entries to overstate profit. Audit procedures performed included:

- Discussions with management, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud;
- Review of board minutes;
- Review of legal expenditure in the year to identify potential non-compliance with laws and regulation;
- Evaluation of management's controls designed to prevent and detect irregularities, in particular their anti-bribery controls;
- Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any journal entries posted with unusual account combinations.

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](http://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: prepare financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime; take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the Directors' Report; and take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a Strategic Report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Jonathan Greenaway (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors  
Newcastle

Date: 28/5/2021

# HIGH POINT SOLAR LIMITED

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover		380,802	503,280
Cost of sales		(243,574)	(223,459)
Gross profit		137,228	279,821
Administrative expenses		(9,453)	(58,457)
Operating profit	4	127,775	221,364
Interest payable and similar expenses	6	(144,627)	(157,563)
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(16,852)	63,801
Tax on (loss)/profit		840	(19,167)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(16,012)	44,634

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All results relate to continuing activities.

There are no other items of other comprehensive income for the current year or prior year. Therefore, no separate statement of other comprehensive income has been prepared.

*The accompanying notes on pages 11 to 18 form an integral part of the financial statements.*

# HIGH POINT SOLAR LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	7		2,722,845		2,898,665
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	8	73,175		47,629	
Cash at bank and in hand		111,376		81,870	
		<u>184,551</u>		<u>129,499</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	9	<u>(2,348,110)</u>		<u>(2,452,026)</u>	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			<u>(2,163,559)</u>		<u>(2,322,527)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>559,286</u>		<u>576,138</u>
<b>Provision for liabilities</b>	10		<u>(15,428)</u>		<u>(16,268)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u><u>543,858</u></u>		<u><u>559,870</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	11		1		1
Capital redemption reserve			536,223		536,223
Retained earnings			7,634		23,646
<b>Total shareholders' funds</b>			<u><u>543,858</u></u>		<u><u>559,870</u></u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with the provisions of Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" as amended by Section 1A "Small Entities".

The financial statements on pages 8 to 18 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 28th May 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:



S C Tetot  
Director

Registered number 08407533

# HIGH POINT SOLAR LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Retained earnings/ (deficit)	Total shareholders' funds
	£	£	£	£
<b>Balance at 1 January 2019</b>	1	536,223	(20,988)	515,236
<b>Year ended 31 December 2019:</b>				
Total comprehensive profit for the year	-	-	44,634	44,634
<b>Balance at 31 December 2019</b>	1	536,223	23,646	559,870
<b>Year ended 31 December 2020:</b>				
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(16,012)	(16,012)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>	1	536,223	7,634	543,858

*The accompanying notes on pages 11 to 18 form an integral part of the financial statements.*

# HIGH POINT SOLAR LIMITED

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

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### 1 General information

High Point Solar Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in England in the United Kingdom (registered number 08407533). The registered office is 7th Floor, 33 Holborn, London, EC1N 2HU.

The Company's principal activities are the construction and operation of solar plants and the generation of solar power. The primary focus and business activity of the Company is not expected to change.

### 2 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company accounting policies. Critical judgements have been applied to these financial statements and are summarised in note 3.

FRS 102 allows certain disclosure exemptions for qualifying entities, subject to certain conditions, which have been complied with, including notification of, and no objection to, the use of exemptions by the Company's shareholders.

The Company has taken advantage of the following exemptions:

- from preparing a statement of cash flows, required under Section 7 of FRS 102 and para 3.17(d), on the basis that it is a small company;
- from disclosing the Company's key management personnel compensation as required by FRS 102 para 33.7; and
- from disclosing related party transactions that are wholly owned within the same group.

#### 2.2 Going concern

As at the date of these financial statements, the Company is in a net current liabilities position due to amounts owed to a group undertaking. The Directors have received a letter from the group counterparty, confirming that it will not recall the amounts due for a period of at least twelve months from the signing date of these financial statements, on the basis that the Company continues to make interest repayments in line with the agreement. The Directors therefore, believe that the Company is a going concern and have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

#### 2.3 Foreign exchange

##### *(i) Functional and presentation currency*

The Company's functional and presentation currency is the pound sterling.

##### *(ii) Transactions and balances*

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

# HIGH POINT SOLAR LIMITED

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

### 2 Summary of significant accounting policies

(Continued)

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account within administrative expenses.

#### 2.4 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

##### Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably

#### 2.5 Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated at cost (or deemed cost) less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase price of the asset and the costs attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. The effect of any change is accounted for prospectively. Repairs, maintenance and minor inspection costs are expensed as incurred.

Tangible assets are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected. On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	4% and 10% straight line
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#### 2.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date non-financial assets not carried at fair value are assessed to determine whether there is an indication that the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) may be impaired. If there is such an indication the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is compared to the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit).

# HIGH POINT SOLAR LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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### **2 Summary of significant accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

The recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future cash flows before interest and tax obtainable as a result of the asset's (or asset's cash generating unit) continued use. These cash flows are discounted using a pre tax discount rate that represents the current market risk free rate and the risks inherent in the asset.

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account, unless the asset has been revalued when the amount is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation. Thereafter any excess is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

#### **2.7 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts, when applicable, are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### **2.8 Financial instruments**

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such on the Balance Sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the Profit and Loss Account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

The Company has chosen to adopt the sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

#### **2.9 Debtors**

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### **2.10 Creditors**

Short term trade creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank and shareholder loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

# HIGH POINT SOLAR LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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#### 2 Summary of significant accounting policies

(Continued)

##### 2.11 Interest receivable and payable

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income/expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts/payments through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

##### 2.12 Distributions to equity holders

Dividends and other distributions to the Company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends and other distributions are approved by the shareholders. These amounts are recognised in the statement of changes in equity.

##### 2.13 Taxation

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

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

###### **Current tax**

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the period or prior periods. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

###### **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

##### 2.14 Leases

###### **Hire Purchase**

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired by finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired by hire purchase are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the Company. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the Profit and Loss Account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

###### **Operating leases**

Rentals under operating leases are charged to the Profit and Loss Account on a straight line basis over the lease term.



# HIGH POINT SOLAR LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

### 2 Summary of significant accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 2.15 Related party transactions

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

#### 2.16 Contingent liabilities

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

The Company has a constructive obligation to return the land on which solar sites are built to its original condition, at the end of the lease. Given the nature of the assets, the Directors believe that it is more likely than not that the lessor will take title of the assets for either continued use or to realise value through selling the assets and as such the Directors do not believe that an outflow is probable to settle this restoration obligation. The Directors will continue to monitor this situation at each balance sheet date.

#### 2.17 Share capital

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

### 3 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

#### (a) Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

The Company has not made any critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies with the exception of the contingent liability in relation to the decommissioning provision. See note 2.16 for details.

#### (b) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

##### (i) Impairment of tangible assets

The Company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of tangible assets. See note 2.6 for details. See note 7 for the net carrying amount of tangible assets.

### 4 Operating profit

	2020	2019
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging:	£	£
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the financial statements	3,900	2,458
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	175,820	175,747

### 5 Employees

The Company has no employees other than the Directors. The Directors' remuneration was borne by another group entity (2019: £nil).

# HIGH POINT SOLAR LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

#### 6 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2020 £	2019 £
Shareholder loan interest payable	144,604	157,503
Bank fees	23	60
	<u>144,627</u>	<u>157,563</u>

#### 7 Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	3,381,793
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 January 2020	483,128
Charge for the year	175,820
At 31 December 2020	658,948
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 December 2020	<u>2,722,845</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>2,898,665</u>

#### 8 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	29,653	-
Other debtors	-	24,159
Prepayments and accrued income	43,522	23,470
	<u>73,175</u>	<u>47,629</u>

# HIGH POINT SOLAR LIMITED

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

### 9 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,300,636	2,433,656
Taxation and social security	23,761	-
Accruals and deferred income	23,713	18,370
	<u>2,348,110</u>	<u>2,452,026</u>

Included within amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured loans with year-end balances totalling £2,300,636 (2019: £2,433,656). The loans bear interest at 6% (2019: 6%) and are repayable at borrower's discretion.

### 10 Provision for liabilities

	2020 £	2019 £
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>15,428</u>	<u>16,268</u>

### 11 Share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 1 (2019: 1) Ordinary share of £1 each	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

### 12 Contingent liabilities

The Company has a constructive obligation to return the land on which solar sites are built to its original condition, at the end of the lease. Given the nature of the assets, the Directors believe that it is more likely than not that the lessor will take title of the assets for either continued use or to realise value through selling the assets and as such the Directors do not believe that an outflow is probable to settle this restoration obligation. The Directors will continue to monitor this situation at each balance sheet date.

### 13 Operating lease commitments

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

	2020 £	2019 £
Within one year	16,698	16,698
Between two and five years	66,792	66,792
In over five years	268,560	285,258
	<u>352,050</u>	<u>368,748</u>

# **HIGH POINT SOLAR LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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### **14 Related party transactions**

During the period the Company entered into transactions, in the ordinary course of business, with related parties. The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 33.1A of FRS 102 not to disclose transactions with fellow subsidiaries under common ownership. There are no other related party transactions noted in the period.

### **15 Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party**

The immediate parent undertaking is RI Income UK Holdings Limited, an investment company registered in England and Wales and does not prepare consolidated financial statements. The financial statements are available from the registered office at 12 Throgmorton Avenue, London, EC2N 2DL.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party in this group is considered to be Blackrock Infrastructure Funds Public Limited Company, which is in turn an investment company registered in Ireland and does not prepare consolidated financial statements.