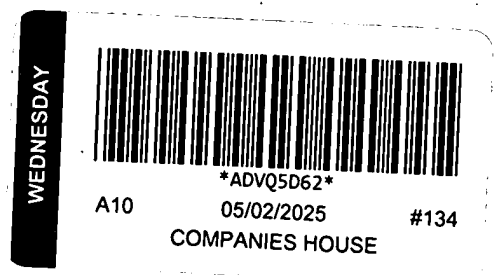


REGISTERED NUMBER: 08321504 (England and Wales)

Report of the Directors and
Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30th June 2024
for
Arevalous Power SPV 1 Limited



Arevalous Power SPV 1 Limited

Contents of the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 30th June 2024

	Page
Company Information	1
Report of the Directors	2
Report of the Independent Auditors	4
Statement of Income and Retained Earnings	7
Statement of Financial Position	8
Notes to the Financial Statements	9

Arevalous Power SPV 1 Limited

Company Information
for the Year Ended 30th June 2024

DIRECTORS:

A D K Brierley
T J Rosser

REGISTERED OFFICE:

UK House
5th Floor
164-182 Oxford Street
London
United Kingdom
W1D 1NN

REGISTERED NUMBER:

08321504 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS:

Ernst & Young LLP
Bedford House
Bedford Street
Belfast
BT2 7DT

Arevalous Power SPV I Limited

Report of the Directors
for the Year Ended 30th June 2024

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of Arevalous Power SPV I Limited (the Company) for the year ended 30th June 2024.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Company is the operation of solar plants for the generation of solar power.

GOING CONCERN

The Company is part of the Renewable Energy Income Partnership Holdings I Group ("REIP I" or the "Group")) and due to the common loan facilities with in the group the company is reliant on the support of REIP I. As such the directors have received a letter of support from REIP I confirming that it will provide financial support and that REIP I has the ability to provide this support, until 31 January 2026.

In assessing the ability of REIP I to support the company the directors have made enquires of the REIP I directors and considered the following:

- The Group owns 26 solar PV plants which are generating cashflows throughout the year;
- The solar PV plants have Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) which guarantee the electricity they produce a route to market for at least 12 months;
- The solar PV plants have Renewable Obligation Certificate (ROC) accreditation, which is a 20 year government subsidy administered by Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (OFGEM) which guarantees a revenue stream as long as the plants are generating electricity; and
- The REIP I directors have assessed the market for power pricing and noted that the group remains able to meet its obligations with the most up-to-date external projections of power price. In addition, the directors have applied sensitivities to the Group's cash flow projections which indicate cash headroom under pricing scenarios which apply a significant discount to the forward pricing curve.

In addition, the directors have reviewed the current trading and performed an assessment of the projected cashflows of the group for the period to 31 January 2026 and consider that there is no reasonable further reduction in revenue pricing which could compromise the ability of the group to meet its obligations as they fall due. In making this assessment the directors have considered the ability to defer planned distributions to the parent should cash flows be further compromised.

Based on the analysis described above and with the letter of support provided by REIP I Group, the directors have concluded that the company will be able to continue in operational existence for the period to 31 January 2026. Accordingly the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Company's financial statements.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1st July 2023 to the date of this report.

A D K Brierley
T J Rosser

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

L G Halstead - resigned 29th August 2023.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom 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 FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102"). 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.

Arevalous Power SPV I Limited

Report of the Directors
for the Year Ended 30th June 2024

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES - continued

In preparing these financial statements the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies in accordance with Section 10 of FRS 102 and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in FRS 102 is insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the company financial position and financial performance;
- in respect of the financial statements, state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards, including FRS 102, 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 appropriate to presume that the company will not 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.

Under applicable law and regulations, the directors are also responsible for preparing a directors' report that comply with that law and those regulations. The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITOR

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS

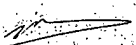
The auditors, Ernst & Young LLP, will be proposed for re-appointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

SMALL COMPANY EXEMPTIONS

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.

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:


.....
T J Rosser - Director

Date: 31/1/2025
.....

**Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of
Arevalous Power SPV 1 Limited**

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Arevalous Power SPV 1 Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 June 2024 which comprise the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, the Statement of Financial Position and the related notes 1 to 12, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30th June 2024 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period to 31 January 2026.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Report of the Directors, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Report of the Directors.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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 course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Report of the Directors has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of
Arevalous Power SPV 1 Limited

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 Report of the Directors.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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 or 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 in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on pages 2 and 3, 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.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. 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. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are those that relate to the reporting framework (FRS 102 UK Tax Legislation and the Companies Act 2006) and Energy Regulation in the United Kingdom under Ofgem.
- We understood how Arevalous Power SPV 1 Limited is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management and those charged with governance as to any fraud risk framework within the entity, including whether a formal fraud risk assessment is completed.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur through management override and in response incorporated data analytics across manual journal entries in our audit approach.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and a regulations identified above. Our procedures involved journal entry testing, with a focus on journals meeting our defined risk criteria based on our understanding of the business and enquiries of management.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of
Arevalous Power SPV 1 Limited

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in a Report of the Auditors and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

DocuSigned by:

Ernst & Young LLP

405B60557A4B4C1
Mark Lawther (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP
Bedford House
Bedford Street
Belfast
BT2 7DT

Date: 31 January 2025

Arevalous Power SPV I Limited

Statement of Income and Retained Earnings
for the Year Ended 30th June 2024

	Notes	30/6/24 £	30/6/23 £
TURNOVER		2,126,881	1,831,135
Cost of sales		(923,279)	(897,467)
GROSS PROFIT		1,203,602	933,668
Administrative expenses		(16,274)	(7,432)
OPERATING PROFIT		1,187,328	926,236
Interest payable and similar expenses	4	(744,419)	(785,794)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		442,909	140,442
Tax on profit		(140,742)	(161,566)
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		302,167	(21,124)
Retained earnings at beginning of year		(2,956,815)	(2,935,691)
RETAINED EARNINGS AT END OF YEAR		<u>(2,654,648)</u>	<u>(2,956,815)</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

Arevalous Power SPV 1 Limited (Registered number: 08321504)Statement of Financial Position
30th June 2024

	Notes	30/6/24 £	30/6/23 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	5	7,721,950	8,257,507
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	729,157	1,019,399
Cash at bank		468,813	316,309
		1,197,970	1,335,708
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	7	(658,235)	(553,399)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		539,735	782,309
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		8,261,685	9,039,816
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(10,439,594)	(11,524,507)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	9	(476,729)	(472,114)
NET LIABILITIES		(2,654,638)	(2,956,805)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	10	10	10
Retained earnings		(2,654,648)	(2,956,815)
SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT		(2,654,638)	(2,956,805)

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 and authorised for issue on 31/1/2025 and were signed on its behalf by:


T J Rosser - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

Arevalous Power SPV 1 Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 30th June 2024

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Arevalous Power SPV 1 Limited (the company) is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in and domiciled in the United Kingdom, registration number 08321504. The registered office is UK House, 5th Floor, 164-182 Oxford Street, London, United Kingdom, W1D 1NN.

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of a group of companies of which the principal activities are that of the operation of solar plants and the generation of solar power.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparing the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared 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 in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies.

The financial statements are prepared in Sterling which is the functional currency of all entities in the group and are rounded to the nearest £. All amounts in the income statement relate to continuing operations. The company has no items of other comprehensive income for the current year or preceding financial period. Therefore no separate statement of other comprehensive income has been presented.

The following are the company's key sources of estimation uncertainty:

ROC Recycle Income

ROC Recycle income is recognised on an accruals basis using an estimate of declared value per ROC for each compliance year ending 31 March. The company utilises the latest available electricity market information to derive its estimate of the value. The actual value per ROC for each compliance year is confirmed in arrears during the quarter ended 31 December.

Decommissioning provision

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of amount of the obligations.

Provision for decommissioning is recognised in full against a corresponding decommissioning asset, at the commencement of production. The amount recognised is the discounted value of the estimated future expenditure determined in accordance with local conditions and requirements. The estimate is determined using a discount rate of 4.7% (2023: 4.2%). Any movement in the provision is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings in the year. Any change in the present value of the estimated expenditure is reflected in an adjustment to the provision.

Arevalous Power SPV I Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30th June 2024

The following significant accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions, 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 under paragraph 33.1A from the provisions of FRS 102, on the grounds that at 30th June 2024 it was a wholly owned subsidiary.

2.3 Going concern

The principal activity of the Company is the operation of solar plants for the generation of solar power.

GOING CONCERN

The Company is part of the Renewable Energy Income Partnership Holdings I Group ("REIP I" or the "Group")) and due to the common loan facilities with in the group the company is reliant on the support of REIP I. As such the directors have received a letter of support from REIP I confirming that it will provide financial support and that REIP I has the ability to provide this support, until 31 January 2026.

In assessing the ability of REIP I to support the company the directors have made enquires of the REIP I directors and considered the following:

- The Group owns 26 solar PV plants which are generating cashflows throughout the year;
- The solar PV plants have Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) which guarantee the electricity they produce a route to market for at least 12 months;
- The solar PV plants have Renewable Obligation Certificate (ROC) accreditation, which is a 20 year government subsidy administered by Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (OFGEM) which guarantees a revenue stream as long as the plants are generating electricity; and
- The REIP I directors have assessed the market for power pricing and noted that the group remains able to meet its obligations with the most up-to-date external projections of power price. In addition, the directors have applied sensitivities to the Group's cash flow projections which indicate cash headroom under pricing scenarios which apply a significant discount to the forward pricing curve.

In addition, the directors have reviewed the current trading and performed an assessment of the projected cashflows of the group for the period to 31 January 2026 and consider that there is no reasonable further reduction in revenue pricing which could compromise the ability of the group to meet its obligations as they fall due. In making this assessment the directors have considered the ability to defer planned distributions to the parent should cash flows be further compromised.

Based on the analysis described above and with the letter of support provided by REIP I Group, , the directors have concluded that the company will be able to continue in operational existence for the period to 31 January 2026. Accordingly the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Company's financial statements.

Arevalous Power SPV 1 Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30th June 2024

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

2.4 Revenue recognition

Turnover represents the invoiced value of goods and services net of value added tax.

Turnover derived from the sale of electricity and associated renewable and embedded benefits is recognised when electricity generated is exported to third party customers.

ROC Recycle income is recognised on an accruals basis and based on an estimate of the declared prices for each compliance period.

Accrued income comprises income relating to the current year, which has not been invoiced as at the balance sheet date.

2.5 Tangible assets

Tangible assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Land is leased by the Company where plant and equipment are located.

The company adds to the carrying amount of an item of tangible assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Decommissioning asset	- over the period of the lease
Plant and machinery	- 4% and 10% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

2.6 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.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.8 Share capital

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

Arevalous Power SPV I Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30th June 2024

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

2.9 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors and loans to related parties.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of financial position when there is an 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.

2.10 Operating leases

Rentals under operating leases are charged to the Statement of income and retained earnings on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.11 Creditors

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

2.12 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of income and retained earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.13 Taxation

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings, 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 taxation

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Arevalous Power SPV I Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30th June 2024

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Deferred tax

Deferred balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the reporting end date, except that:

The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and

Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting end date.

2.14 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).

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 statement of income and retained earnings.

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 amortization) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.15 Provisions

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of amount of the obligations.

Provision for decommissioning is recognised in full against a corresponding decommissioning asset, at the commencement of production. The amount recognised is the discounted value of the estimated future expenditure determined in accordance with local conditions and requirements. Any movement in the provision is recognised in Statement of income and retained earnings in the year. Any change in the present value of the estimated expenditure is reflected in an adjustment to the provision.

Arevalous Power SPV 1 LimitedNotes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30th June 2024**3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

The company had no employees during the year. The directors did not receive any remuneration (year ended 30th June 2023 - £nil).

4. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES

	30/6/24	30/6/23
	£	£
Bank Charges	21	23
Unwind of discount	14,466	12,360
Intra-Group Interest Payable	729,932	773,411
	<u>744,419</u>	<u>785,794</u>

5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Decommissioning £	Plant and machinery £	Totals £
COST OR VALUATION			
At 1st July 2023	332,079	12,325,241	12,657,320
Additions	-	21,103	21,103
Revaluations	(16,737)	-	(16,737)
At 30th June 2024	<u>315,342</u>	<u>12,346,344</u>	<u>12,661,686</u>
DEPRECIATION			
At 1st July 2023	27,851	4,371,962	4,399,813
Charge for year	19,320	520,603	539,923
At 30th June 2024	<u>47,171</u>	<u>4,892,565</u>	<u>4,939,736</u>
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 30th June 2024	<u>268,171</u>	<u>7,453,779</u>	<u>7,721,950</u>
At 30th June 2023	<u>304,228</u>	<u>7,953,279</u>	<u>8,257,507</u>

6. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	30/6/24	30/6/23
	£	£
Amount falling due within one year		
Trade debtors	7,363	286,056
Prepayments and accrued income	721,794	733,343
	<u>729,157</u>	<u>1,019,399</u>

Arevalous Power SPV I LimitedNotes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30th June 2024**7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	30/6/24	30/6/23
	£	£
Trade creditors	38,220	248
Other creditors	208,332	250,342
Corporation Tax	165,992	33,891
Accruals and deferred income	245,691	268,918
	<u>658,235</u>	<u>553,399</u>

8. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	30/6/24	30/6/23
	£	£
Amounts owed to group undertakings	10,439,594	11,524,507
	<u>10,439,594</u>	<u>11,524,507</u>

On 22 September 2017 the Company listed £273,935,626 in loan notes on The International Stock Exchange (Guernsey) with a fixed interest rate of 6.7%. The notes are held by Renewable Energy Income Partnership LP and terminate at the earlier of 30 April 2066 or the termination date of the Partnership. The loan notes can be repaid earlier without payment of any early repayment penalty.

9. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES**a) Deferred taxation**

	30/6/24	30/6/23
	£	£
At beginning of period	127,674	-
Prior year adjustments	-	72,185
Charged to statement of income and retained earnings	6,885	55,489
At end of period	<u>134,559</u>	<u>127,674</u>

b) Decommissioning provision

	30/6/24	30/6/23
	£	£
At beginning of period	344,440	466,429
Unwinding of interest	14,467	12,361
Remeasurement	(16,737)	(134,350)
At end of period	<u>342,170</u>	<u>344,440</u>

A decommissioning provision was recognised to provide for the future costs of decommissioning the solar plants owned by the Company in order to generate solar power.

Total provisions for Liabilities

	<u>476,729</u>	<u>472,114</u>
--	----------------	----------------

Arevalous Power SPV 1 Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30th June 2024

10. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	30/6/24	30/6/23
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,000,020 (30th June 2023: 1,000,020) Ordinary shares of £0.00001 each	10	10

11. COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES

The company has future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	30/6/24	30/6/23
	£	£
No later than one year	126,315	119,093
Later than one year and no later than five years	505,260	476,372
Later than five years	1,831,571	1,845,949
Future minimum lease payments	2,463,146	2,441,414

12. ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING AND CONTROLLING PARTY

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Renewable Energy Income Partnership Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. The registered office is UK House, 5th Floor, 164-182 Oxford Street, London, United Kingdom, W1D 1NN.

The parent undertaking of smallest and largest group of which this company is a member, and for which consolidated financial statements are prepared is Renewable Energy Income Partnership Holdings 1 Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. Copies of the group financial statements of Renewable Energy Income Partnership Holdings 1 Limited can be obtained from UK House, 5th Floor, 164-182 Oxford Street, London, United Kingdom, W1D 1NN.

The ultimate controlling party is Renewable Energy Income Partnership Limited Partnership, a limited formed partnership in the United Kingdom.