Company Registration No. 07508897

REG Braich Ddu Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2014

REG Braich Ddu Limited

Officers and professional advisers

Directors
A Whalley
N Harris
D Crockford
S Wannop
S Booth

Company Secretary
D Crockford

Bankers
The Co-operative Bank
Balloon Street
Manchester
M60 4EP

Registered office
2nd Floor
Edgeborough House
Upper Edgeborough Road
Guildford
Surrey
GU1 2BJ

Independent auditor
Deloitte LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
Global House
High Street
Crawley
RH10 1DL

REG Braich Ddu Limited

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report on the affairs of the Company, together with the audited financial statements and auditor's report, for the year ended 30 June 2014.

This directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies' exemption.

Further information on the basis of preparation of these financial statements can be found in note 1.

Principal activity
The principal activity of the Company in the year under review was the operation of the 3.9MW wind farm at Braich Ddu in Wales and this is expected to continue to be the principal activity of the Company.

Results and dividends
The profit for the year after taxation was £6,802 (2013: £92,139).

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2013: £nil).

Directors
The directors, who served throughout the year unless otherwise stated, were as follows:
A Whalley
N Harris
D Crockford
S Wannop (appointed 26 June 2014)
S Booth (appointed 26 June 2014)

Risks and uncertainties
The Company uses derivative financial instruments such as interest rate swaps to hedge its risks associated with interest rate fluctuations. At the date of approval of these financial statements, the cash flows are fully hedged for the duration of the loan. Hedge accounting has not been applied in these financial statements and derivatives are not included on the balance sheet at fair value.

Independent auditor and statement of provision of information to the independent auditor
Deloitte LLP has expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditor of the Company and a resolution to reappoint them will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

(1) so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
(2) the director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the Board of Directors
and signed on behalf of the Board

D Crockford
Director
10 November 2014

REG Braich Ddu Limited

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the audited financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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 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 auditor's report to the members of REG Braich Ddu Limited

We have audited the financial statements of REG Braich Ddu Limited for the year ended 30 June 2014 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes 1 to 16. 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).

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 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, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor
As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements
An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements
In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30 June 2014 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.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006
In our opinion the information given in the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Independent auditor's report to the members of REG Braich Ddu Limited (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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 take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a Strategic report or in preparing the Director's report.

Darren Longley FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
Reading, United Kingdom
10 November 2014

REG Braich Ddu Limited

Profit and loss account
For the year ended 30 June 2014

	Notes	2014	2013
		£	£
Turnover	2	743,539	738,361
Cost of sales		(523,244)	(428,264)
Gross profit		220,295	310,097
Administrative expenses		(9,000)	(5,000)
Operating profit	3	211,295	305,097
Interest payable and similar charges	4	(162,079)	(172,872)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		49,216	132,225
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	6	(42,414)	(40,086)
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation		6,802	92,139

All items in the above statement derive from continuing operations.

There are no further recognised gains and losses for the current financial year other than as stated in the profit and loss account and as a result no statement of total recognised gains and losses is given.

REG Braich Ddu Limited

Balance sheet
As at 30 June 2014

	Notes	2014	2013
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	7	3,328,507	3,570,676
Current assets			
Debtors	8	432,979	451,004
Cash at bank and in hand		349,618	277,034
Restricted cash		212,609	209,296
		995,206	937,334
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(2,114,023)	(2,157,899)
Net current liabilities		(1,118,817)	(1,220,565)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(1,865,781)	(2,013,004)
Net assets		343,909	337,107
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	12	1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account	13	342,909	336,107
Shareholder's funds		343,909	337,107

The financial statements of REG Braich Ddu Limited, registered number 07508897 were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 10 November 2014.

D Crockford
Director

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2014

1. Accounting policies

REG Braich Ddu Limited is a company incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act. The address of the registered office is given on page 1. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' report on page 2.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards. The particular accounting policies adopted are described below and have been applied consistently throughout the current and preceding financial year.

Accounting convention
The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

Cash flow statement
The Company has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard No.1 (Revised 1996) from the requirement to produce a cash flow statement on the grounds that it is a subsidiary undertaking where 90 per cent or more of the voting rights are controlled within the Group.

Basis of preparation
The financial statements have been prepared on the basis the Company is a going concern, which the Directors consider appropriate.

The Directors have separately reviewed integrated forecasts for the Company, for the foreseeable future, which indicate that the Company will be able to meet its cash flow demands and liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future from cash flows from operations and existing working capital and support from the Group as required.

Whilst the intra-group balances are appropriately classified as current balances, the Company has subsequently received written confirmation that intra-group liabilities will not fall due within twelve months from the date these financial statements are approved. This commitment was assessed by the Directors following the review of the Group's forecasts and budgets for the foreseeable future and the Directors are satisfied that current cash balances in combination with cash generation from operating activities will provide sufficient liquidity for the Group.

The going concern assessment includes a formal review of covenant compliance for the life of the loan against the forecasts and there is sufficient headroom within the key variables before any breaches would arise.

Turnover
Turnover represents the value of power generated during the year, excluding value added tax, in the UK.

Turnover recognition
Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

a) Generation turnover
Turnover from the sale of electricity represents the invoice value, pre sales tax, of electricity provided to third parties and is recognised when electricity is generated.

1. **Accounting policies (continued)**

Turnover recognition (continued)

b) TRIADS turnover
Turnover from the sale of TRIADS (bonus for generating at peak demand times during the winter months) represents the invoice value, before sales tax, of TRIADS provided to third parties and is recognised when eligible electricity is generated.

c) ROCs, LECs turnover
Renewable Obligation Certificates (ROCs) are issued to qualifying renewable generators under the terms of the generating stations OFGEM Renewable Obligation registration. These certificates may be traded separately from the electricity to which they relate. The ROCs are recorded as accrued income at fair value and recognised in turnover when the electricity to which they relate is generated. Any impairment of ROCs due to reduction in the market price is recorded in profit and loss.

Renewable energy generators who meet Customs & Excise conditions for exemption will be issued with Levy Exemption Certificates (LECs) for their generation. The LECs transfer along with the electricity and can be used by business consumers to claim levy exemption. These certificates carry a statutory value and are recognised at this value as generated.

Tangible fixed assets

Plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment in value. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of such plant and equipment when that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met, but excludes the costs of day-to-day servicing which is expensed as incurred.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Operating wind sites	-	20 years
Other equipment	-	5 years

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand on the balance sheet comprise cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

Restricted cash amounts comprise of cash balances held with the banks that are not available to the Company. The funds are used to provide collateral against future debt service costs and scheduled operating costs as part of the Company's finance facilities.

Accrued income

Accrued income represents accruals for electricity generation income not yet billed.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 June 2014

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Taxation
Current tax, including UK corporation and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more, tax, with the following exceptions:

- provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold;
- deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

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 balance sheet date.

Operating leases
Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

Bank borrowings
Interest bearing bank loans and overdrafts are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Finance charges, including premiums payable on settlement or redemption are accounted for on an accruals basis in the profit and loss account using the effective interest method and are added to the carrying amount of the instrument to the extent they are not settled in the period which they arise.

Borrowing costs
Borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

Foreign currency translation
Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency rate ruling at the date of each transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are re-translated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date, with movements in the sterling equivalent of the balance being taken to the profit and loss account.

Derivative financial instruments
The Company uses derivative financial instruments to reduce exposure to interest rate movements. The Company does not hold derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes. Hedge accounting has not been adopted in these financial statements and the derivatives are not included on the balance sheet at fair value.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 June 2014

2. Turnover

The total turnover of the Company for the year has been derived from its principal activity wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

3. Operating profit

	2014	2013
	£	£
Operating profit is stated after charging:		
Depreciation (note 7)	248,375	245,826
Rentals under operating leases:		
Other operating leases	16,551	13,686
Auditor's remuneration:		
Audit fees	5,000	5,000
Tax service fees	4,000	-

4. Interest payable and similar charges

	2014	2013
	£	£
Loan interest paid	134,482	143,790
Amortisation of issue costs	21,417	23,970
Bank charges	6,180	5,112
	162,079	172,872

5. Information regarding directors and employees

The Company has no employees. No Directors received any remuneration from the Company during the year.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 June 2014

6. Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities

a) Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities

The tax charge is made up as follows:

	2014 £	2013 £
Current tax		
United Kingdom corporation tax at 22.50% (2013: 23.75%) based on the profit for the year	68,417	219,644
Total current tax	68,417	219,644
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax credit	(52,616)	(54,934)
Prior year adjustment	-	(130,968)
Impact of change in tax rate	26,613	6,344
Total deferred tax (note 11)	(26,003)	(179,558)
Total tax in profit and loss	42,414	40,086

b) Factors affecting current tax charge

The tax assessed for the year is lower than that resulting from applying the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK 22.50% (2013: 23.75%). The differences are explained below:

	2014 £	2013 £
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	49,216	132,225
Theoretical tax at UK corporation tax rate	11,074	31,403
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for taxation purposes	4,727	3,450
Capital allowances less than depreciation	52,616	54,934
Prior year adjustment	-	129,857
Total current tax	68,417	219,644

c) Factors which may affect future tax charges

Reductions in the UK corporation tax rate to 21% (effective from 1 April 2014) and 20% (effective from 1 April 2015) were substantively enacted on 2 July 2013. This will reduce the Company's future current tax charge accordingly. The deferred tax asset at 30 June 2014 has been calculated based on the substantively enacted rates at the balance sheet date.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 June 2014

7. Tangible fixed assets

	Operating wind sites £
Cost	
At 1 July 2013	4,061,428
Additions	6,206
At 30 June 2014	4,067,634
Depreciation	
At 1 July 2013	490,752
Charge for year	248,375
At 30 June 2014	739,127
Net book value	
At 30 June 2014	3,328,507
At 30 June 2013	3,570,676

8. Debtors

	2014 £	2013 £
Trade debtors	-	19,413
Prepayments and accrued income	176,630	228,205
Amounts owed by group companies	64,897	37,451
Deferred tax (note 11)	185,216	159,213
Other debtors	6,236	6,722
	432,979	451,004

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2014 £	2013 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	146,869	117,386
Trade creditors	65,656	97,677
Amounts owed to group companies	1,883,234	1,930,326
Accruals	18,264	12,510
	2,114,023	2,157,899

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 June 2014

10. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2014 £	2013 £
Bank loans		
Between one and two years	170,282	146,851
Between two and five years	666,625	588,725
Over five years	1,028,874	1,277,428
	1,865,781	2,013,004

The borrowing facilities have a term which runs until 30 June 2023 and carry interest at 3 month LIBOR plus 2.5%. The exposure to movements in interest rates has been hedged using interest rate swap contracts (note 14).

The facilities are secured against the tangible fixed assets of the Company and cross collateralised against the share capital of REG Tranche 1 Holdings Limited, a company which owns the share capital of four other companies that operate wind farms.

11. Deferred tax

	2014 £	2013 £
Deferred tax asset	185,216	159,213
The gross movement on the deferred tax account is:		
Balance at 1 July	159,213	(20,345)
Credit to the profit and loss account	52,616	54,934
Prior year adjustment	-	130,968
Impact of change in tax rate	(26,613)	(6,344)
Balance at 30 June	185,216	159,213
Deferred tax is provided as follows:		
Depreciation in advance of capital allowances	185,216	159,213

12. Called-up share capital

	2014 £	2013 £
Allotted, called-up and fully paid		
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each at par	1,000	1,000

13. Reconciliation of shareholder's funds and movement on reserves

	Called-up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 July 2013	1,000	336,107	337,107
Profit for the year	-	6,802	6,802
At 30 June 2014	1,000	342,909	343,909

14. Derivatives not included at fair value

The Company has derivatives which are not included at fair value in the financial statements.

	2014 Principal £	2014 Fair value £	2013 Principal £	2013 Fair value £
Interest rate swap contract	2,118,676	(123,466)	2,257,832	(190,281)

An interest rate swap contract with a nominal value of £2,118,676 has fixed interest payments at a rate of 6% for the 12 year period of the debt, ending on 30 June 2023 and has floating interest receipts at 3 month LIBOR plus 2.5%.

15. Related party disclosures

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under Financial Reporting Standard 8 from providing details of related party transactions with group related parties.

16. Ultimate parent undertaking

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Renewable Energy Generation Limited, a company incorporated in Jersey. The Registered Office of the ultimate parent undertaking is Elizabeth House, 9 Castle Street, St Helier, Jersey, JE4 2QP. This is the largest and smallest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared.

The immediate parent company is REG Tranche 1 Holdings Limited. A company registered in England & Wales. The financial statements are available from the registered office given on page 1.