

Draft Financial Statements at 28 June 2017 at 11:43:18

Company Registration No. 07431004 (England and Wales)

BILSTHORPE WIND FARM LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	J M Linney D M Hardy
Secretary	T S Hedges
Company number	07431004
Registered office	8 White Oak Square London Road Swanley BR8 7AG
Auditor	Deloitte LLP Statutory Auditor 2 New Street Square London United Kingdom EC4A 3BZ
Banker	HSBC Bank PLC 8 Canada Square London E14 5HQ

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The Directors present their annual report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

The Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006. Accordingly, no Strategic Report has been presented.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is the design, build, financing and operation of a wind farm consisting of 5 x 2MW turbines in Nottinghamshire.

On 16 March 2016, JLEAG Wind Limited acquired the Company from Bilsthorpe Wind Farm Holdings Limited and on the same day issued a loan to the Company to allow it to repay the full amount of its outstanding debt.

Directors

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

J M Linney
D M Hardy

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

No ordinary dividends were paid in the current or prior year. The Directors do not recommend payment of final dividend.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The Company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its Directors during the year. These provisions remain in force at the reporting date.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

Liquidity risk

The Company manages its cash and borrowing requirements in order to maximise interest income and minimise interest expense, whilst ensuring the Company has sufficient liquid resources to meet the operating needs of the business. At the start of the project and throughout, the Company has had debt facilities with various external and internal parties to ensure that the Company has sufficient funds over the life of the project. Following the refinancing of the project on 16 March 2016 the Company's debt facilities are now owed to JLEAG Wind Limited.

Interest rate risk

The Company's borrowings expose it to cash flow risk primarily due to the financial risks of changes in interest rates. The Company used interest rate derivatives to manage the risk and reduce its exposure to changes in interest rates. Following the refinancing of the project on 16 March 2016, the Company's borrowings have limited exposure as all borrowings are fixed interest loans and therefore interest rate derivatives have been terminated.

Exposure to market prices

The Company is exposed to long term electricity market prices. We are currently monitoring the electricity market and a fixed price 15 year Purchase Power Agreement has been entered into with Statkraft Markets GMBH, effective from the start of commercial operations, and fixed until September 2017. We continue to monitor the market.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Credit Risk

The Company's principal financial assets are cash and trade and other receivables. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade receivables and accrued income which are with one counterparty. The Company monitors the financial standing of that counterparty in order to manage its credit risk.

Wind/energy yield risk

The Company has engaged consultants to assess long term wind predictions and consequent energy yield for the given turbines. However, there still remains a risk that wind and energy yield may be less (or more) than modelled. The project was refinanced on 16 March 2016 via its holding company on an assumption that realistic downsides would not materially jeopardise the project. The Company will continue to monitor performance against the modelled plan.

Future developments

The directors are not aware, at the date of this report, of any major changes in the Company's activities in the next year.

Auditor

The auditor, Deloitte LLP, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

Each of the Directors in office at the date of approval of this annual report confirms that:

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- 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 section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the board


.....
D M Hardy
Director
.....

30 JUNE 2017

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Ireland". Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; 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.



BILSTHORPE WIND FARM LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF BILSTHORPE WIND FARM LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Bilsthorpe Wind Farm Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes on pages 9 - 22. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

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 31 December 2016 and of its loss 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 matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

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

BILSTHORPE WIND FARM LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF BILSTHORPE WIND FARM LIMITED

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 in preparing the Directors' Report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.



William Brooks FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor

London

United Kingdom

30 June 2017

Draft Financial Statements at 28 June 2017 at 11:43:18
BILSTHORPE WIND FARM LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Turnover	3	1,587	2,157
Cost of sales		(474)	(404)
Gross profit		1,113	1,753
Administrative expenses		(733)	(740)
Operating profit	4	380	1,013
Interest payable and similar charges	7	(838)	(871)
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(458)	142
Taxation	8	(49)	(111)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(507)	31
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(507)	31

The statement of comprehensive income has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

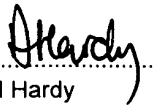
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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	9	14,653	15,248
Current assets			
Debtors falling due after one year	10	199	248
Debtors falling due within one year	10	317	591
Cash at bank and in hand		213	231
		729	1,070
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(389)	(921)
Net current assets		340	149
Total assets less current liabilities		14,993	15,397
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	12	(11,531)	(11,482)
Provisions for liabilities	15	(350)	(296)
Net assets		3,112	3,619
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	16	4,132	4,132
Profit and loss reserves	16	(1,020)	(513)
Total equity		3,112	3,619

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on
and are signed on its behalf by:


D M Hardy
Director 30 JUNE 2017

Company Registration No. 07431004

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Share capital £'000	Profit and loss reserves £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 January 2015	4,132	(544)	3,588
Year ended 31 December 2015:			
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	31	31
Balance at 31 December 2015	4,132	(513)	3,619
Year ended 31 December 2016:			
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(507)	(507)
Balance at 31 December 2016	4,132	(1,020)	3,112

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Bilsthorpe Wind Farm Limited is a private company limited by shares domiciled in the United Kingdom, incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales. The registered office is 8 White Oak Square, London Road, Swanley, BR8 7AG.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the Company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £'000.

In previous years the Company reported to the nearest £, but has moved to the nearest £'000 this year.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below and have been applied consistently in the current and prior year.

This Company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this Company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The Company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position' – Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' – Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' – Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 33 'Related Parties' - Related party transactions with other undertakings in the John Laing Environmental Assets Group (UK) Limited group.

The financial statements of the Company are consolidated in the financial statements of JLEAG Wind Holding Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, 8 White Oak Square, London Road, Swanley, BR8 7AG.

1.2 Going concern

The Company is in a net current asset position as at 31 December 2016. The Directors have reviewed the Company's forecasts and projections following the refinancing of the project via the Company's holding company, taking into account reasonable possible changes in environmental conditions, in addition to asset and counterparty performance which show that the Company can continue to meet its debts as they fall due.

The Directors therefore, at the time of approving the financial statements, have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and thus continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts, VAT and other sales related taxes.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Plant and equipment	25 years straight line
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Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

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

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

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

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include 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 are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Financial instruments

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

Financial instruments are recognised in the Company's balance sheet when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Loans and receivables

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the Company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the Company.

1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.10 Provisions

Decommissioning

Provisions for future decommissioning costs are made in full when the Company has an obligation to dismantle and remove a facility and to restore the site on which it is located, and when a reasonable estimate of that liability can be made.

The amount recognised is the present value of the estimated future expenditure. An amount equivalent to the discounted initial provision for decommissioning costs is capitalised as part of the underlying fixed asset and depreciated over the life of that asset. Any change in the present value of the estimated expenditure resulting from changes in expected cash flows, inflation or discount rate is reflected as an adjustment to the provision and the underlying asset.

The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Other

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

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

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value.

1.11 Leases

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, the Directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Power Purchase Agreement

The Directors have considered whether the Power Purchase Agreement entered into by the Company meets the definition of a derivative under FRS 102 in the context of characteristics of derivative contracts set out within the definition. The Power Purchase Agreement was entered into and continues to be held for the purpose of the Company delivering electrical output to be received by the offtaker in accordance with the requirements set out in the contract, and therefore is not considered to be a financial instrument.

Deferred tax asset

The Directors have used their judgement, based on long term projections, in estimating whether there will be sufficient taxable profits in the future to recognise a deferred tax asset in relation to tax losses carried forward. The directors have also made estimates, based on those projections, about the expected timing or reversal of the deductible and taxable temporary differences when considering whether a deferred tax asset can be recognised. Whilst the Directors have concluded that it is appropriate to recognise a deferred tax asset, the recovery of that asset is primarily dependent on a sustained and substantial increase in electricity prices.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Recoverability of tangible fixed assets

During the year, management reconsidered the recoverability of the tangible fixed assets included in the balance sheet of £14,653,000 (2015: £15,249,000). The project continues to perform in a satisfactory manner, however, due to a reduction in expected future floating power prices received and historical performance against budget, management has reconsidered the power price and generation assumptions reflected in its long-term projections. Detailed sensitivity analysis has been carried out and management is confident that the carrying amount of the tangible fixed assets will be recovered in full through use. This situation will be closely monitored, and adjustments made in future periods if future market activity indicates that adjustments are appropriate.

Decommissioning provision

The Company has a decommissioning provision resulting from its obligation at the end of the license period to return the wind farm site to its original state and condition. The calculation used to estimate the future expected cost of decommissioning the site is based on a historic estimate of per turbine costs plus anticipated fixed cost overheads provided by a qualified third party consultant, discounted back to present value at a suitable discount rate. The net present value of the provision at the balance sheet date was £350,000 (2015: £296,000). Details of the provision are set out in Note 15. The Directors will continue to monitor market prices for decommissioning works for indications of material changes to the assumptions underlying the decommissioning provision calculation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the Company's turnover is as follows:

	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000
Turnover		
Power Purchase Agreement revenue	845	1,166
Renewable Obligation Certificate	716	918
Levy Exemption Certificate	-	63
Other income	26	10
	<u>1,587</u>	<u>2,157</u>

Turnover analysed by geographical market

	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000
United Kingdom	<u>1,587</u>	<u>2,157</u>

Turnover is derived from the sale of electricity produced in the United Kingdom and the sale of renewable energy certificates to a sole third party energy supplier in Germany. Turnover is recognised at the point of generation.

Other income comprises Triad revenue of £26,000 (2015: £10,000) generated during the three half-hours of peak electricity demand between the beginning of November in the previous financial year and the end of February in the current financial year. Due to the nature of the income, Triad revenue is recognised in the period the income is received.

4 Operating profit

	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging:		
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company	8	4
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	643	643
Operating lease charges	<u>53</u>	<u>49</u>

5 Employees

The Company had no employees during the current or prior year.

6 Directors' remuneration

No Directors received any remuneration for services to the Company during the current or prior year.

BILSTHORPE WIND FARM LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016****7 Interest payable and similar charges**

	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	261	-
Interest payable to parent undertakings	462	864
	<u>723</u>	<u>864</u>
Other finance costs:		
Unwinding of discount on provisions	6	7
Due diligence and advisor cost	33	-
Other interest	76	-
	<u>838</u>	<u>871</u>
Total interest payable and similar charges	838	871

8 Taxation

	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	101	149
Changes in tax rates	35	27
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	92	41
Tax losses carried forward	(179)	(106)
	<u>49</u>	<u>111</u>
Total deferred tax	49	111

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected (credit)/charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000
(Loss)/profit before taxation	<u>(458)</u>	<u>142</u>
Expected tax charge based on a corporation tax rate in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.25%)	(92)	29
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	14	14
Adjustments in respect of prior years	92	41
Effect of change in corporation tax rate	35	27
	<u>49</u>	<u>111</u>
Tax expense for the year	49	111

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

8 Taxation

(Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2016, the UK rate of 20% is applied.

The Finance (No 2) Act 2015, which provides for reductions in the main rate of corporation tax from 20% to 19% effective 1 April 2017 and to 18% effective 1 April 2020, was substantively enacted on 26 October 2015. Subsequently, the Finance Act 2016, which provided a further reduction in the main rate of corporation tax to 17% effective 1 April 2020, was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016. These rate reductions have been reflected in the calculation of deferred tax at the balance sheet date.

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and equipment £'000
Cost	
At 1 January 2016	16,792
Other changes	48
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2016	16,840
	<hr/>
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2016	1,544
Depreciation charged in the year	643
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2016	2,187
	<hr/>
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2016	14,653
	<hr/> <hr/>
At 31 December 2015	15,248
	<hr/> <hr/>

Following a review of the discount rate applied to the decommissioning provision at 31 December 2016, an adjustment of £48,000 has been included in other changes within the carrying value of tangible fixed assets.

10 Debtors

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	16	13
Prepayments and accrued income	301	578
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	317	591
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

10 Debtors		(Continued)	
	Notes	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Amounts falling due after more than one year:			
Deferred tax asset	14	199	248
Total debtors		516	839
11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
		2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Trade creditors		13	6
Amounts due to parent undertakings	13	190	761
Other creditors		39	39
Senior debt accrued interest		1	-
Accruals and deferred income		146	115
		389	921
12 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
		2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Amounts due to parent undertakings	13	11,531	11,482
Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follows:			
Payable by instalments		3,830	5,827
13 Loans and overdrafts			
		2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Loans from parent undertakings		11,721	11,971
Loans from related parties		-	177
		11,721	12,148
Payable within one year		190	666
Payable after one year		11,531	11,482

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

13 Loans and overdrafts

(Continued)

The loans are secured by a fixed and floating charge over all the assets of the Company and a charge over the shares of the Company.

Senior debt

On 16 March 2016, the Company entered into a loan agreement with its parent company, JLEAG Wind Limited, for an amount of £7,307,000 bearing an interest rate of 2.5% per annum. On the same day, the parent company fully repaid the existing senior loan of £8,536,000 (2015: £8,536,000) and outstanding interest of £98,000 (2015: £Nil) on behalf of the Company.

During the year the Company made repayments of £121,000 (2015: £736,000) against the new loan principal. The principal balance at 31 December 2016 was £7,186,000 and the outstanding interest was £1,000. There are also unamortised finance fees attributed of £79,000. These costs have been pushed down by the parent company. The loan is repayable by instalments based on an agreed repayment profile and will terminate on 16 March 2021.

Subordinated debt

On 16 March 2016, the Company entered into a loan agreement with its parent company, JLEAG Wind Limited, for an amount of £5,324,000, bearing a fixed interest rate of 10.5% per annum. On the same day, the parent company fully repaid the existing subordinated loan of £3,435,000 (2015: £3,435,000) and outstanding interest of £174,000 (2015: £95,000) on behalf of the Company.

During the year the Company made repayments of £710,000 against the new loan principal. The principal balance at 31 December 2016 was £4,614,000 and there was no outstanding interest. The loan is repayable on demand, however, the parent company has no intention of demanding repayment until such time as the Company has sufficient funds.

14 Deferred taxation

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

	Assets	Assets
	2016	2015
Balances:	£'000	£'000
Accelerated capital allowances	(607)	(551)
Tax losses	806	799
	<u>199</u>	<u>248</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

14 Deferred taxation

(Continued)

	2016
	£'000
Movements in the year:	
Liability/(Asset) at 1 January 2016	(248)
Charge to profit or loss	14
Effect of change in tax rate - profit or loss	35
	<u> </u>
Liability/(Asset) at 31 December 2016	<u>(199)</u>

The deferred tax asset in relation to tax losses set out above is expected to reverse after more than five years and relates to the utilisation of tax losses against future expected profits over the project life.

15 Provisions for liabilities

	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000
Decommissioning provision	<u>350</u>	<u>296</u>
Movements on provisions:		
		Decommissioning
		provision
		£'000
At 1 January 2016		296
Unwinding of discount		6
Adjustment for change in discount rate		48
		<u> </u>
At 31 December 2016		<u>350</u>

The Company's decommissioning provision results from its obligation at the end of the lease period to return the wind farm site to its original state and condition. The Company has estimated the net present value of the decommissioning provision to be £350,000 as at 31 December 2016 (2015: £296,000) based on an undiscounted total future liability of £520,000 (2015: £520,000). The discount factor, being the risk free rate related to the liability, was 1.79% as at 31 December 2016 (2015: 2.60%).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

16 Share capital

	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
4,132,309 Ordinary shares of £1 each	4,132	4,132
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The Company has one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income.

Other reserves

The Company's other reserves are as follows:

The profit and loss reserve represents cumulative profits or losses.

17 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

The Company has entered into lease agreements with land owners expiring on 21 October 2041 such that the rent payable is contingent on certain conditions relating to gross income received by the Company.

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:

	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000
Within one year	1	1
Between two and five years	4	4
In over five years	17	18
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	22	23
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

18 Related party transactions

No guarantees have been given or received.

As a wholly owned subsidiary of JLEAG Wind Limited, which is indirectly a wholly owned subsidiary of John Laing Environmental Assets Group (UK) Limited, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 102 Section 33 not to provide information on related party transactions with other undertakings in the John Laing Environmental Assets Group (UK) Limited group. A copy of the published financial statements of John Laing Environmental Assets Group (UK) Limited can be obtained from Companies House.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

19 Controlling party

The Company's ultimate parent and controlling entity is John Laing Environmental Assets Group Limited, a company incorporated in Guernsey, Channel Islands, with a registered address of Sarnia House, Le Truchot, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, GY1 4NA.

Copies of the accounts of John Laing Environmental Assets Group Limited are available from the website www.jlen.com.

On 16 March 2016, the Company's immediate parent company Bilsthorpe Wind Farm Holdings Limited, sold all of its shares in the Company to JLEAG Wind Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England & Wales. The smallest and largest group in which its results are consolidated is JLEAG Wind Holding Limited. Copies of the consolidated accounts of JLEAG Wind Holding Limited are available from Companies House.