

BlackRock Renewables UK Limited

**DIRECTORS' REPORT AND AUDITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the year ended 31 December 2015

COMPANY NUMBER: 8333324

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BlackRock Renewables UK Limited
Directors' Report and Audited Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2015

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BlackRock Renewables UK Limited
Directors' Report and Audited Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2015

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Peter George Raftery Charles Desmond Kyrle Reid
Registered Office	12 Throgmorton Avenue London EC2N 2DL England
Registered Number	8333324
Bank	The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV 46 Rue Montoyerstraat B-1000 Brussels Belgium
Independent Auditor	Deloitte Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm Deloitte & Touche House Earlsfort Terrace Dublin 2 Ireland
Corporate Administrator	BNY Mellon Fund Services (Ireland) Limited Guild House Guild Street IFSC Dublin 1 Ireland
Legal Advisors	Matheson 70 Sir John Rogerson's Quay Dublin 2 Ireland
Custodian	BNY Mellon Trust Company Ireland Limited Guild House Guild Street Dublin 1 Ireland

BlackRock Renewables UK Limited
Directors' Report and Audited Financial Statements
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DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY AND REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS

BlackRock Renewables UK Limited (the "Company"), a UK registered company, was incorporated on 17 December 2012. The Company was established as a vehicle to provide investment into UK renewable power assets through equity and debt instruments, focusing on acquiring primarily wind and solar power projects at operational and pre-operational stages. It funds this through the issuance of loan notes with related parties.

Please see the Statement of Comprehensive Income on page 7 for details on results.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The principal risks and uncertainties facing the Company relate to the financial instruments held by it and are set out in Note 13 to the financial statements.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The Directors' main focus will be the achievement of growth and diversification of renewables assets portfolio acquired in the UK.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The results for the year are shown on page 7. During the year ended 31 December 2015, dividends of £1,514,230 (2014: £Nil) were paid. The Directors do not recommend any further dividends for the year ended 31 December 2015.

CHANGES IN DIRECTORS, SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICE

There was no change in Directors, Company Secretary or Registered Office during the year.

DIRECTORS' AND SECRETARY'S INTERESTS IN SHARES

The Directors or the Company Secretary had no beneficial interest in the share capital of the Company at the date of appointment or at the end of the year.

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There were no significant post balance sheet events.

TRANSACTIONS WITH DIRECTORS

The Directors of the Company are all employees of BlackRock Group. There were no fees paid in respect of compensation to the Directors for their services in managing the Company or its subsidiaries.

POLITICAL AND CHARITABLE DONATIONS

The Company did not make any political or charitable donations during the year.

EMPLOYEES

The Company has no direct employees. Services are provided by both the management company of the BlackRock Renewable Power Fund, a limited partnership (the "Fund"), and BNY Mellon Fund Services (Ireland) Limited. Due to the nature of the services provided it is not possible to separately ascertain specific employee numbers.

BlackRock Renewables UK Limited
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DIRECTORS' REPORT (Continued)

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

There were no significant changes in the state of affairs during the year.

CREDITORS

The Company had no trade creditors throughout or at the end of the year ended 31 December 2015. It acknowledges the importance of paying invoices in a timely manner and always endeavors to abide by any agreed terms of payment.

ADEQUATE ACCOUNTING RECORDS

The Directors ensure that adequate accounting records are kept by employing accounting personnel with the appropriate expertise and by providing adequate resources to the finance function.

Those accounting records are maintained at the Administrator's office at Guild House, Guild Street, IFSC, Dublin 1, Ireland.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Deloitte, Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm, have signified their willingness to continue in office in accordance with Section 160 (2) of the Irish Companies Act 1963.

On behalf of the board





Charles Reid
Director

Date: 2 June 2016

BlackRock Renewables UK Limited
Directors' Report and Audited Financial Statements
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STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

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

UK company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. The Directors have prepared the Company financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union (EU). The financial statements are required by law to 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:

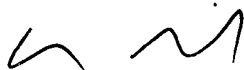
- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- State that the financial statements comply with IFRS as adopted by the EU, subject to any material departure disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business, in which case there should be supporting assumptions or qualifications as necessary.

The Directors are responsible for keeping proper books of 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 to 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.

Each of the Directors, whose name and functions are listed in the Company Information section of these financial statements, confirms that to the best of each person's knowledge and belief:

- The financial statements, prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of the Company;
- The Directors' report contained in the Annual Report and Accounts which comprises the sections described in the Directors' report section, includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Company and a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that they face;
- So far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- They have each taken all the steps that ought to have been taken by them as Directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

On behalf of the board



Charles Reid
Director

Date: 2 June 2016

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BLACKROCK RENEWABLES UK LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of BlackRock Renewables UK Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2015 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes 1 to 18. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union (EU) ("relevant financial reporting framework").

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 Statement of Director's Responsibilities, 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 2015 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BLACKROCK RENEWABLES UK LIMITED

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.

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.



Darren Griffin
For and on behalf of Deloitte
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Dublin

Date: 2 June 2016

BlackRock Renewables UK Limited
Directors' Report and Audited Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2015

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Notes	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Dividend income		3,637	300
Net changes in fair value on financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	7,12	(288)	1,238
Total income		3,349	1,538
Expenses			
Interest expense		1,961	1,252
Total expenses		1,961	1,252
Operating profit		1,388	286
Operating profit before tax on ordinary activities		1,388	286
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	6	666	82
Net Increase in shareholders equity resulting from operating activities		2,054	368

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

BlackRock Renewables UK Limited
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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Notes	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7,14	47,764	48,500
Cash and cash equivalents	8	-	5
Other receivables		671	82
Total assets		48,435	48,587
Liabilities			
Deposits and payables	9,15	45,428	45,681
Accrued interest payable		5	444
Total liabilities		45,433	46,125
Net assets		3,002	2,462
Equity			
Share capital	10	-	-
Retained earnings		3,002	2,462
Total equity		3,002	2,462



Charles Reid
Director

Date: 2 June 2016

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

BlackRock Renewables UK Limited
Directors' Report and Audited Financial Statements
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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000
<u>Share Capital</u>		
Opening balance	-	-
Share capital issued	-	-
Balance at 31 December	-	-
<u>Retained Earnings</u>		
Opening Balance	2,462	2,094
Net increase in shareholders equity resulting from operating activities	2,054	368
Dividends paid	(1,514)	-
Balance at 31 December	3,002	2,462
Total Equity	3,002	2,462

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

BlackRock Renewables UK Limited
Directors' Report and Audited Financial Statements
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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net increase in shareholders equity resulting from operating activities	2,054	368
Adjustments to reconcile net (decrease)/increase in shareholders equity resulting from operating activities to net cash used in operating activities		
Decrease/(increase) in operating assets:		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss additions	736	(20,630)
Other receivables	(589)	(82)
Increase in operating liabilities:		
Accrued interest payable	(439)	(218)
Cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	<u>1,762</u>	<u>(20,562)</u>
Taxes paid	-	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	<u>1,762</u>	<u>(20,562)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Issuance under loan notes	-	18,092
Payment of return under profit participation notes	(253)	-
Dividends paid	(1,514)	-
Net cash (used in)/provided by financing activities	<u>(1,767)</u>	<u>18,092</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(5)	(2,470)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	5	2,475
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	<u>-</u>	<u>5</u>
Supplemental disclosures		
Cash received during the year for interest	-	-
Cash paid during the year for interest	(2,400)	(1,470)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

BlackRock Renewables UK Limited
Directors' Report and Audited Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2015

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. General information

The principal accounting policies and notes are set out below, all of which applied for the year ended December 2015.

In these financial statements BlackRock Renewables UK Limited is referred to as the "Company" and the "Parent" refers to BlackRock Renewable Finance (Dublin) Ltd. These entities are all part of the BlackRock NTR Renewable Power Fund a limited partnership referred to as the "Fund".

BlackRock Renewable (Finance) Dublin Limited is the legal and beneficial owner of 100 ordinary shares with a par value of £1.00 held at BlackRock Renewable UK Limited. BlackRock Renewable (Finance) Dublin Limited is a member entity of the BlackRock NTR Renewable Power Fund, a limited partnership.

2. Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (collectively "IFRS") as adopted by the European Union (EU) and as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006.

The Directors have concluded that the Company satisfies the criteria to be regarded as an investment entity under IFRS 10.

The Directors are of the opinion that the Company has all the typical characteristics of an investment entity and the three essential criteria specified in the standard. The three essential criteria are such that the entity must:

1. Obtain funds from one or more investors for the purpose of providing these investors with professional investment management services;
2. Commit to its investors that its business purpose is to invest its funds solely for returns from capital appreciation, investment income or both; and
3. Measure and evaluate the performance of substantially all of its investments on a fair value basis.

In satisfying the second essential criteria, the notion of an investment time frame is critical. An investment entity should not hold its investments indefinitely but should have an exit strategy for their realisation. Although the Company has invested in equity interests in SPVs that have an indefinite life; the Company is part of an overall fund structure with a fund life of 10 years demonstrating intent to exit within this timeframe.

The Company does not provide any financial support to non-controlled structured entities, in the absence of contractual obligations that resulted in control being obtained.

(b) Basis of measurement

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Directors are satisfied that they operate in such a way to ensure the Company will continue to be a going concern.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2. Basis of preparation (continued)

(c) Use of estimates and judgements

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

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

3. Significant accounting policies

(a) Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's Statement of Financial Position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are only offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and the Group intends to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and liability simultaneously.

Financial assets

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the purpose for which the financial asset was acquired and its characteristics.

All financial assets are initially recognised at fair value. All purchases of financial assets are recorded at trade date, being the date on which the Company became party to the contractual requirements of the financial asset.

The Company has not classified any of its financial assets as Held to Maturity or as Available for Sale.

The Company's financial assets comprise of loans and receivables and investments designated as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Loans and Receivables

These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They principally comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents. They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provisions for impairment.

A provision for impairment is made where there is objective evidence (including counterparties with financial difficulties or in default on payments) that amounts will not be recovered in accordance with original terms of the agreement. This is established when the carrying value of the receivable exceeds the present value of the future cash flow discounted using the original effective interest rate. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount, being the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and the value in use of the asset, is estimated. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the impairment test is carried out on the asset's cash-generating unit (i.e. the lowest group of assets in which the asset belongs for which there are separately identifiable cash flows).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Loans and Receivables (continued)

In respect of loans and receivables, an impairment loss is reversed when there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount and only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Investments Held at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

Investments are designated upon initial recognition as held at Fair Value through Profit or Loss. Financial assets are recognised/derecognised at the trade date of the purchase/disposal. Investments are initially recognised at cost, being the fair value of consideration given. Transaction costs are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as incurred. Thereafter, investments are measured at subsequent reporting dates at fair value in accordance with IFRS.

Fair value is defined as the amount for which an asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Fair value is calculated on an unlevered, discounted cash flow basis in accordance with IFRS 13. Gains or losses resulting from the revaluation of investments are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (in whole or in part) is derecognised either:

- when the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership; or
- when it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards and when it no longer has control over the assets or a portion of the asset; or
- when the contractual right to receive cash flow has expired.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual agreements entered into.

All financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value net of transaction costs incurred. All financial liabilities are recorded on trade date, being the date on which the Company becomes party to the contractual requirements of the financial liability. Unless otherwise indicated the carrying amounts of the Company's financial liabilities approximate to their fair values.

The Company's financial liabilities consist of only financial liabilities measured at amortised cost including trade and other payables and other short term monetary liabilities. Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

A financial liability (in whole or in part) is derecognised when the Company has extinguished its contractual obligations, it expires or is cancelled. Any gain or loss on derecognition is taken to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, demand deposits, time deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Taxation

Current tax, including U.K. corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided on the Company's taxable profits, at amounts expected to be paid or recovered using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the end of the period. Provision is made at the rates expected to apply when the timing differences reverse. Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in taxable profits in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

(d) Transactions in foreign currencies

These financial statements are presented in Sterling pounds ("£") which is the Company's functional currency. Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The majority of the Company's funding and investments are denominated in £. The Directors of the Company believe that £ most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign currency exchange rate ruling at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the foreign currency closing exchange rate ruling at the balance sheet date. Foreign currency exchange differences arising on translation and realised gains and losses on disposals or settlements of monetary assets and liabilities are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated to the functional currency at the foreign currency exchange rates ruling at the period end date.

(e) Interest income and interest expense

Interest income and interest expense are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on an accruals basis.

4. New standards and interpretations

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations came into effect during the year ended 31 December 2015. See below for standards and applicable dates.

New standards, amendments and interpretations effective after 1 January 2015 and have not been early adopted

IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments'— The IASB has published a final version of IFRS 9 in July 2014. The new standard replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and the earlier versions of IFRS 9. IFRS 9 includes a logical model for classification and measurement of financial instruments, a single, forward-looking 'expected loss' impairment model and a substantially-reformed approach to hedge accounting. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

4. New standards and interpretations (continued)

New standards, amendments and interpretations effective after 1 January 2015 and have not been early adopted (continued)

IFRS 15, 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'— IFRS 15 was issued in May 2014 and establishes a new five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under IFRS 15, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The principles in IFRS 15 provide a more structured approach to measuring and recognising revenue. The new revenue standard is applicable to all entities and will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under IFRS. Either a full or modified retrospective application is required for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 with early adoption permitted.

5. Auditors' remuneration

	Year ended 31/12/2015 £'000	Year ended 31/12/2014 £'000
Statutory audit	-	-
Tax advisory services	-	-
Total	-	-

The auditors' remuneration, totalling £8,000 (2014: £8,000), has been paid by the Master Fund.

6. Taxation

	Year Ended 31/12/2015 £'000	Year Ended 31/12/2014 £'000
Current tax		
Current tax on income for the period	(397)	(82)
Adjustments in respect of prior period	(269)	-
Total current period taxation charge	(666)	(82)

The reconciliation of tax on the profit before taxation, at the UK standard corporation tax rate, to the Company's actual tax charge for the periods ended 31 December 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	Year Ended 31/12/2015 £'000	Year Ended 31/12/2014 £'000
Operating profit before tax on ordinary activities for the period	1,388	286
Profit before tax multiplied by blended rate of corporation tax 20.25% (2014: 21.50%)	281	61
Non-taxable income	(678)	(331)
Interest loss surrendered for Group relief	-	188
Adjustment in respect of prior period	(269)	-
Taxation charge for the period	(666)	(82)

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

7. Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

	As at 31/12/2015 £'000	As at 31/12/2014 £'000
Investments at fair value through profit or loss		
Opening balance	48,500	27,870
Investment in equity and loans	(163)	20,184
Loan repayments	(286)	(794)
Net change in realised losses on investments	-	(300)
Net change in unrealised (losses)/gains on investments	(287)	1,540
Total investments at fair value through profit or loss	<u>47,764</u>	<u>48,500</u>

Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss of £47,764 (2014: £48,500) thousand was funded by equity investment of £30,529 (2014: £34,331) thousand and debt investment £17,235 (2014: £14,169) thousand.

8. Cash and cash equivalents

All cash balances at the period end were held at The Bank of New York Mellon, Brussels ("Global Sub-Custodian"). BNY Mellon Trust Company Ireland Limited acts as Custodian for all cash. Funds held on behalf of the Company with the Custodian (or the Custodian's Global Sub-Custodian) will be maintained on deposit with the Custodian (or the Global Sub-Custodian) and in respect of that cash the Company will rank as a general creditor of the Custodian in the event of the Custodian's (or the Global Sub-Custodian's) insolvency.

9. Deposits and payables

Deposits and payables include amounts received from related parties in the form of profit participating loans, and are measured at amortised cost. For details on amounts received, see Note 15, Related Party Transactions.

Deposits and payables also include irrevocable commitments based on the contractual agreement of investments at the balance sheet date.

	As at 31/12/2015 £'000	As at 31/12/2014 £'000
Amounts received from related parties through Profit Participating Loans	45,428	44,358
Irrevocable commitment	-	1,323
	<u>45,428</u>	<u>45,681</u>

10. Share capital

	As at 31/12/2015 £'000	As at 31/12/2014 £'000
<i>Issued and fully paid up</i>		
100 ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

11. Measurement basis of financial assets and liabilities

31 December 2015

Financial assets

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Other receivables

Cash and cash equivalents

Total financial assets

Financial liabilities

Deposits and payables

Accrued interest payable

Total financial liabilities

At fair value through profit or loss

			Loans and advances held at amortised cost
	Held for trading	Designated upon initial recognition	
	£'000	£'000	£'000
	-	47,764	-
	-	-	671
	-	-	-
	-	47,764	671
	-	-	45,428
	-	-	5
	-	-	45,433

31 December 2014

Financial assets

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Other receivables

Cash and cash equivalents

Total financial assets

Financial liabilities

Deposits and payables

Accrued interest payable

Total financial liabilities

At fair value through profit or loss

			Loans and advances held at amortised cost
	Held for trading	Designated upon initial recognition	
	£'000	£'000	£'000
	-	48,500	-
	-	-	82
	-	-	5
	-	48,500	87
	-	-	45,681
	-	-	444
	-	-	46,125

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

12. Fair values

The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

Level 1 comprises financial assets and liabilities valued using quoted market prices in active markets. An active market is one in which transactions occur with sufficient volume and frequency to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Level 2 comprises financial assets and liabilities valued using techniques based significantly on observable market data.

Level 3 comprises financial assets and liabilities valued using techniques where the impact of the non-observable market data is significant in determining the fair value of the instrument. Non-observable market data is not readily available in an active market due to market illiquidity or complexity of the product. These inputs are generally determined based on observable inputs of a similar nature, historic observations on the level of the input or analytical techniques.

The following is a summary fair value hierarchy for 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014 in valuing the Company's financial instruments carried at fair value:

As at 31 December 2015	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Investments	-	-	47,764	47,764
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	47,764	47,764
As a % of financial assets at fair value	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
As at 31 December 2014	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Investments	-	-	48,500	48,500
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	48,500	48,500
As a % of financial assets at fair value	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%

There were no transfers between levels during the year ended 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014.

Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss of £47,764 (2014: £48,500) thousand was funded by equity investment of £30,529 (2014: £34,331) thousand and debt investment £17,235 (2014: £14,169) thousand.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

12. Fair values (continued)

The following table shows a reconciliation of all movements in the fair value of financial instruments categorised within Level 3 between the beginning and the end of the reporting year (there were no transfers between levels for the year ended 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014):

	2015 Investments £'000	2014 Investments £'000
Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Opening balance	48,500	27,870
Total gains and losses:		
realised	(286)	(1,094)
unrealised	(287)	1,540
Purchases	-	20,184
Sales	(163)	-
Closing Balance	<u>47,764</u>	<u>48,500</u>

The following table analyses within the fair value hierarchy the Company's assets and liabilities not measured at fair value at the year end but for which a fair value is disclosed:

As at 31 December 2015	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2014	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Cash and cash equivalents	5	-	-	5

The assets and liabilities included above are carried at amortised cost; their carrying values are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

12. Fair values (continued)

Quantitative Information about and Sensitivity of Significant Unobservable Inputs used in Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

The following tables provides additional information about valuation methodologies and inputs used for financial instruments that are measured at fair value and categorised within Level 3 as of 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014:

Investment Type	Balance 2015	Balance 2014	Valuation Technique	Significant unobservable input(s)/sensitivity of fair value to changes in unobservable inputs (1)	2015 Value/Range*	2014 Value/Range*
Investments	£47,764	£48,500	Discounted Cash Flows	Inflation	51,810 - 43,974	52,532 - 44,788
				Natural Resources	55,968 - 39,525	55,399 - 41,574
				Interest rate	47,761 - 47,761	48,500 - 48,500
				Power Prices	55,606 - 41,022	53,851 - 43,184
				Discount Rate	52,418 - 44,809	51,817 - 45,538

Sensitivity of the fair value to changes in the unobservable inputs:

Significant increase/(decrease) in the unobservable inputs in isolation would result in a significantly higher/(lower) fair value measurement.

* Ranges presented reflect the standalone impact for each input if a stress scenario were to arise and do not take into account any reduction in ranges for any natural correlations between inputs.

13. Financial risk management

The assumptions used in determining whether the Company satisfies the criteria to be regarded as an investment entity are disclosed in Note 2. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying value of assets and liabilities are those used to determine the fair value of the investments.

There are a number of key assumptions that have a significant impact on the carrying value of the investments with regard to discounting future cash flows. These are the useful life of the assets, the discount factor, the price at which the power and associated benefits can be sold and the amount of electricity the assets are expected to produce. Changes in these estimates or assumptions can result in significant variations in the carrying value and amounts charged or credited to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in specific periods.

Useful lives are based on the Company's estimates of the period over which the assets will generate revenue; these are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate at each balance sheet date. The estimated useful life of Wind and Solar farm assets is 25 years. However, the actual useful life may be a shorter or longer period depending on the actual operating conditions experienced by the asset.

The discount rate used reflects the Company's required rate of return for these investments and it is reasonable an alternative assumption may be used resulting in a different value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

13. Financial risk management (continued)

This rate is reviewed annually by the Company to ensure it is set at the appropriate level, taking into account any recent market transactions that were similar in nature when considering any changes to the rate used.

The price at which the output from the generating assets is sold is based on two elements, the first typically being a fixed price under a power purchase agreement ("PPA") or a fixed income tariff ("FIT") for a specific term and the second being future pricing. Future prices are estimated using external third party forecasts which take the form of specialist consultancy reports. The future power price assumptions will be reviewed as and when these forecasts are updated. There is an inherent uncertainty in future wholesale electricity price projection.

External reports are used to estimate the expected electrical output from the wind or solar farm assets taking into account various factors at each location and generation data from historical operations. The actual electrical output may differ from that estimated in such a report mainly due to the variability of actual production that is modelled in any one period. Assumptions around electrical output will only be changed if there is evidence to suggest there has been a material change in this expectation.

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including other price risk, interest rate risk and currency risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company is also exposed to operational risks such as settlement risk.

The Company's overall risk management programme seeks to maximise the returns derived for the level of risk to which the Company is exposed and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. All investments present a risk of loss of capital. The maximum loss of capital on the Company's investments is limited to the fair value of those positions. The Company has no future capital commitments at 31 December 2015 (2014: £1,323,051).

The fair value of the investments is subject to the following principal risks and uncertainties:

Renewables Policy Changes

If the Renewables industry was to reduce or fundamentally change its support for increased use of energy from Renewable sources including generation of electricity from wind or solar, this could have an adverse effect on international, national or local government authority support in the promotion of such energy sources. If an authority was to reduce the value of any green benefits relied upon by the Company retrospectively to current operating projects this could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Market Pricing

A decline in the market price of electricity could materially adversely affect revenues and financial conditions. Similarly, a decline in the costs of other sources of electricity generation, such as fossil fuels or nuclear power, could reduce the wholesale price of electricity and thus the price achieved for electricity generated by the Company's wind or solar farms. At present the Company does not hedge its sales of electricity generated. The Company monitors current and forecasted electricity prices via the engagement of appropriate market experts in power pricing and would commence hedging if required.

Natural Resources

The Company's revenues are dependent upon the weather conditions at the respective wind and solar farms and conditions at any site can vary materially across seasons and years. It is the Company's investment policy to mitigate this risk by using the central estimate (known as P50) for expected resources from the output of the energy assessment that predict long term yields. A P50 figure indicates the probability of reaching a higher or lower annual energy production.

Useful Life

Wind turbines or solar panels may have shorter life-spans than their expected life-span of 25 years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

13. Financial risk management (continued)

In the event that they do not operate for the period of time assumed by the Company in its investment model or require additional maintenance expenditure to do so, it could have a material adverse effect on performance. The Company only utilises technology's that have an appropriate operational track record. Regular maintenance ensures that all technology is in good working order and all turbines and panels are fit for purpose over their expected life spans.

The Company uses different methods to measure and manage the various types of risk to which it is exposed; these methods are explained below.

(a) Market risk

Market risk embodies the potential for both losses and gains and includes price risk, currency risk and interest rate risk as detailed below.

(i) Price risk

The analysis and management of price risks are monitored and assessed at all stages in the investment selection process.

The Company's financial assets exposed to price risk were concentrated in the following industries as at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014:

		2015		2014	
Industry Type	Place of Business	Financial assets held at		Financial assets held at	
		Fair value	fair value	Fair value	fair value
		£'000	%	£'000	%
Wind	United Kingdom	42,638	89.27	42,591	87.82
Solar	United Kingdom	5,126	10.73	5,909	12.18
Total		47,764	100.00	48,500	100.00

(ii) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk exists where assets and liabilities are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency. The Company may use forward currency contracts for the purpose of economically hedging its foreign currency risk exposure. There were no open foreign currency contracts at the year end.

The Company's currency risk is managed on a daily basis in accordance with policies and procedures in place. The analysis and management of market risks are monitored and assessed at all stages in the investment selection process. The Company's overall currency positions and exposures are monitored on a regular basis by the Board of Directors.

The Company held no foreign currency assets or liabilities at the year end and therefore had no foreign currency risk exposure.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

13. Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

(iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The following table details the interest rate profile of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 December 2015 and 2014:

			Non interest	
	Fixed	Floating	bearing	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
As at 31 December 2015				
Financial assets				
GBP	-	-	48,435	48,435
Total	-	-	48,435	48,435
Financial liabilities				
GBP	27,953	-	17,480	45,433
Total	27,953	-	17,480	45,433
As at 31 December 2014				
Financial assets				
GBP	-	-	48,587	48,587
Total	-	-	48,587	48,587
Financial liabilities*				
GBP	28,043	-	18,082	46,125
Total	28,043	-	18,082	46,125

*The classification of certain comparative numbers has been updated to conform to current year presentation.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

13. Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

(iii) Interest rate risk (continued)

The following tables detail the Company's exposure to interest rate risks as at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014. They include the Company's assets and trading liabilities at fair values, categorised by the earlier of contractual re-pricing or maturity date:

As at 31 December 2015	Up to 1 year	1 - 3 years	Over 3 years	Non interest bearing	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Assets					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	47,764	47,764
Other receivables	-	-	-	671	671
Total assets	-	-	-	48,435	48,435
Liabilities					
Deposits and payables	27,953	-	-	17,475	45,428
Accrued interest payable	5	-	-	-	5
Total liabilities	27,958	-	-	17,475	45,433
Total interest sensitivity gap	(27,958)	-	-	30,960	3,002
As at 31 December 2014	Up to 1 year	1 - 3 years	Over 3 years	Non interest bearing	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Assets					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	48,500	48,500
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	5	5
Other receivables	-	-	-	82	82
Total assets	-	-	-	48,587	48,587
Liabilities					
Deposits and payables*	28,043	-	-	17,638	45,681
Accrued interest payable	444	-	-	-	444
Total liabilities	13,184	-	-	32,941	46,125
Total interest sensitivity gap	(13,184)	-	-	15,646	2,462

*The classification of certain comparative numbers has been updated to conform to current year presentation.

The Company's interest rate risk is managed in accordance with policies and procedures in place. The analysis and management of interest rate risks are monitored and assessed at all stages in the investment selection process. The Company's overall interest rate risks are monitored on a regular basis by the Board of Directors.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

13. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The main liability of the Company is associated with the repayment of the Profit Participation Loan but it is subordinate to the claims of all other creditors of the Company and is of limited recourse. The Company may invest in illiquid assets for which there is no established resale market. The Company might only be able to liquidate these assets at disadvantageous prices, should it become necessary. Illiquidity in certain assets could make it difficult for the Company to liquidate assets in favourable terms, thereby resulting in losses or a decrease in the Total Assets of the Company.

At 31 December 2015 and 2014, the Company's financial assets and liabilities classified into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date were as follows:

As at 31 December 2015	Less than 1 month £'000	1 - 3 months £'000	3 months to 1 year £'000	Over 1 year £'000
Financial assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	47,764
Other receivables	671	-	-	-
Total assets	671	-	-	47,764
Financial liabilities				
Deposits and payables	-	-	-	45,428
Accrued interest payable	-	-	5	-
Total liabilities	-	-	5	45,428
As at 31 December 2014	Less than 1 month £'000	1 - 3 months £'000	3 months to 1 year £'000	Over 1 year £'000
Financial assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	48,500
Cash and cash equivalents	5	-	-	-
Other receivables	82	-	-	-
Total assets	87	-	-	48,500
Financial liabilities				
Deposits and payables*	-	-	-	45,681
Accrued interest payable	-	-	444	-
Total liabilities	-	-	444	45,681

*The classification of certain comparative numbers has been updated to conform to current year presentation.

The amounts in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within twelve months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant. The Company's liquidity risk is managed in accordance with policies and procedures in place. The analysis and management of liquidity risks are monitored and assessed at all stages in the investment selection process. The Company's overall liquidity risks are monitored on a regular basis by the Board of Directors.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

13. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Credit risk

The Company is exposed to credit/counterparty risk on parties with whom it trades and bears the risk of settlement default. The Company currently only has exposure to related parties and as such the credit risk exposure is minimal.

Financial assets which potentially expose the Fund to counterparty credit risk consist principally of loans, investments in cash balances and deposits with brokers and other receivables.

The extent of the Company's exposure to counterparty credit risk in respect of these financial assets approximates their carrying value as recorded in the Statement of Financial Position.

The carrying amount of financial assets best represents the maximum credit risk exposure at the balance sheet date. At year end, the Company's financial assets exposed to credit risk amounted to the following:

	As at 31 December 2015 £'000	As at 31 December 2014 £'000
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	47,764	48,500
Cash and cash equivalents	-	5
Other receivables	671	82
Total	48,435	48,587

All the Company's cash and cash equivalents are held on deposit with The Bank of New York Mellon, Brussels who at the period end had a long term deposit rating of Aa1 and a short term deposit rating of P-1.

14. Unconsolidated subsidiaries

The Company has holdings in the following entities which are not consolidated as the Company is an investment entity as defined under IFRS 10, "Consolidated Financial Statements". Accordingly the value of these holdings has been included in the fair value through profit or loss line. Refer to Note 2 and Note 7 for further details.

Names	Farm Activity	Place of Business	Country of Incorporation	2015 Ownership % Held	2014 Ownership % Held
Goonhilly PV Limited	Solar Farm	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	100%	100%
Tranche 3 Holdings Limited	Wind Farm	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	100%	100%
Tranche 5 Holdings Limited	Wind Farm	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	100%	100%

The Company does not provide any financial support to non-controlled structured entities, in the absence of contractual obligations that resulted in control being obtained.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

15. Related party transactions

The Company is a wholly owned entity of BlackRock Renewable Finance (Dublin) Ltd. There is no ultimate controlling party as the Company forms part of the BlackRock NTR Renewable Power Fund which is a limited partnership.

In accordance with section 413 of the Companies Act 2006, for the purpose of the Companies Act disclosures, Directors means the Board of Directors and any part Directors who were Directors during the relevant period. There were no loans, quasi loans, credit transactions or remuneration between the Company and its Directors or Key Management personal during or at the year ended 31 December 2015 or 31 December 2014. There was also no compensation or additional benefits paid to any Director for its services for managing the Company or its subsidiaries for the year ended 31 December 2015 (2014: £Nil), other than as employees of BlackRock group.

The aggregate amounts outstanding in respect of all loans and deposits between the Company and related parties for the period ended 31 December 2015 are £45,428 (2014: £44,358) thousand:

- It has borrowed loans of £27,954 (2014: £28,043) thousand with BlackRock Renewable Finance (Dublin) Limited, to enable the investment in a number of Irish Wind Farms, a related party and accrued interest payable of £5 (2014: £444) thousand; and
- It has borrowed £17,474 (2014: £16,315) thousand from BlackRock NTR Renewable Power Fund (Offshore Master), L.P. in the form of loan notes, recognising expense of £Nil for the year ended 31 December 2015 (2014: £Nil).

16. Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability exists at 31 December 2015 for £550,000 (2014: £Nil) relating to Ramsay, which is payable to the Nene Valley Gliding Club in accordance with the conditions of the share purchase agreement.

17. Post balance sheet events

There were no significant events affecting the Company since the Statement of Financial Position date.

18. Approval of financial statements

The Board of Directors approved the financial statements on 2 June 2016.