Brackagh Quarry Windfarm Limited

Directors' Report and

Audited Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2018

Brackagh Quarry Windfarm Limited

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For The Year Ended 31 December 2018

Brackagh Quarry Windfarm Limited

Company Information
For The Year Ended 31 December 2018

Directors:	J K Rhodes-Journeay S C Tetot
Registered office:	C/o Carsons Mcdowell Llp Murray House Murray Street Belfast BT1 6DN
Registered number:	NI607870 (Northern Ireland)
Independent auditors:	Deloitte LLP Statutory Auditor 110 Queen Street Glasgow United Kingdom G1 3BX
Bankers:	HSBC 3 Rivergate Temple Quay Bristol BS1 6ER

Brackagh Quarry Windfarm Limited

Directors' Report
For The Year Ended 31 December 2018

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2018.

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

Further information on the basis of preparation of these financial statements and the going concern assumption can be found in note 2.

Principal activity
The principal activity of the Company in the period under review was the operation of the 5MW wind farm at Draperstown in County Londonderry, Northern Ireland and this is expected to continue to be the principal activity of the Company.

Dividends
The profit during the year ended 31 December 2018 was £334,518 (31 December 2017: £15,103 profit).

The directors paid interim dividends of £229,199 in the period (31 December 2017: £nil).

The directors have not recommended payment of a final dividend (31 December 2017: £nil).

Directors
The directors who have held office during the period from 1 January 2018 to the date of this report are as follows:

P G Raftery - resigned 19 December 2018
C D K Reid - resigned 19 December 2018
J K Rhodes-Journeay - appointed 19 December 2018
S C Tetot - appointed 19 December 2018

Going concern
The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.
Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in note 2 of the Accounting Policies.

Risks and uncertainties
The Company is exposed to fluctuations in UK power prices. The company seeks to manage the volatility in power prices by fixing prices at least six months in advance whenever possible.

Directors' indemnities
The Company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors which were made during the year and remain in force at the date of this report.

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

Brackagh Quarry Windfarm Limited

Directors' Report
For The Year Ended 31 December 2018

Auditors
The auditors, Deloitte LLP, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

On behalf of the board:

....

S C Tetot - Director

Date: 23 September 2019

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities
For The Year Ended 31 December 2018

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of 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;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Brackagh Quarry Windfarm Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Brackagh Quarry Windfarm Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the profit and loss account;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity;
- the statement of accounting policies; and
- the related notes 1 to 12.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (the 'FRC's') Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Brackagh Quarry Windfarm Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Other information
The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Responsibilities of directors
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, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Brackagh Quarry Windfarm Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006
In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the 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 any material misstatements in the directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters 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 prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Use of our report
This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in 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.

David Mitchell

David Mitchell (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
Glasgow
23/9/19

Brackagh Quarry Windfarm Limited

Income Statement
For The Year Ended 31 December 2018

	Notes	31/12/18 £	31/12/17 £
Turnover	3	1,611,374	1,127,550
Cost of sales		(825,537)	(736,000)
Gross profit		785,837	391,550
Administrative expenses		(5,244)	(4,029)
Operating profit	5	780,593	387,521
Interest payable and similar expenses		(320,557)	(339,560)
Profit before taxation		460,036	47,961
Tax on profit		(125,518)	(32,858)
Profit for the financial year		334,518	15,103

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form part of these financial statements

Brackagh Quarry Windfarm Limited (Registered number: NI607870)

Balance Sheet
31 December 2018

	Notes	31/12/18 £	31/12/17 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	6	9,416,173	9,970,225
Current assets			
Debtors	7	347,195	411,874
Cash at bank		281,558	226,809
		628,753	638,683
Creditors			
Amounts falling due within one year	8	(9,698,124)	(10,452,291)
Net current liabilities		(9,069,371)	(9,813,608)
Total assets less current liabilities		346,802	156,617
Provisions for liabilities	9	(217,423)	(132,557)
Net assets		129,379	24,060
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Retained earnings		129,279	23,960
		129,379	24,060

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 23 September 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

....

S C Tetot - Director

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form part of these financial statements

Brackagh Quarry Windfarm Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity
For The Year Ended 31 December 2018

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 January 2017	100	8,857	8,957
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive income	-	15,103	15,103
Balance at 31 December 2017	100	23,960	24,060
Changes in equity			
Dividends	-	(229,199)	(229,199)
Total comprehensive income	-	334,518	334,518
Balance at 31 December 2018	100	129,279	129,379

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form part of these financial statements

1. **Statutory information**

Brackagh Quarry Windfarm Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in Northern Ireland. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. **Accounting policies**

Basis of preparing the financial statements
The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 section 1 A small entities - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' ('FRS 102'), and with the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements apply the July 2015 amendments to FRS 102. The particular accounting policies adopted are described below and have been applied consistently throughout the current and prior financial period.

Section 1A for small companies has been applied on the basis that the entity meets the criteria set out within the Companies Act. The directors believe the entity is part of an eligible group on the basis that the ultimate controlling party is not listed on any market.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemptions available to small entities under section 1A in relation to presentation of a cash flow statement and disclosures of net finance charge, current taxation, financial instruments, share capital and reserves.

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, except for the modification to a fair value basis for certain financial instruments as specified in the accounting polices below.

Going concern
The financial statements have been prepared on the basis the Company is a going concern, which the directors consider appropriate.

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

The directors have written confirmation that RI Income UK Holdings Limited intends to continue to financially support the Company during the 12 months following the date the financial statements are signed.

2. **Accounting policies - continued**

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty
The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The following judgements have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred taxation
Deferred tax assets are only recognised when management deem that it is highly probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits in future periods which can utilise the deferred tax asset.

Operating lease commitments
The classification of leases as operating or finance leases requires the Company to determine, based on evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, whether it acquires the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these assets and accordingly whether the lease requires recognition on the balance sheet.

Decommissioning provision
Liabilities for decommissioning costs are recognised when the Company has an obligation to decommission and restore the land, with which the project has been built upon, to its original state. The obligation is assessed annually for changes in estimated costs which are then discounted to their net present value. If the net present value is deemed to be immaterial then no provision is recognised.

2. **Accounting policies - continued**

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

Turnover recognition
Turnover is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have transferred to the buyer and is recorded at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

a) Generation and embedded benefits turnover
Turnover from the sale of electricity represents the invoice value, pre sales tax, of electricity provided to third parties and is recognised when electricity is generated. Embedded benefits are paid to generating plant located on the distribution network to reflect the lower cost of transporting electricity to the end user and are recorded at the invoice value.

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

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

Tangible fixed assets
Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.
Plant and machinery - Straight line over 20 years

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

2. Accounting policies - continued

Financial instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

Financial assets and liabilities
All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the statement of financial position when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Debt instruments which meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method:

(a) The contractual return to the holder is (i) a fixed amount; (ii) a positive fixed rate or a positive variable rate; or (iii) a combination of a positive or a negative fixed rate and a positive variable rate.

(b) The contract may provide for repayments of the principal or the return to the holder (but not both) to be linked to a single relevant observable index of general price inflation of the currency in which the debt instrument is denominated, provided such links are not leveraged.

(c) The contract may provide for a determinable variation of the return to the holder during the life of the instrument, provided that (i) the new rate satisfies condition (a) and the variation is not contingent on future events other than (1) a change of a contractual variable rate; (2) to protect the holder against credit deterioration of the issuer; (3) changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law; or (ii) the new rate is a market rate of interest and satisfies condition (a).

(d) There is no contractual provision that could, by its terms, result in the holder losing the principal amount or any interest attributable to the current period or prior periods.

(e) Contractual provisions that permit the issuer to prepay a debt instrument or permit the holder to put it back to the issuer before maturity are not contingent on future events, other than to protect the holder against the credit deterioration of the issuer or a change in control of the issuer, or to protect the holder or issuer against changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law.

2. Accounting policies - continued
Financial instruments - continued

(f) Contractual provisions may permit the extension of the term of the debt instrument, provided that the return to the holder and any other contractual provisions applicable during the extended term satisfy the conditions of paragraphs (a) to (c).

Debt instruments that are classified as payable or receivable within one year on initial recognition and which meet the above conditions are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment.

With the exception of some hedging instruments, other debt instruments not meeting these conditions are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Commitments to make and receive loans which meet the conditions mentioned above are measured at cost (which may be nil) less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the Company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the Company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Derivative financial instruments
The Company uses derivative financial instruments to reduce exposure to interest rate movements. The Company does not hold derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each reporting date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

Fair value measurement
The Company determines the fair value of its derivatives using the income approach which converts future cash flows to a single current (discounted) amount, reflecting current market expectations about those future amounts through the use of observable inputs, e.g. interest rates and yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals.

Hedge accounting
The Company designates certain derivatives as cash flow hedging instruments in respect of variable interest rate risk of the cash flows associated with recognised debt instruments measured at amortised cost.

At the inception of the hedge relationship, the Company documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with the clear identification of the risk in the hedged item that is being hedged by the hedging instrument. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Company assesses whether the hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting the designated hedged risk.

2. **Accounting policies - continued**
Financial instruments - continued

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of the designated hedging instrument is recognised in other comprehensive income. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods in which the hedged item affects profit or loss or when the hedging relationship ends. Hedge accounting is discontinued when the Group revokes the hedging relationship, the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any gain or loss accumulated in equity at that time is reclassified to profit or loss when the hedged item is recognised in profit or loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, any gain or loss that was recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified immediately to profit or loss.

Equity instruments
Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the fair value of cash or other resources received or receivable, net of direct issue costs.

Impairment of assets
Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

Non-financial assets
An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Financial assets
For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interestrate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

2. **Accounting policies - continued**

Taxation

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

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

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

- deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

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

Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities.

2. **Accounting policies - continued**

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

Restricted cash amounts comprise of cash balances held with banks which are held as security against letters of credit for construction contracts the Company has entered into.

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

Dividend distribution
Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the year in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders.

Decommissioning provision
Liabilities for decommissioning costs are recognised when the Company has an obligation to decommission and restore the land, with which the project has been built upon, to its original state. The obligation is assessed annually for changes in estimated costs which are then discounted to their net present value. If the net present value is deemed to be immaterial then no provision is recognised.

When this provision relates to an asset with sufficient future economic benefits, a decommissioning asset is recognised and included as part of the associated plant and machinery and depreciated accordingly. Changes in these estimates and changes to the discount rates are dealt with prospectively and reflected as an adjustment to the provision with a corresponding decommissioning asset included within plant and machinery. Unwinding of the discount on the provision is included in the income statement within interest expense.

Operating leases
Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Borrowing costs
Borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

Foreign currency translation
Transactions in foreign currencies, which are not subject to hedge relationship, are initially recorded in the functional currency rate ruling at the date of each transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are re-translated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date, with movements in the sterling equivalent of the balance being taken to the profit and loss account.

3. **Turnover**

The turnover and profit before taxation are attributable to the one principal activity of the Company.

4. Employees and directors

There were no staff costs for the year ended 31 December 2018 nor for the year ended 31 December 2017.

The average number of employees during the year was NIL (2017 -NIL).

Services are provided to the Company through a third party asset management agreement.

No Directors received any remuneration from the Company during the period (31 December 2017: Nil).

5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	31/12/18	31/12/17
	£	£
Depreciation - owned assets	519,098	506,146
Auditor's remuneration - auditing of financial statements	4,320	4,000

6. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery
	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2018	10,476,371
Additions	(34,954)
At 31 December 2018	10,441,417
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2018	506,146
Charge for year	519,098
At 31 December 2018	1,025,244
Net book value	
At 31 December 2018	9,416,173
At 31 December 2017	9,970,225

7. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	31/12/18	31/12/17
	£	£
Trade debtors	60,156	124,115
Called up share capital not paid	1	1
Prepayments and accrued income	265,829	287,758
Prepayments	21,209	-
	347,195	411,874

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31/12/18	31/12/17
	£	£
Trade creditors	14,502	149,349
Amounts owed to group undertakings	9,426,717	10,144,287
VAT	48,383	23,031
Accruals and deferred income	208,522	135,624
	9,698,124	10,452,291

Amounts owed to group companies are repayable on demand.

Within amounts owed to group companies is an interest free amount of £4,497,678 owed to RI Income UK Holdings Limited (31 December 2017: £4,687,042), an interest bearing amount of £4,884,436 owed to BRI UK Finance Limited (31 December 2017: £5,426,511), an amount of £34,901 (31 December 2017: £2,239). relating to group relief owed to RI Income UK Holdings Limited, an amount of £9,702 (31 December 2017: £nil) relating to group relief owed to Tranche 1 holdings and a short term intercompany balance owed to another group company called Denzell Downs Limited of £nil (31 December 2017: £28,495) where VAT has been recovered on behalf of the Company as part of a VAT group registration agreement.

Included within the interest bearing amount is an interest charge for the year of £26,020 (31 December 2017: £29,137).

9. Provisions for liabilities

	31/12/18	31/12/17
	£	£
Deferred tax		
Accelerated capital allowances	116,110	32,957
Decommissioning provision	101,313	99,600
	217,423	132,557

	Deferred tax	Decommissioning Provision
	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2018	32,957	99,600
Unwinding of discounted amount	-	1,713
Charge to Income Statement during year	83,153	-
Balance at 31 December 2018	116,110	101,313

10. Off-balance sheet arrangements

The Company enters into operating lease arrangements for the land on which the wind farm is located. The Company's lease rental expense is disclosed in note 5. There is no fixed element as payments are variable and dependent upon the output of the wind farm. There are no other material off-balance sheet arrangements.

11. Related party disclosures

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

12. Ultimate controlling party

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party in this group is considered to be Renewable Income UK, a sub-fund of Blackrock Infrastructure Funds Public Limited Company, which is in turn an investment company registered in Ireland that accounts for investments at fair value and does not prepare consolidated financial statements.

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