Blyth Offshore Demonstrator Limited

Annual report and financial statements

Registered number 09085597

31 December 2018
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Company information

Directors
Beatrice Buffon
Matthieu Hue
Denis Rouhier

Registered office
Alexander House
1 Mandarin Road
Rainton Bridge Business Park
Houghton le Spring
Sunderland
DH4 5RA

Auditor
KPMG LLP
Chartered Accountants
66 Queen Square
Bristol
BS1 4BE
Strategic report

The Directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 for Blyth Offshore Demonstrator Limited (the "Company").

Business review
The Company operates a wind farm off the coast of North East England. The wind farm produces and supplies electricity under a long-term Power Purchase Agreement ("PPA") with EDF Energy Limited.

The wind farm assets are considered to be in good repair and the Directors see no need for revision of the carrying amount.

The Company finances its operations through a mixture of retained profits and borrowings. 2018 was the first full year of operation for the wind farm, having commenced operations in October 2017. As a result, profitability increased on the previous year. Following completion of the wind farm, accruals related to the construction activity have been settled in the year. This has been offset with an increased in accrued income related to the full year of generation with the net result being an increase in net current assets. Revenues are dependent on the wind resource available to generate electricity. Management are confident that wind speeds in the UK will maintain their medium-term averages.

Principal risks and uncertainties
The principal risks to the profitability of the Company are as follows:

Brexit
All of the Company’s sales are with entities in the UK and are under long-term contracts where all output generated by the renewable energy projects has to be purchased. As a result Brexit-related risks would be related to operational costs of the Company. Any additional costs that may be incurred would be the result of Brexit-related delays to the supply of plant, property and equipment or skilled human resource. These are expected to be short-term in nature and would be managed by the Company through its existing processes.

Wind Volumes
Lower wind speeds than anticipated result in less electricity being generated. Wind conditions will vary across seasons and years. Although the Company does not have any control over wind resource it ensures that there are adequate reserves in place to ensure it can withstand significant short term variability in production relating to wind.

Operational issues
Technical issues may arise on plant and equipment which can cause significant unavailability of turbines, business interruption and lost revenues. To mitigate this risk, regular reviews are undertaken in order to ensure that maintenance is performed on all wind turbines to ensure that they are in good working order and fit for purpose over their expected life spans. In addition, the Company has taken out appropriate plant and equipment and business interruption insurance to reduce the potential financial impact of operating risks.
Strategic report (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Off-take arrangements and power prices
The Company has a long-term PPA in place which guarantees sales of electricity. The Company has not entered into any hedging arrangements to minimise the risk to volatility in the power price. This risk is managed by the continual review of the forecast profitability of the Company.

Interest rate risk
The Company has exposure to interest rate fluctuations on its borrowings with its immediate parent undertaking, EDF EN UK Limited ("EDF EN UK"). The Company’s exposure to interest rate fluctuations on these borrowings is managed by continual reviews of the interest rate exposure and its impact on the forecast profitability of the Company.

Financial risks
The Company’s activities expose it to a number of financial risks including credit risk, cash flow risk and liquidity risk. The Company adopts a prudent approach to liquidity management and mitigates against cash flow and liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecasted and actual cash flows and maintaining sufficient cash reserves to meet its obligations. The Company’s main exposure to credit risk is its cash balances with banks. The risk is mitigated through using banks with good credit ratings.

Health and Safety
The health and safety of all contractors and the public is a key risk given the nature of the Company’s business. To minimise this risk, the Company is committed to creating a culture that views safe working as the only way of working and to reviewing all processes and procedures to ensure it delivers this. Training is provided to ensure the safety of the contractors that are set to work. In addition, a confidential helpline has been set up for the use of anyone within the organisation to help eradicate unsafe practices and safeguard all contractors who work at the wind farm site. The Directors also review health and safety performance at each of its scheduled Board meetings.

Business Environment, Performance and Key Performance Indicators
The Company operated a 42 MW wind farm for the full year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Year ended 31 December 2018</th>
<th>Year ended 31 December 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Generation Volume (MWh)</td>
<td>178,359</td>
<td>19,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue (£000)</td>
<td>24,224</td>
<td>2,644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating profit/(loss) (£000)</td>
<td>9,687</td>
<td>(103)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The year ended 31 December 2018, was the first full year of operation of the wind farm resulting an increase in generation volume on the previous year.

There were no major health and safety incidents to report in the year.
Strategic report (continued)

Future outlook
As the wind farm owned and operated by the Company is currently in operation, the Company will continue to receive renewable products for its generation output. In addition, as these products and the electricity generated are sold under a long-term PPA, Management considers that this will support the Company’s financial projections leading to strong profitability and cash flows.

Approved by the Board on: 4 November 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

[Signature]

Matthieu Hue
Director
Alexander House
1 Mandarin Road
Rainton Bridge Business Park
Houghton le Spring
Sunderland
DH4 5RA
Directors' report

Principal activities of the Company
The principal activity of the Company is the ownership, construction and operation of a 42 MW offshore wind farm in Blyth, England. The Company supplies electricity under a long-term PPA with EDF Energy Limited.

Results and dividends
The profit for the year, before taxation, amounted to £6,279,000 (2017: loss of £527,000), and after taxation, amounted to £4,809,000 (2017: loss of £349,000). The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2017: £Nil).

Directors of the Company
The Directors, who held office during the year, and to the date of approval of these financial statements, were as follows:

Beatrice Buffon
Matthieu Hue
Denis Rouhier

None of the Directors have had a service contract with the Company in the current or prior year.

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.

Going concern
The Directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. Further details and explanation regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in the statement of accounting policies in note 1 of the financial statements.

Political contributions
The Company made no political contributions in the year (2017: £Nil).

Other information
An indication of likely future development in the business and particulars of significant events which have occurred since the end of the financial year have been included in the Strategic report on page 2.

Disclosure of information to the auditor
Each of the persons who is a Director at the date of approval of this annual report confirms that:

• so far as each Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and

• each Director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a Director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.
Directors' report (continued)

Auditor
It is noted that KPMG LLP as appointed by the members are deemed to be re-appointed as the auditor to the Company for the financial year ending 31 December 2019 in accordance with the provisions of Section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006 and that the Directors have been authorised to set the remuneration of the auditor.

Approved by the Board on 11 November 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

[Signature]

Matthieu Hue
Director
Alexander House
1 Mandarin Road
Rainton Bridge Business Park
Houghton le Spring
Sunderland
DH4 5RA
Statement of Directors’ responsibilities in respect of the Strategic report, the Directors’ report and the financial statements

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, 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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

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 apply them consistently;
• make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
• state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
• assess the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
• use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.
Independent auditor's report to the members of Blyth Offshore Demonstrator Limited

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of Blyth Offshore Demonstrator Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2018, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:
• 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 UK accounting standards, including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
• have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the Company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

The impact of uncertainties due to the UK exiting the European Union on our audit
Uncertainties related to the effects of Brexit are relevant to understanding our audit of the financial statements. All audits assess and challenge the reasonableness of estimates made by the Directors, such as the recoverability of receivables and related disclosures and the appropriateness of the going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. All of these depend on assessments of the future economic environment and the Company's future prospects and performance.

Brexit is one of the most significant economic events for the UK, and at the date of this report its effects are subject to unprecedented levels of uncertainty of outcomes, with the full range of possible effects unknown. We applied a standardised firm-wide approach in response to that uncertainty when assessing the Company’s future prospects and performance. However, no audit should be expected to predict the unknowable factors or all possible future implications for a company and this is particularly the case in relation to Brexit.

Going concern
The Directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the Company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the Company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements. In our evaluation of the Directors’ conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the Company’s business model, including the impact of Brexit, and analysed how those risks might affect the Company’s financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period. We have nothing to report in these respects.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the Company will continue in operation.
Independent auditor’s report to the members of Blyth Offshore Demonstrator Limited (continued)

Strategic report and Directors’ report
The Directors are responsible for the Strategic Report and the Directors’ Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the Strategic Report and the Directors’ Report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

• we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors’ Report;
• in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
• in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required 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

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors’ responsibilities
As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 7, the Directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; 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 they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor’s responsibilities
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 our opinion in an auditor’s report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC’s website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.
Independent auditor's report to the members of Blyth Offshore Demonstrator Limited
(continued)

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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.

James Ledward (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
66 Queen Square
Bristol
BS1 4BE
30 September 2019

6 November 2019
## Profit and loss account and other comprehensive income

*for the year ended 31 December 2018*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turnover</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>24,224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of sales</td>
<td></td>
<td>(4,134)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross profit</td>
<td></td>
<td>20,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td>(10,403)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating profit/(loss)</td>
<td>3, 4, 5</td>
<td>9,687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest payable and similar expenses</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>(3,408)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit/(loss) before tax</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax on profit/(loss)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>(1,470)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Profit/(loss) for the year</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>4,809</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other comprehensive income

*Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(3,090)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax relating to other comprehensive income</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other comprehensive result/(loss) for the year, net of income tax</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(2,565)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,809</strong></td>
<td><strong>(2,914)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All results are derived from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 14 to 29 form part of these financial statements.
# Balance sheet

*at 31 December 2018*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fixed assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangible assets</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>184,443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debtors</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18,796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash at bank and in hand</td>
<td>7,791</td>
<td>16,291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>26,587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year</strong></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>(4,939)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net current assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>21,648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total assets less current liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>206,091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year</strong></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>(121,836)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provisions for liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred tax liabilities</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>(1,362)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisions</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>(16,904)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>65,989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capital and reserves</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Called up share capital</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>61,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit and loss account</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4,489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shareholders’ funds</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>65,989</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The notes on pages 14 to 29 form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements of Blyth Offshore Demonstrator Limited (registered number 09085597) were approved by the Board of Directors on 25th November 2019, and signed on its behalf by:

Matthieu Hue  
Director
# Statement of changes in equity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Called up share capital £ 000</th>
<th>Cash flow hedging reserve £ 000</th>
<th>Retained earnings £ 000</th>
<th>Total equity £ 000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance as at 1 January 2018</strong></td>
<td>61,500</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(320)</td>
<td>61,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Profit for the year</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,809</td>
<td>4,809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance as at 31 December 2018</strong></td>
<td>61,500</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,489</td>
<td>65,989</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Called up share capital £ 000</th>
<th>Cash flow hedging reserve £ 000</th>
<th>Retained earnings £ 000</th>
<th>Total equity £ 000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance as at 1 January 2017</strong></td>
<td>27,500</td>
<td>2,565</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Loss for the year</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(349)</td>
<td>(349)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other comprehensive loss</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(2,565)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(2,565)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>New share capital subscribed</strong></td>
<td>34,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>34,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance as at 31 December 2017</strong></td>
<td>61,500</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(320)</td>
<td>61,180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The notes on pages 14 to 29 form part of these financial statements.
Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

Blyth Offshore Demonstrator Limited (the "Company") is a private company incorporated, domiciled and registered in England in the UK and resident in the UK for tax purposes. The registered number is 09085597 and registered address is Alexander House, 1 Mandarin Road, Rainton Bridge Business Park, Houghton le Spring, Sunderland, DH4 5RA, UK.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101").

The Company has adopted the following IFRSs in these financial statements:
- IFRS 9: Financial Instruments; and
- IFRS 15: Revenue from contracts with Customers.

The adoption and transition to these standards has not resulted in any adjustments to the comparative information provided in these financial statements.

In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("Adopted IFRSs"), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

The Company’s ultimate parent undertaking, Electricité de France SA, includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Electricité de France SA are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are available to the public and may be obtained from Electricité de France SA, 22-30 Avenue de Wagram, 75382, Paris, Cedex 08, France.

In these financial statements, the Company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:
- Cash Flow Statement and related notes;
- Comparative period reconciliations for share capital and tangible fixed assets;
- Disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries;
- The effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs; and
- Disclosures in respect of key management personnel.

As the consolidated financial statements of Electricité de France SA include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 101 available in respect of the following disclosures:
- The disclosures required by IFRS 9 Financial Instrument have not been provided apart from those which are relevant for the financial instruments which are held at fair value and are not either held as part of trading portfolio or derivatives.
Notes to the financial statements (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)
The Company proposes to continue to adopt the reduced disclosure framework of FRS 101 in its next financial statements.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Judgements made by the Directors, in the application of these accounting policies that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are discussed in note 20.

Measurement convention
The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis, except that the following assets and liabilities are stated at their fair value: derivative financial instruments. The financial statements are presented in sterling, the functional currency of the entity. Amounts presented are rounded to the nearest £1000.

Going concern
The Company has sufficient assets to cover its liabilities, and its detailed forecasts show that the Company will continue to generate positive cash flows for the foreseeable future.

Having taken into account all available information, in particular forecasts for the next twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements, and having performed appropriate sensitivity analyses, the Directors are of the opinion that it is appropriate to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis.

Tangible fixed assets
Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost, net of depreciation and provision for impairment. The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed at each reporting date for impairment.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each balance sheet date. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost of acquisition of each asset less estimated residual value, evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Wind farm: 20 years

No depreciation is charged on assets in the course of construction until the asset becomes capable of operating in the manner intended by management.
Notes to the financial statements (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Decommissioning costs
A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event.

A provision is made for the net present value of the estimated future decommissioning costs at the end of the operating life of the wind farm. This provision is made when construction of the wind farm has reached a stage when decommissioning of the constructed plant would incur material costs. The provision is calculated using estimated costs of decommissioning, and these estimates have been arrived at by consideration of the expected costs of contracts to remove the installed plant. The estimates are discounted at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money. A corresponding asset is recognised and included within the wind farm assets and depreciated over the life of the wind farm. The estimated future cost of decommissioning obligations are regularly reviewed and adjusted as appropriate for new circumstances or changes in law or technology.

Financial Instruments (policy applicable from 1 January 2018)
Recognition and initial measurement
Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value.

Classification and subsequent measurement
On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortised cost. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions:

• it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
• its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Subsequent measurement and gains and losses
Financial assets at amortised cost: These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses.

Financial liabilities and equity
Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost. Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.
Notes to the financial statements (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Cash flow hedges
Where a derivative financial instrument is designated as a hedge of the variability in cash flows of a recognised asset or liability, or a highly probable forecast transaction, the effective part of any gain or loss on the derivative financial instrument is recognised directly in the hedging reserve. Any ineffective portion of the hedge is recognised immediately in the income statement.

When the forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial item (including a non-financial item that becomes a firm commitment for which fair value hedge accounting is applied - see below), the associated cumulative gain or loss is removed from the hedging reserve and is included in the initial carrying amount of the non-financial asset or liability.

For all other hedged forecast transactions, the associated cumulative gain or loss is removed from equity and recognised in the income statement in the same period or periods during which the hedged expected future cash flows affects profit or loss.

When the hedging instrument is sold, expires, is terminated or exercised, or the entity revokes designation of the hedge relationship but the hedged forecast transaction is still expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss at that point remains in equity and is recognised in accordance with the above policy when the transaction occurs. If the hedged transaction is no longer expected to take place, the cumulative unrealised gain or loss recognised in equity is recognised in the income statement immediately.

Fair value hedges
Where a derivative financial instrument is designated as a hedge of the variability in fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment, all changes in the fair value of the derivative are recognised immediately in the income statement. The carrying value of the hedged item is adjusted by the change in fair value that is attributable to the risk being hedged (even if it is normally carried at cost or amortised cost) and any gains or losses on remeasurement are recognised immediately in the income statement (even if those gains would normally be recognised directly in reserves).

Impairment
The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECLs) on financial assets measured at amortised cost and contract assets (as defined in IFRS 15). The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition which are measured as 12-month ECL. Loss allowances for trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information. Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. 12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months). The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the company is exposed to credit risk.
Notes to the financial statements (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Measurement of ECLs
ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the company expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset. Based on the Company’s historical experience, the ECL is not material on the Company’s financial assets.

Credit-impaired financial assets
At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost. A financial asset is ‘credit-impaired’ when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Write-offs
The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

Non-derivative financial instruments (policy applicable prior to 1 January 2018)
Trade and other debtors
Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Trade and other creditors
Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Interest-bearing borrowings
Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Impairment
A financial asset (including trade and other debtors) not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset’s original effective interest rate. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.
Notes to the financial statements (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Derivatives and hedging
Derivative financial instruments are recognised at fair value. The gain or loss on remeasurement to fair value is recognised immediately in profit or loss. However, where derivatives qualify for hedge accounting, recognition of any resultant gain or loss depends on the nature of the item being hedged (see below).

- Cash flow hedges
Where a derivative financial instrument is designated as a hedge of the variability in cash flows of a recognised asset or liability, or a highly probable forecast transaction, the effective part of any gain or loss on the derivative financial instrument is recognised directly in the hedging reserve. Any ineffective portion of the hedge is recognised immediately in the profit and loss account.

- Fair value hedges
Where a derivative financial instrument is designated as a hedge of the variability in fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment, all changes in the fair value of the derivative are recognised immediately in the profit and loss account. The carrying value of the hedged item is adjusted by the change in fair value that is attributable to the risk being hedged (even if it is normally carried at cost or amortised cost) and any gains or losses on remeasurement are recognised immediately in the profit and loss account (even if those gains would normally be recognised directly in reserves).

Capitalised costs
All expenditure directly attributable to bringing the wind farm into the location and condition necessary for use is capitalised. Costs include turbine costs, land operating lease rentals, grid connection, civil engineering, cabling, lease related costs, community funds, telecoms, direct labour and the cost of materials.
Notes to the financial statements (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets excluding deferred tax assets
The carrying amounts of the Company’s non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset’s recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the “cash-generating unit”). The goodwill acquired in a business combination, for the purpose of impairment testing, is allocated to cash-generating units, or (“CGU”). Subject to an operating segment ceiling test, for the purposes of goodwill impairment testing, CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated are aggregated so that the level at which impairment is tested reflects the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal reporting purposes. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed 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.

Accounting treatment for finance costs
Finance costs which are directly attributable to the construction of tangible fixed assets are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets. The commencement of capitalisation begins when both finance costs and expenditures for the asset are being incurred and activities that are necessary to get the assets ready for use are in progress. Capitalisation ceases when substantially all the activities that are necessary to get the asset ready for use are complete. The capitalisation rate used is the interest costs incurred on shareholder loans.

All other finance costs are recognised in the profit and loss account over the term of such instruments, at a constant rate on the carrying amount.

Taxation
Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable in the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.
Notes to the financial statements (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

Leases
Operating lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash comprises cash in hand and deposits held which are repayable on demand.

Foreign currency
Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction or, if hedged, at the forward contract rate. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date or, if appropriate, at the forward contract rate.

Turnover
Turnover comprises the value of electricity generated, Renewable Obligation Certificates ("ROC") (Buyout and Recycle) and embedded benefits. ROCs are issued to the Company by the Government as evidence that the MWh of electricity has been generated by a qualifying accredited renewable generator for the purposes of Renewable Obligations. The values of sales are fixed by contracts with the purchaser and the government which set out the price which will be paid for each unit of electricity generated.

All electricity and embedded benefits generated by the Company is sold to an associated company within the EDF group at a price per megawatt hour ("MWh") together with a ROC at a separate price as described in the terms of the PPA. Revenue from Recycle ROCs for electricity generated from 1 April 2018 is estimated based on ROC Recycle price projections. Any over or under estimation of Recycle ROC revenue is recognised in the subsequent financial period upon publication of the Recycle ROC price.

Revenue from sales of electricity, ROCs (Buyout and Recycle) and embedded benefits are recognised in the period in which the output is delivered at which point the Company's obligation under the PPA is completed and the rights to receive revenue become unconditional. As a result, all electricity generated which has not been invoiced at the year end, is transferred to receivables and is recognised as accrued income.

2 Turnover
The Company's turnover all arose in the United Kingdom and relates entirely to the Company's principal activity.
Notes to the financial statements (continued)

3 Expenses and auditor’s remuneration

Included in profit/loss are the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation expense (note 8)</td>
<td>9,804</td>
<td>1,701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating lease expense - land &amp; buildings (note 17)</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Audit fees of £6,000 (2017: £5,000) were borne by EDF Energy Renewables Limited and recharged to the Company as part of the wider management fee.

Amounts receivable by the Company’s auditor and its associates in respect of services to the Company and its associates, other than the audit of the Company’s financial statements, have not been disclosed as the information is required instead to be disclosed on a consolidated basis in the consolidated financial statements of the Company’s parent, Electricité de France SA.

4 Directors’ remuneration

None of the Directors had a service contract with the Company in the current or prior year. They are all employed by companies within the EDF group and no portion of their remuneration can be specially attributed to their services to the Company.

5 Staff numbers and costs

The Company had no employees in 2018 (2017: Nil).

6 Interest payable and similar expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On loans from group companies</td>
<td>3,122</td>
<td>2,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on loans - capitalised</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(1,706)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discounted provisions - unwinding of discount (note 14)</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total interest payable</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,408</strong></td>
<td><strong>424</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Page 22
Notes to the financial statements (continued)

7 Income tax

(a) Total tax recognised in the profit and loss account:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UK current tax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK corporation tax</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(1,073)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustment in respect to prior periods</td>
<td>1,073</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total current tax charge/(credit)</td>
<td>1,073</td>
<td>(1,073)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK deferred tax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Origination and reversal of timing differences</td>
<td>1,344</td>
<td>895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustments in respect of prior periods</td>
<td>(947)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total deferred tax expense for the year</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total tax charge/(credit)</td>
<td>1,470</td>
<td>(178)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Profit/(loss) before tax</td>
<td>6,279</td>
<td>(527)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax using the UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2017: 19.25%)</td>
<td>1,193</td>
<td>(101)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Effects of:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non deductible expenses</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustments in respect of prior periods - current tax</td>
<td>1,073</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustments in respect of prior periods - deferred tax</td>
<td>(947)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current year effect of tax rate change</td>
<td>(148)</td>
<td>(118)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total tax charge/(credit)</td>
<td>1,470</td>
<td>(178)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reductions in the UK corporation tax rate from 20% to 19% (effective from 1 April 2017) and to 18% (effective 1 April 2020) were substantively enacted on 26 October 2015. A further reduction in the corporation tax rate to 17% (effective from 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016. This will reduce the Company’s future current tax charge accordingly. Deferred tax balances have been restated to reflect the rates substantively enacted as at the balance sheet date.
Notes to the financial statements (continued)

8 Tangible fixed assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Windfarm assets in operation</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>£ 000</td>
<td>£ 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cost
At 1 January 2018               195,035     195,035
Additions                      987         987
Change in decommissioning asset (note 14)  (74)        (74)
At 31 December 2018            195,948     195,948

Depreciation
At 1 January 2018               1,701       1,701
Charge for the year             9,804       9,804
At 31 December 2018             11,505      11,505

Net book value
At 31 December 2018             184,443     184,443
At 31 December 2017             193,334     193,334

Included above is £15,605,000 (2017: £16,505,000) comprising the net book value of the asset relating to the decommissioning provision.

Interest of £Nil was capitalised during the year (2017: £1,706,000).

9 Debtors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018 £ 000</th>
<th>2017 £ 000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accrued income</td>
<td>18,037</td>
<td>2,643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepayments</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other debtors</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amounts owed by group undertakings</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporation tax receivable</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>1,263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other taxation and social security</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18,797</td>
<td>5,622</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Notes to the financial statements (continued)

9 Debtors (continued)

All accrued income relates to trading balances owed by wholly owned subsidiaries of the EDF Group.

All balances are expected to be recovered within one year.

10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amounts owed to group undertakings</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade creditors</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other taxation and social security</td>
<td>1,397</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accruals</td>
<td>2,692</td>
<td>14,742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>4,939</strong></td>
<td><strong>15,615</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of amounts owed to group undertakings £Nil (2017: £124,000) relate to balances owed to wholly owned subsidiaries of the EDF Group.

11 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shareholder loan (note 12)</td>
<td><strong>121,836</strong></td>
<td><strong>120,705</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>121,836</strong></td>
<td><strong>120,705</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12 Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

This note provides information about the contractual terms of the Company's interest-bearing loans and borrowings, which are measured at amortised cost.

Creditors falling due after more than one year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>121,836</strong></td>
<td><strong>120,705</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Page 25
Notes to the financial statements (continued)

12 Interest-bearing loans and borrowings (continued)

Terms and debt repayment schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Currency</th>
<th>Nominal interest rate</th>
<th>Carrying amount</th>
<th>Year of maturity</th>
<th>Carrying amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shareholder loan</td>
<td>GBP 3 month LIBOR plus 180 basis points</td>
<td>2018 £000</td>
<td>2017 £000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>121,746</td>
<td>120,705</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The shareholder loan attracts interest on a daily basis at a rate of 3 month LIBOR plus 180 basis points. The loan is repayable on the maturity date.

13 Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accelerated capital allowances</td>
<td>4,437</td>
<td>£000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax losses carry-forwards</td>
<td>(2,984)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,453</td>
<td>1,056</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deferred tax movement during the year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>At 1 January 2018</th>
<th>Recognised in profit and loss account</th>
<th>Recognised in other comprehensive income</th>
<th>At 31 December 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accelerated tax depreciation</td>
<td>£000</td>
<td>£000</td>
<td>£000</td>
<td>£000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revaluation of fair value hedges</td>
<td>1,056</td>
<td>3,381</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax losses carry-forwards</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(2,984)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(2,984)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,056</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,453</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Notes to the financial statements (continued)

13 Deferred tax assets and liabilities (continued)

Deferred tax movement during the prior year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>At 1 January</th>
<th>Recognised in profit and loss account</th>
<th>Recognised in other comprehensive income</th>
<th>At 31 December</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accelerated tax depreciation</td>
<td>£ 000</td>
<td>£ 000</td>
<td>£ 000</td>
<td>£ 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revaluation of fair value hedges</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>895</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax losses carry-forwards</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(525)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>686</td>
<td>895</td>
<td>(525)</td>
<td>1,056</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the amounts recognised in the profit and loss account, £1,344,000 (2017: £895,000) relates to the current year and £(947,000) (2017: £Nil) relates to prior period adjustments. The amounts recognised in other comprehensive income all relate to the current year.

14 Provisions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Decommissioning</td>
<td>16,904</td>
<td>16,692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total provisions</td>
<td>16,904</td>
<td>16,692</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Decommissioning provision is made for the net present value of the estimated future decommissioning costs at the end of the operating life of the wind farm. The provision is calculated using estimated costs of decommissioning. An average inflation rate of 2.0% (2017: 2.1%) has been applied and then this has been discounted at a pre-tax rate of 1.7% (2017: 1.7%).

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At 31 December 2017</td>
<td>16,692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in estimate (note 8)</td>
<td>(74)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unwinding of discount (note 6)</td>
<td>286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At 31 December 2018</td>
<td>16,904</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Notes to the financial statements (continued)

15 Capital and reserves

Share capital
Allotted, called up and fully paid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018 Number</th>
<th>2018 £000</th>
<th>2017 Number</th>
<th>2017 £000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary shares of £1 each</td>
<td>61,500,000</td>
<td>61,500</td>
<td>61,500,000</td>
<td>61,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

Profit and loss account
The profit and loss account represents the cumulative profit and loss of the Company, net of dividends paid.

16 Financial commitments
Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements amounted to £52,336,000 (2017: £56,983,000). These relate to £5,261,000 (2017: £9,800,000) of commitments on operating land leases; £47,075,000 (2017: £45,514,000) of commitments on turbine maintenance contracts; and £Nil (2017: £1,671,000) of commitments on construction related contracts.

17 Operating lease commitments

Operating leases
Total commitments under non-cancellable operating leases on land are as set out below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018 £000</th>
<th>2017 £000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Less than one year</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Between one and five years</td>
<td>1,128</td>
<td>1,674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- More than five years</td>
<td>3,851</td>
<td>7,707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,261</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,800</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The amount of non-cancellable operating lease payments recognised as an expense during the year was £316,000 (2017: £37,000).
Notes to the financial statements (continued)

18 Related party transactions
As the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Electricité de France SA, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in FRS 101 and has therefore not disclosed transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries which form part of the group. These transactions are described in the preceding notes.

19 Parent undertaking and controlling party
EDF EN UK Limited holds a 100% interest in the Company and is considered to be the immediate parent undertaking and controlling party. The registered address of EDF EN UK Limited is Alexander House, 1 Mandarin Road, Rainton Bridge Business Park, Houghton-le-Spring, Sunderland, DH4 5RA.

At 31 December 2018, Electricité de France SA, a company incorporated in France, is regarded by the Directors as the Company's ultimate parent company and controlling party. This is the smallest and largest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared. Copies of that company's consolidated financial statements may be obtained from Electricité de France SA, 22-30 Avenue de Wagram, 75382, Paris, Cedex 08, France.

20 Accounting estimates and judgement
The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates and judgements, and requires management to exercise judgement in applying accounting policies. Judgements and assumptions are continually evaluated.

A provision is made for the net present value of the estimated future decommissioning costs at the end of the operating life of the wind farm. The provision is calculated using estimated costs of decommissioning, and these estimates are arrived at by consideration of the expected costs of contracts to remove the installed plant. The estimates are discounted at pre-tax rates that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money. The assumptions used to calculate this provision are updated by management on a regular basis. See note 14 where these assumptions are presented.

The Company holds on its balance sheet fixed assets related to the wind farm project. The carrying value recognised for these assets is included on the judgement that it will be recovered through the future activities of the Company. These judgements are based on a periodic assessment of impairment indicators which are reviewed by management.

ROC Recycle revenue for electricity generated from 1 April 2018 is estimated based on external sources. Any under or over estimation of the ROC Recycle price is recognised in the subsequent financial period on publication of ROC Recycle price. Management have accrued ROC Recycle income using approximately 10% of the ROC Buyout price for the period in line with the previous years. Management have also assessed the sensitivity of the ROC Recycle price: a 10% increase in the price would result in additional revenue of £166k.