Registered number: 02329494

Corby Power Limited
Annual Report and Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

Corby Power Limited

Company Information

Directors	M. Diac L. Dupuy (appointed 31 March 2023) U. Daly (appointed 31 March 2023) D. Phelan (resigned 16 June 2022) G. Pope (appointed 16 June 2022, resigned 31 March 2023) I. McGregor (resigned 31 March 2023)
Company secretary	B. Corcoran
Registered number	02329494
Registered office	Mitchell Road Phoenix Parkway Corby, NN17 5QT Northamptonshire United Kingdom
Independent auditors	Deloitte (NI) Limited Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm 27-45 Great Victoria Street Belfast, BT2 7SL Northern Ireland

Corby Power Limited

Contents

Corby Power Limited

Strategic Report
For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

Introduction

The directors present their Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Business review

At 31 December 2022, the Company was involved in the operation of a combined cycle gas turbine electricity generating station in Corby in Northamptonshire.

The Company entered into a Tolling Arrangement, with ESB Independent Generation Trading Limited (IGT), a Company within the ESB group, in October 2017 which provided a guaranteed revenue in return for keeping the plant available. This agreement is reviewed annually based on the Capacity and other market facing contracts and has now been extended until September 2024. The Company was successful in securing 12 month capacity contracts in March 2023 at £60/kw which will be delivered from October 2023.

The key performance indicators for the Company are to maintain availability of the station for generation of electricity, and to satisfy any instruction to generate received from National Grid, ensuring that such generation is as efficient as possible. Accordingly, the Tolling contract with the station's principal customer contained certain target levels of availability and efficiency, which the station successfully met during the period.

The Company is also committed to meeting all environmental and safety targets which are consistent with the reasonable operation of the power station. In the year ended 31 December 2022 the Company met the key performance criteria in environmental and safety matters.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company's risk profile reflects the principal activities of the business and is summarised below. Management have established processes to mitigate major risk. The main risks facing the business are:

1. Safety

Given the nature of the Company's activities in operating and maintaining the power station, the health and safety of staff, contractors, and the general public, is of paramount importance. Our policy is to adopt a systematic approach to health and safety management to create and maintain a safe working environment, and to ensure compliance with all relevant legal and regulatory requirements.

2. Contractual

In the course of its normal trading activities, the Company has entered into a contract with ESB Independent Generation Trading Limited. This contract has been reviewed and approved from a legal, insurance and financial perspective to ensure that no undue contractual risk exposure is created for the Company.

Financial key performance indicators

The board has determined the following key performance indicator which address financial performance:

1. Profit before tax

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £10,323 thousand (2021 - £6,407 thousand).

Other key performance indicators

The key performance indicators for the Company are to maintain availability of the station for generation of electricity, and to satisfy any instruction to generate received from National Grid or ESB Independent Generation Trading Limited, ensuring that such generation is as efficient as possible.

The board has determined the following key performance indicators which address operational performance:

1. Safety

There were no safety incidents reported in 2022 (2021 - Nil).

2. Environment

There were no reportable environmental incidents in 2022 (2021 - Nil).

3. Availability

Availability is the amount of time that a generator is able to produce electricity over a certain period, divided by the amount of time in the period. The plant availability was 97.37% (2021 - 98.83%).

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

Mihai Diac

M. Diac
Director

Date: 12 June 2023

Directors' Report
For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Directors' responsibilities statement

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 the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 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 then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting 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; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

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

Principal activity

The Company is engaged in the operation of a combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) electricity generating station in Corby in Northamptonshire.

Going concern

The directors have adopted the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. Further details are set out in note 2.3 to the financial statements.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £10,323 thousand (2021 - £6,407 thousand).

There was no dividend declared by the directors during the year (2021 - £Nil).

The Ukraine crisis has created significant uncertainty in global markets, in particular, increased volatility in energy and commodity markets, increases in price inflation and potential supply disruption which may have direct and indirect impacts on individuals and businesses. The directors do not believe that the crisis has a material impact on the Company.

Directors, secretary and their interests

The directors, who served throughout the year except as noted, were as follows:

M. Diac
L. Dupuy (appointed 31 March 2023)
U. Daly (appointed 31 March 2023)
D. Phelan (resigned 16 June 2022)
G. Pope (appointed 16 June 2022, resigned 31 March 2023)
I. McGregor (resigned 31 March 2023)

The secretary who served during the year was:

B. Corcoran

The directors and secretary had no disclosable interests in the shares of the Company, or any other group Company, as defined in section 177 of the Companies Act 2006, at 31 December 2022 or 31 December 2021.

Political and charitable contributions

The Company made no political or charitable contributions during the year (2021 - £Nil).

Financial management risks

The main financial risks arising from the Company's operations are credit risk and liquidity risk.

1. Credit risk

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its intercompany debtors. In order to mitigate the credit risk, the directors of the Company satisfy themselves of the customer's abilities to fulfil their financial obligations under the contract on a regular basis.

2. Liquidity risk

The Company must ensure it has sufficient cash flows to be able to pay its liabilities as they fall due. This risk is managed by the Company entering into a tolling agreement with ESB Independent Generation Trading Limited, which was designed to ensure that the Company has a source of income and cash receipts to support the management of its cash flows.

Future developments

The directors have no plans to change the activities and operations of the Company in the foreseeable future.

Research and development activities

The Company did not engage in any research and development activities in the current or preceding year.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

A directors' insurance policy is in place for directors acting for Corby Power Limited.

Branches outside the United Kingdom

The Company has no branches within or outside the State.

Directors' Report (continued)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events since the Balance Sheet date that the directors believe require adjustment to, or disclosure in the financial statements.

Auditors

The auditor, Deloitte (NI) Limited, was appointed in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Deloitte (NI) Limited have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditor and appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be deemed reappointed as auditors in the absence of an Annual General Meeting.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

Mihai Diac

M. Diac
Director

Date: 12 June 2023

Deloitte (NI) Limited
Chartered Accountants &
Statutory Audit Firm

Deloitte.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Corby Power Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Corby Power Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 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 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; 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 statement of comprehensive income;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 20 including a summary of significant accounting policies as set out in note 2.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework".

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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report and Financial Statements, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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.

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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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 this regard.

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.

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

We considered the nature of the company's industry and its control environment, and reviewed the company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management and the directors about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, including those that are specific to the company's business sector.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the company operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included the UK Companies Act and tax legislation; and
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. These included health and safety legislation and the Data Protection Act.

We discussed among the audit engagement team regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management, and in-house legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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 strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have 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 strategic report or 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.

Deloitte.

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.

Ian Kelsall

Ian Kelsall (Senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte (NI) Limited
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm
Lincoln Building
27-45 Great Victoria Street
Belfast
BT2 7AQ

13 June 2023

Corby Power Limited

Profit and Loss Account
For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £000	2021 £000
Turnover	4	**19,063**	13,214
Cost of sales		**(5,767)**	(5,131)
Gross profit		**13,296**	8,083
Administrative expenses		**(564)**	(373)
Operating profit		**12,732**	7,710
Interest receivable and similar income	7	**52**	26
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	**(139)**	(70)
Profit before tax		**12,645**	7,666
Tax on profit	9	**(2,322)**	(1,259)
Profit for the financial year		**10,323**	6,407

The notes on pages 14 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

Corby Power Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £000	2021 £000
Profit for the financial year		**10,323**	6,407
Total comprehensive income for the year		**10,323**	6,407

The notes on pages 14 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

Corby Power Limited
Registered number: 02329494

Balance Sheet
As at 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £000	2022 £000	2021 £000	2021 £000
Fixed assets					
Property, plant & equipment	10		-		-
			-		-
Current assets					
Stocks	11	-		-	
Trade and other receivables	12	7,154		8,573	
Cash at bank and in hand	13	26,021		21,952	
		33,175		30,525	
Trade and other payables falling due within one year	14	(13,302)		(20,705)	
Net current assets			19,873		9,820
Total assets less current liabilities			19,873		9,820
Provisions for liabilities					
Other provisions	15	(2,761)		(3,031)	
			(2,761)		(3,031)
Net assets			17,112		6,789
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	16		14,756		14,756
Profit and loss account	17		2,356		(7,967)
Total equity			17,112		6,789

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

Mihai Diac

M. Diac
Director

Date: 12 June 2023

The notes on pages 14 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£000	£000	£000
At 1 January 2022	14,756	(7,967)	6,789
Comprehensive profit for the year			
Profit for the year	-	10,323	10,323
At 31 December 2022	14,756	2,356	17,112

The notes on pages 14 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended 31 December 2021

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£000	£000	£000
At 1 January 2021	14,756	(14,374)	382
Comprehensive loss for the year			
Profit for the year	-	6,407	6,407
At 31 December 2021	14,756	(7,967)	6,789

The notes on pages 14 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

Corby Power Limited (Registered number: 02329494) is a private Company limited by shares incorporated and operating in the United Kingdom. The Company is engaged in the operation of a combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) electricity generating station in Corby in Northamptonshire. The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling, which is the functional currency of the Company, rounded to the nearest thousand.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial Reporting Standard 101 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirements of paragraphs 45(b) and 46-52 of IFRS 2 Share-based payment
- the requirements of paragraphs 62, B64(d), B64(e), B64(g), B64(h), B64(j) to B64(m), B64(n)(ii), B64(o)(ii), B64(p), B64(q)(ii), B66 and B67 of IFRS 3 Business Combinations
- the requirements of paragraph 33(c) of IFRS 5 Non Current Assets Held For Sale and Discontinued Operations
- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
    - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
    - paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- the requirements of paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Electricity Supply Board (ESB), as at 31st December 2022 and these financial statements may be obtained from 27 Fitzwilliam Street Lower, Dublin, D02 KT92, Ireland.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company has adequate financial resources to continue in operational existence for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

The directors, having regard to the continued support of its shareholder, ESB, have a reasonable expectation that the Company will have adequate financial resources to continue in operational existence for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements and consider that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

2.4 Impact of new international reporting standards, amendments and interpretations

There are no amendments to accounting standards, or IFRIC interpretations that are effective for the year ended 31 December 2022 that have a material impact on the Company's financial statements

2.5 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Capacity fee revenue is recognised over time in accordance with the terms of the tolling contract with ESB Independent Generation Trading Limited (IGT). Capacity fee revenue relates to the capacity income from IGT for making the plant available as required.

Other Market Related Income comprises of income earned from balancing and ancillary services. Revenue earned in respect of these services are recognised over time.

2.6 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.7 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.8 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Current and deferred taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits;
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met; and
- Where they relate to timing differences in respect of interests in subsidiaries, associates, branches and joint ventures and the Company can control the reversal of the timing differences and such reversal is not considered probable in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.10 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

The Company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	-	20% per annum
Fixtures and fittings	-	10% per annum

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.11 Impairment

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to depreciation and amortisation are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstance indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (CGU).

Impairment of financial assets

The loss allowances for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the expected credit loss calculations, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions and forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. For loans and balances with Group companies, the general approach permitted by IFRS 9 is applied, which requires 12 month expected credit losses to be recognised on initial recognition of these receivables. If a significant increase in credit risk occurs, this requires expected lifetime credit losses to be recognised on these receivables. The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade and other receivables.

While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, there is no impairment loss identified.

2.12 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2. **Accounting policies (continued)**

2.13 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.14 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.15 Creditors

Creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers.

Creditors are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.16 Intercompany debtors and creditors

Intercompany debtors and creditors, including loans, are non-derivative financial assets and liabilities which are not quoted in an active market. Those with maturities less than twelve months after the Balance Sheet date are included in current assets and current liabilities respectively. Those with maturities greater than twelve months after the Balance Sheet date are included in non-current assets or liabilities, as appropriate. The balances are initially recorded at fair value and thereafter at amortised cost, less provision for impairment.

2.17 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

Provision for asset retirement obligations

The provision for retirement and decommissioning of the power generation station represents the present value of the current estimate of the costs of closure of the station at the end of its useful life. The estimated costs of retirement obligations are recognised in full at the outset of the asset life, but discounted to present values using a risk free rate. The costs are capitalised in property, plant and equipment and are depreciated over the useful economic life of the station to which they relate. Subsequent changes in the liability in respect of assets that have reached the end of their useful life are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account as they occur. The costs are reviewed each year and amended as appropriate.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.18 Share capital

Financial instruments that have been issued are classified as equity where they meet the definition of equity and confer on the holder a residual interest in the assets of the Company. Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. These estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Judgements made by management in the application of FRS 101 that have a significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment are:

1. Asset Retirement Obligations

Future costs required to settle asset retirement costs. Such provisions are judgemental in nature as they rely on estimates of environmental and decommissioning future costs. External experts are engaged to advise on such costs and during the year the provision increased due to changes in estimates of the future liability.

Further detail is set out in note 15.

4. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Capacity Sales	**19,063**	11,035
Other Market Related Income	**-**	2,179
	19,063	13,214

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2022 £000	2021 £000
United Kingdom	**19,063**	13,214
	19,063	13,214

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

5. Auditors' remuneration

During the year, the Company obtained the following services from the Company's auditors:

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Audit fee	**6**	6

The audit fee is paid by a fellow group Company.

6. Employees and directors' remuneration

The Company has no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration (2021 - £NIL).

During the year, no directors received any emoluments (2021 - £Nil) in respect of acting as directors of the Company. Directors of the Company are employees of ESB and are remunerated by ESB for their services, the costs for which are not recharged to Corby Power Limited as their services to the Company are incidental to their services to the wider ESB group.

Employee services are provided by other group companies and the Company is charged for these services.

7. Interest receivable

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Bank interest receivable	**52**	26
	52	26

Interest income comprises interest income on bank deposits, which attract interest at prevailing deposit interest rates.

8. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Bank interest payable	**25**	-
Financing cost recognised on decommissioning provision	**114**	70
	139	70

9. Taxation

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	**2,322**	1,259
	2,322	1,259
Total current tax	**2,322**	1,259
Total deferred tax	**-**	-
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	**2,322**	1,259

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2021 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	**12,645**	7,666
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%)	**2,403**	1,457
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**22**	13
Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	**(30)**	(37)
Income not taxable for tax purposes	**(73)**	(174)
Total tax charge for the year	**2,322**	1,259

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

10. Property, plant & equipment

	Freehold property £000	Plant and machinery £000	Fixtures and fittings £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2022	800	208,344	1,503	210,647
At 31 December 2022	800	208,344	1,503	210,647
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2022	800	208,344	1,503	210,647
At 31 December 2022	800	208,344	1,503	210,647
Net book value				
At 31 December 2022	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2021	-	-	-	-

Property, plant and equipment has been fully depreciated.

11. Stocks

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Consumable spares	3,342	3,342
Stock provision	(3,342)	(3,342)
	-	-

12. Trade and other receivables

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,291	3,059
VAT recoverable	131	220
Prepayments and accrued income	5,732	5,294
	7,154	8,573

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

13. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 **£000**	2021 £000
Cash at bank and in hand	**26,021**	21,952
	26,021	21,952

14. Trade and other payables falling due within one year

	2022 **£000**	2021 £000
Trade creditors	**24**	53
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**13,121**	19,742
Corporation tax	**-**	849
Accruals	**157**	61
	13,302	20,705

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

15. Provisions

	Asset retirement provision £000
At 1 January 2022	**3,031**
Charged to the profit or loss	**(270)**
At 31 December 2022	**2,761**

	£000
Non-current liabilities	**2,761**

The estimated value of future retirement costs at the Balance Sheet date includes dismantling, site remediation and associated costs. The charge during the year relate to a revision of the estimated environmental and decommissioning cost and the unwinding of the discount which is recognised in Interest payable and similar charges.

16. Share capital

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Authorised		
14,850,000 (2021 - 14,850,000) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	**14,850**	14,850
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
14,755,901 (2021 - 14,755,901) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	**14,756**	14,756

The holders of the 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.

17. Reserves

Profit and loss account

Profit & loss account includes all current and prior year's accumulated profits and losses.

18. Contingent liabilities and guarantees

The Company had no liabilities or gurantees in place at the Balance Sheet date.

19. Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events since the Balance Sheet date that the directors believe require adjustment to, or disclosure in the financial statements.

20. Controlling party

The Company is 100% owned by ESB Asset Development UK Limited, a Company incorporated in the United Kingdom. ESB Asset Development UK Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Electricity Supply Board (ESB), established and operating in Ireland, which is the ultimate parent. The largest and smallest group into which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by ESB and the consolidated financial statements of ESB are available to the public "at https://esb.ie/investors/results-presentations-investor-updates" and may be obtained from 27 Fitzwilliam Street Lower, Dublin, D02 KT92, Ireland.