



EPR Glanford Limited

Report and financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Registered number: 02547498

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COMPANIES HOUSE

Directors and advisers

Directors

P S Latham
M G Setchell
E J Wilkinson

Secretary

Octopus Company Secretarial Services Limited

Bankers

Barclays Bank Plc
1 Churchill Place
London
E14 5HP

Registered office

6th Floor
33 Holborn
London
EC1N 2HT

Strategic report for the year ended 30 June 2019

The directors present their strategic report for the company for the year ended 30 June 2019.

Business review

The results of the company for the year ended 30 June 2019 and financial position as at that date were satisfactory and in line with expectations.

Glanford Power Station's output in the year ended 30 June 2019 was 99GWh and in line with both expectations and the year ended 30 June 2018 (98GWh). Both availability and output whilst online remained consistently high, this being a testimony to the preventative maintenance regime which continues to be applied at site.

The station's output in 2018/19 reduced CO₂ emissions by some 28,000 tonnes (2018: 37,000 tonnes) by displacing the equivalent amount of generation from a gas fired plant (based upon Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy's ("BEIS") assessment of average emissions).

Pursuant to the current power purchase agreement ("PPA") with British Gas Trading Limited ("BGTL"), the electricity price the company receives is fixed annually for the 12 months commencing 1 October. Turnover increased during the year ended 30 June 2019 reflecting an increase in the wholesale electricity price received from 1 October 2018.

The current PPA with BGTL runs to 31 March 2020. Following a competitive process, in September 2018, the company has entered into a PPA with Axpo UK Limited in respect of the year ending 31 March 2021. The power purchase agreement includes fixed electricity prices and agreed discounts for ROC buy-out and recycle and other associated benefits.

During the year the directors have reassessed the accounting treatment of recycled Renewable Obligation Certificates ("ROC recycle") income from a cash receipt recognition basis to an accruals basis. As a result, revenue and earnings for the current year and prior year comparatives have been restated to reflect this prior year adjustment in accordance with the requirements of FRS 102.

The company paid a dividend of £1,500,000 during the year (2018: £1,500,000)

Results

The results of the company show an operating profit of £2,297,000 (2018: £1,649,000) and a profit for the financial year of £1,759,000 (2018: £1,233,000).

Principal risks and uncertainties

From the perspective of the company, the principal risks and uncertainties are integrated with those of the group and are not managed separately. The group has an agreed formal risk management policy and framework that covers identification, mitigation, control, monitoring and review of risks on a regular basis. Further discussion of group wide risks is provided within the directors' report of Melton Renewable Energy UK Limited, which does not form part of this report.

Strategic report for the year ended 30 June 2019

Key performance indicators

The directors of Melton Renewable Energy UK Limited manage the group's operations on a group wide basis. For this reason, the company's directors believe that analysis using key performance indicators for the company is not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business of EPR Glanford Limited. The development, performance and position of Melton Renewable Energy UK Limited, which includes this wholly owned UK subsidiary, is discussed in the group's report and financial statements which does not form part of this report.

On behalf of the board



E J Wilkinson

Director

11/12/2019

Directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2019

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the company for the year ended 30 June 2019.

Principal activities

The company's principal activity is to operate and maintain a 13.5 MW electricity power station at Flixborough, North Lincolnshire. The power station is fuelled by the combustion of meat and bone meal, ("MBM").

Future developments

The directors anticipate that sales volumes and prices in 2019/20 will be consistent with that of the current year and the company will continue to achieve satisfactory trading results.

Dividends

Ordinary dividends of £1,500,000 were paid during the year (2018: £1,500,000) and as a result a profit of £259,000 (2018: loss £267,000) was transferred to reserves.

Directors

The directors of the company, who held office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements, are given below:

P S Latham
M G Setchell
E J Wilkinson

Directors' third-party indemnity provision

A qualifying third-party indemnity provision as defined in section 234 of the Companies Act 2006 was in force throughout the financial year and at the date of approval of the financial statements, for the benefit of each of the directors in respect of liabilities incurred as a result of their office, to the extent permitted by law. In respect of those liabilities for which directors may not be indemnified, the company maintained a directors' and officers' liability insurance policy throughout the financial year and up to the date of approval of the financial statements.

Directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2019

Financial risk management

The company's operations expose it to limited financial risks that include price risk and liquidity risk.

Given the size of the company, the directors have not delegated responsibility of monitoring financial risk management to a sub-committee of the board. The policies set by the board of directors are implemented by the company's finance department.

Price Risk

The company is exposed to commodity price risk relating to electricity as a result of its operations. However, given the size of the company's operations, the costs of managing exposure to these price risks exceed any potential benefits. The directors will revisit the appropriateness of this policy should the company's operations change in size or nature. The company has no exposure to equity securities price risk as it holds no listed or other equity investments.

The price of fuel for the biomass power station is affected by a number of factors, including competition for existing fuels from other biomass power stations or alternative users, adverse weather, supply chain issues or changes to the regulatory regime governing the availability or price of these fuels. To mitigate the effect of price volatility, where possible, the company sources the majority of biomass fuels pursuant to contracts with a variety of suppliers. MBM fuel contracts are generally between two and four years in length.

Liquidity risk

The company maintains cash balances and has access to short-term finance so as to ensure the company has sufficient available funds for operations.

Directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2019

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the group and company financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law). 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 group and company and of the profit or loss of the group and company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group and company will continue in business.

The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the group and company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the group and company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Audit exemption

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006. Accordingly no auditors have been appointed. The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

On behalf of the board



E J Wilkinson
Director

11/12/2019

Statement of income and retained earnings for the year ended 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 £000s	2018 £000s <i>As restated</i>
Turnover	5	12,436	11,305
Cost of sales		(8,562)	(8,058)
Gross profit		3,874	3,247
Administrative expenses		(1,577)	(1,598)
Operating profit	6	2,297	1,649
Interest receivable and similar income	8	6	3
Interest payable and similar charges	9	(133)	(130)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		2,170	1,522
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	10	(411)	(289)
Profit for the financial year	17	1,759	1,233
Retained earnings brought forward		1,791	2,058
Dividends	11	(1,500)	(1,500)
Retained earnings carried forward	17	2,050	1,791

All items dealt with in the statement of income and retained earnings above relate to continuing operations.

There is no material difference between the profit on ordinary activities before taxation and the profit for the financial year stated above and their historical cost equivalents.

The company has no other comprehensive income other than the results above and therefore no separate statement of comprehensive income has been prepared.

Notes to the financial statements

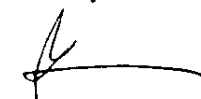
for the year ended 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 £000s	2018 £000s <i>As restated</i>
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	12	3	4
Current assets			
Stocks	13	1,200	980
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	14	3,676	3,572
Deferred tax asset	10	9	-
Cash at bank and in hand		244	216
		<u>5,129</u>	<u>4,768</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	<u>(1,582)</u>	<u>(1,320)</u>
Net current assets		<u>3,547</u>	<u>3,448</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>3,550</u>	<u>3,452</u>
Provisions for liabilities		-	(161)
Net assets		<u>3,550</u>	<u>3,291</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	16	113	113
Capital redemption reserve	17	1,387	1,387
Retained earnings	17	2,050	1,791
Total shareholders' funds	18	<u>3,550</u>	<u>3,291</u>

For the year ending 30 June 2019 the directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 ("the Act") and the members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 7 to 20 were approved by the board of directors and were signed on its behalf by:



P S Latham
Director

11/12/2019

Registered number: 02547498

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

1. General information

EPR Glanford Limited operates and maintains a 13.5 MW electricity power station at Flixborough, North Lincolnshire.

The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and registered in England. The address of its registered office is 6th Floor, 33 Holborn, London, EC1N 2HT.

2. Statement of compliance

The financial statements of EPR Glanford Limited have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

3. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102").

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the group and company accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions, subject to certain conditions, which have been complied with, including notification of, and no objection to, the use of exemptions by the company's shareholders.

The company has taken advantage of the following exemptions:

- (i) from preparing a statement of cash flows, on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and the consolidated statement of cash flows, included in the consolidated financial statements of the group in which the entity is consolidated, includes the company's cash flows;
- (ii) from disclosing the company key management personnel compensation, as required by FRS 102 paragraph 33.7;
- (iii) from the financial instrument disclosures, required under FRS 102 paragraphs 11.39 to 11.48A and paragraphs 12.26 to 12.29, as the information is provided in the consolidated financial statements disclosures.

Related parties

The company is exempt from disclosing transactions with related entities, these being other 100% owned subsidiaries of Fern Trading Limited, as required by FRS 102, paragraph 33.1.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Turnover

Turnover represents the invoiced value of goods and services for electricity supplied, net of value added tax and trade discounts. Turnover is derived from and recognised when electricity generated is exported to third party customers.

ROC Recycle income is recognised on an accruals basis and based on an estimate of the declared prices for each compliance period. This represents a change in accounting policy from previous years where this income was recognised on a cash receipt basis. Revenue and earnings in the prior year comparatives have been restated accordingly to reflect this change.

Turnover generated from ash sales is recognised on dispatch of the material.

Accrued income comprises income relating to the current year, which has not been invoiced as at the balance sheet date.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts, when applicable, are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

Tangible fixed assets

The cost of tangible fixed assets is their purchase cost, together with any incidental costs of acquisition. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, excluding freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset as follows:

Office and other equipment - over 4 to 10 years

Sale and leaseback

During 2012 the directors made the decision to consolidate the asset position within the group. As a result Glanford power station and land was sold to Energy Power Resources Limited ("EPRL") and subsequently leased under an operating lease to the company for an initial period of six years. During 2018 the company entered into a new operating lease agreement with EPRL for a term of five years to March 2023. The only remaining fixed assets within the company relate to other equipment.

Stocks

Spare parts are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Fuel stocks have been valued on an average cost basis over one month. Where necessary, provision is made for obsolete, slow moving and defective stock.

Current tax

Current tax is the amount of corporation tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the period or prior periods. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax

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

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

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

Group relief

Credits for amounts receivable in respect of tax losses surrendered to group companies are recognised in the year in which the losses are surrendered, as are charges in respect of tax losses claimed from group companies.

Pension costs

All employees of the company are entitled to contribute to a group defined contribution pension scheme. Employee contributions of varying amounts together with employer contributions of between 2.0% and 7.5% are paid monthly to the scheme providers. Pension costs are recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings on an accruals basis.

Leases

At inception the company assesses agreements that transfer the right to use assets. The assessment considers whether the arrangement is, or contains, a lease based on the substance of the arrangement and whether the lease should be classified as either a finance lease or an operating lease.

Leases of assets that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the leased asset and depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful life of the asset. Assets are assessed for impairment at each reporting date.

Leases that do not transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments under operating leases are charged to the statement of income and retained earnings on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

The company has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables and loans from fellow group companies are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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

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

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Offsetting

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

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

4. Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

- a) Critical judgements in applying the company's accounting policies.

The directors consider that there are no critical judgements in the application of the company's accounting policies which would have a material impact on the financial statements.

- b) Key accounting estimates and assumptions.

The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

- (i) Stock obsolescence

The company provides for the value of items within the spare parts and consumables balance which have been deemed to have no net realisable value. As at 30 June 2019 the provision was £26,000 (2018: £23,000).

- (ii) Useful economic life of tangible assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed periodically.

5. Turnover

Turnover arises solely from the company's principal activities in the United Kingdom, net of value added tax.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

6. Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging the following:

	2019	2018
	£000s	£000s
Depreciation of fixed assets	1	1
Operating lease rentals		
- land and buildings	17	17
- plant and machinery	1,500	2,010
Inventory recognised as an expense	4,107	3,149
Impairment of inventory	3	4
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Head office and administration services were provided by Energy Power Resources Limited throughout the year for a fixed monthly fee. The total sum charged by Energy Power Resources Limited in respect of such services in the year ended 30 June 2019 was £804,000 (2018: £804,000).

7. Employee information

	2019	2018
	£000s	£000s
Wages and salaries	1,106	1,079
Social security costs	120	122
Other pension costs	54	55
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	<u>1,280</u>	<u>1,256</u>

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company during the year is:

	2019	2018
	Number	Number
Production	<u>25</u>	<u>25</u>

The company paid no remuneration or wages to its directors during the year (2018: £nil). The emoluments of E J Wilkinson are paid by the parent company and recharged to the company as part of a management charge. This management charge detailed in note 6 also includes a recharge of administration costs borne by the parent company on behalf of the company and it is not possible to identify separately the amount of E J Wilkinson's emoluments. P S Latham and M G Setchell did not receive any payment for their services to the Melton Renewable Energy UK Limited group.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

8. Interest receivable and similar income

	2019 £000s	2018 £000s
Bank interest receivable	6	3
	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>

9. Interest payable and similar charges

	2019 £000s	2018 £000s
Intercompany loan interest payable	133	130
	<u>133</u>	<u>130</u>

10. Tax on profit on ordinary activities

a) Analysis of charge in the year

	2019 £000s	2018 £000s <i>As restated</i>
Current tax:		
Group relief payable	579	255
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	2	1
Total current tax	<u>581</u>	<u>256</u>
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(170)	33
Total deferred tax (note 10 (d))	<u>(170)</u>	<u>33</u>
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	<u>411</u>	<u>289</u>

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

10. Tax on profit on ordinary activities (continued)

b) Reconciliation of tax charge

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities before taxation for the year is lower than (2018: equal to) the effective rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018: 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2019	2018
	£000s	£000s
		<i>As restated</i>
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	<u>2,170</u>	<u>1,522</u>
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation multiplied by the effective rate of corporation tax of 19% (2018: 19%)	412	289
Effects of:		
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	2	1
Non taxable income	<u>(3)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Tax charge for the year	<u>411</u>	<u>289</u>

c) Factors that may affect future charges

A reduction in the main rate of corporation tax to 17% from 1 April 2020 was substantively enacted as part of the Finance Bill 2016 (on 6 September 2016). Consequently, deferred tax has been calculated at the year-end using a rate of 17%.

d) Deferred tax

	2019	2018
	£000s	£000s
		<i>As restated</i>
Decelerated capital allowances	8	10
Other timing differences	1	(171)
Net deferred tax asset / (liability)	<u>9</u>	<u>(161)</u>
	2019	2018
	£000s	£000s
		<i>As restated</i>
At 1 July	(161)	(128)
Deferred tax credit / (charge) in statement of income and retained earnings	170	(33)
Net deferred tax asset / (liability)	<u>9</u>	<u>(161)</u>

Deferred tax has been calculated at 17% (2018: 17%). The company has no deferred tax provision as at 30 June 2019 (2018: £161,000).

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

11. Dividends

	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>
	<i>£000s</i>	<i>£000s</i>
2019: £13.31 per ordinary share (2018: £13.31)	1,500	1,500

12. Tangible assets

	<i>Other equipment £000s</i>
Cost:	
At 1 July 2018	11
At 30 June 2019	11
Accumulated depreciation:	
At 1 July 2018	7
Charge for the year	1
At 30 June 2019	8
Net book amount:	
At 30 June 2019	3
At 30 June 2018	4

During 2012 the directors made the decision to consolidate the asset position within the group. As a result Glanford power station and land was sold to Energy Power Resources Limited ("EPRL") and subsequently leased under an operating lease to the company for an initial period of six years. During 2018 the company entered into a new operating lease agreement with EPRL for a term of five years to March 2023. The only remaining fixed assets within the company relates to other equipment.

13. Stocks

	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>
	<i>£000s</i>	<i>£000s</i>
Fuel	269	296
Spare parts and consumables	931	684
	1,200	980

The replacement cost of stocks does not differ materially from the numbers disclosed above. Included in the stock value is a provision of £26,000 for spare parts with no net realisable (2018: £23,000).

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

14. Debtors

	2019 £000s	2018 £000s <i>As restated</i>
Amounts falling due within one year		
Trade debtors	2	7
Prepayments and accrued income	3,674	3,565
	<u>3,676</u>	<u>3,572</u>

15. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £000s	2018 £000s
Trade creditors	76	127
Group relief	579	255
Taxation and social security	278	332
Accruals and deferred income	649	606
	<u>1,582</u>	<u>1,320</u>

16. Called up share capital

	2019 £000s	2018 £000s
<i>Authorised</i> 6,501,000 (2018: 6,501,000) "O" ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>6,501</u>	<u>6,501</u>
<i>Allotted and fully paid</i> 112,720 (2018: 112,720) "O" ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>113</u>	<u>113</u>

17. Reserves

	<i>Capital redemption reserve £000s</i>	<i>Retained earnings £000s <i>As restated</i></i>
At 1 July 2018	1,387	1,791
Profit for the year	-	1,759
Dividends (note 11)	-	(1,500)
At 30 June 2019	<u>1,387</u>	<u>2,050</u>

The capital redemption reserve arose on the redemption of the original category "B" shares which were redeemed in 2003/04 and 2005/06.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

18. Reconciliation of movements in total shareholders' funds

	2019	2018
	£000s	£000s
		<i>As restated</i>
Profit for the year	1,759	1,233
Dividends (note 11)	(1,500)	(1,500)
Opening shareholders' funds	3,291	3,558
Closing shareholders' funds	3,550	3,291

19. Other financial commitments

At 30 June the company had the following future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	As at		As at	
	30 June		30 June	
	2019		2018	
	Plant and	Land and	Plant and	Land and
	Machinery	Buildings	Machinery	Buildings
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Payments due:				
Not later than one year	1,500	17	1,500	17
Later than one year and not later than five years	4,125	14	6,000	31
	5,625	31	7,500	48

During 2012 the directors made the decision to consolidate the asset position within the group. As a result Glanford power station and land was sold to Energy Power Resources Limited ("EPRL") and subsequently leased under an operating lease to the company for an initial period of six years. During 2018 the company entered into a new operating lease agreement with EPRL for a term of five years to March 2023.

20. Prior period adjustment

During the year the directors have reassessed the accounting treatment ROC recycle income from a cash receipt recognition basis to an accruals basis and prior year comparatives have been restated to reflect this change. This results in an increase in the profit for the financial year ended 30 June 2018 of £137,000 comprising an increase in revenue of £169,000 net of an increase in tax of £32,000. Retained earnings brought forward as at 1 July 2017 have been restated to £2,058,000, an increase of £595,000.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

21. Contingent liabilities

At 30 June 2019 the company was guarantor with other group companies of a debt facility agreement totalling £174,190,000 (2018: £nil) provided by the group's financiers.

The company has no other off balance sheet arrangements.

22. Pension costs

The company contributes to its employees' personal pension schemes. The cost for the year is shown in note 7. Outstanding contributions at 30 June 2019 amounted to £4,680 (2018: £4,260).

23. Ultimate parent company

Energy Power Resources Limited is the immediate parent undertaking and Fern Trading Limited (an English limited company with its registered office at 6th Floor, 33 Holborn, London EC1N 2HT) is the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party.

Melton Renewable Energy UK Limited is the holding company of the smallest group of undertakings for which group financial statements are drawn up and Fern Trading Limited is the holding company of the largest group of undertakings for which group financial statements are drawn up. Copies of the group financial statements may be obtained from the address above.