Registered number: 03292728

PENDINE WIND FARM LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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PENDINE WIND FARM LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Sandra Grauers Nilsson (resigned 1 July 2017) Piers Basil Guy (resigned 30 September 2017) Carl Martin Reinholdsson (resigned 1 July 2017) Hans Werner Woltmann (resigned 1 July 2017) Alper Elmas (appointed 1 July 2017) Jonathan David Chin O'Sullivan (appointed 1 July 2017)
Company secretary	Jonas Van Mansfeld
Registered number	03292728
Registered office	Abbey Warehouse Abbey Slip Penzance Cornwall TR18 4AR
Independent auditors	Ernst & Young LLP 1 More London Place London SE1 2AF
Bankers	Nordea Bank Finland plc 8th Floor City Place House 55 Bainsghall Street London EC2V 5NB

PENDINE WIND FARM LIMITED

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PENDINE WIND FARM LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Introduction

This report provides an overview of the current year performance, position and main issues that have been considered by the directors.

Business review

During the year the Company operated an onshore wind farm at the Pendine farm in South West Wales within the United Kingdom. The wind farm has been fully operational throughout the year ended 31 December 2017 and has made sales of electricity of £1,319,404 (2016: £1,087,673). The directors anticipate similar levels of activity in future years.

The ultimate parent undertaking is Vattenfall AB. One of the key focus areas of Vattenfall's strategy is building a more sustainable energy portfolio. Vattenfall has a committed and ambitious strategy for growth in renewable generation and plans to invest around 50 billion Swedish Krona in new wind farms over the next five years.

In the financial year 2017, Vattenfall Group operated more than 1,100 wind turbines. As part of its strategy, Vattenfall is also further developing and constructing additional wind farms. Two additional wind farms were commissioned in 2017 and four additional wind farms were under construction at 31 December 2017. Of those four under construction, two are expected to commence operations in 2018 and two are expected to commence operations around 2022.

Key performance indicators ("KPIs")

The principal KPI for the Company is turnover comprising turbine availability, wind resource and electricity price. Availability during the year has been at similar levels to the prior year, with volumes up despite the relatively low wind resources. Electricity prices have been higher during the year.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company is exposed to financial risk through its financial assets and liabilities. The key financial risk is that the proceeds from financial assets are not sufficient to fund the obligations arising from liabilities as they fall due. The most important components of financial risk are credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk. Due to the nature of the Company's business and the assets and liabilities contained within the Company's Balance Sheet, the only financial risks the directors consider relevant to the Company are credit risk and liquidity risk. These risks are mitigated first with the Company being fully equity funded and, second, by the nature of the balances owed, with these due to other Vattenfall group companies. Credit exposure represents the extent of credit-related losses that the Company may be subject to on amounts to be received from financial assets. The Company, while exposed to credit-related losses in the event of non-performance by counterparties does not expect any counterparties to fail to meet their obligations given their high credit quality.

Operational risks are mitigated by having contractual arrangements in place which result in adequate and timely services taking place when technical difficulties are experienced at the site.

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

Alper Elmas
Director

Date: 25/6/2018

PENDINE WIND FARM LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

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 judgments 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;
- 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's principal activity consists of the operation of an onshore wind farm at the Pendine Farm in South West Wales within the United Kingdom. The Company is a private limited company, domiciled in the United Kingdom and incorporated in England and Wales. During the year the Company's immediate parent undertaking was Nuon UK Ltd, intermediate parent of the Company is Nuon International Renewable Projects BV and the ultimate parent undertaking of the Company is Vattenfall AB, the Swedish based international utility company.

Going concern

The Company's cash flows are largely driven by its direct and intermediate parent companies and, as a consequence, the Company depends, in large parts, on the ability of these Vattenfall companies to continue as a going concern. The directors have considered the Company's funding and operational relationships with its direct and intermediate parents to date and have considered available relevant information relating to Vattenfall's ability to continue as a going concern. In addition, the directors have no reason to believe that the respective Vattenfall companies will not continue to fund the Company, should it become necessary, to enable it to continue in operational existence.

On the basis of these considerations, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will be able to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Therefore, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting when preparing the financial statements.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £267,526 (2016 - £202,248).

Dividend paid in the year is £nil (2016: £nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

Sandra Grauers Nilsson (resigned 1 July 2017)
Piers Basil Guy (resigned 30 September 2017)
Carl Martin Reinholdsson (resigned 1 July 2017)
Hans Werner Woltmann (resigned 1 July 2017)
Alper Elmas (appointed 1 July 2017)
Jonathan David Chin O'Sullivan (appointed 1 July 2017)

Future developments

The Company is continuously reviewing its business to stay responsive to the challenging energy market conditions and current low energy prices. Management has sourced its operation & maintenance with a service provider which allows for cost management and stability of cash flow. It is our policy to refrain from making any specific statements about expected future results. However, on the basis of risk analysis and adequate operational processes, we have faith that we will be able to tackle the challenges ahead and to stay on top of our operations.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

Certain directors benefited from qualifying third party indemnity provisions in place during the financial period and at the date of this report.

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 affecting the Company since the year end.

Auditors

The auditors, Ernst & Young LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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

Alper Elmas
Director

Date: 25/6/2018

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF PENDINE WIND FARM LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Pendine Wind Farm Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2017, which comprise 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. 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" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; 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 under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report below. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

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

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion 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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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 material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement on page 2, 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF PENDINE WIND FARM LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Auditors' 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 Auditors' 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 Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditors' Report.

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.

Ernst + Young LLP

Stuart Darrington (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of
Ernst & Young LLP

London

Date: 25 June 2018.

PENDINE WIND FARM LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover	4	**1,319,404**	1,087,673
Cost of sales		**(939,691)**	(820,717)
Gross profit		**379,713**	266,956
Administrative expenses		**(57,619)**	(36,454)
Operating profit	5	**322,094**	230,502
Interest receivable and similar income	8	**19,453**	2,476
Interest payable and expenses	9	**(3,168)**	(2,610)
Profit before tax		**338,379**	230,368
Tax on profit	10	**(70,853)**	(28,120)
Profit for the financial year		**267,526**	202,248
Total comprehensive income for the year		**267,526**	202,248

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2017 or 2016 other than those included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. All amounts relate to continuing operations.

The notes on pages 12 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

PENDINE WIND FARM LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:03292728

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note		2017 £		2016 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11		**3,846,512**		4,385,040
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	12	**493,191**		420,798	
Cash at bank and in hand	13	**979,659**		1,984,730	
		1,472,850		2,405,528	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	**(124,552)**		(1,945,865)	
Net current assets			**1,348,298**		459,663
Total assets less current liabilities			**5,194,810**		4,844,703
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred taxation	16	**(153,328)**		(82,475)	
Other Provisions	17	**(233,888)**		(222,160)	
			(387,216)		(304,635)
Net assets			**4,807,594**		4,540,068
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	18		**4,200,002**		4,200,002
Retained earnings			**607,592**		340,066
Total equity			**4,807,594**		4,540,068

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

Alper Elmas
Director

Date: 25/6/2018

The notes on pages 12 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

PENDINE WIND FARM LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Called up share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2017	4,200,002	340,066	4,540,068
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	267,526	267,526
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	267,526	267,526
At 31 December 2017	4,200,002	607,592	4,807,594

PENDINE WIND FARM LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Called up share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2016	6,100,002	137,818	6,237,820
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	202,248	202,248
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	202,248	202,248
Shares cancelled during the year	(1,900,000)	-	(1,900,000)
At 31 December 2016	4,200,002	340,066	4,540,068

The notes on pages 12 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

1. Authorisation of financial statements

The financial statements of Pendine Wind Farm Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2017 were approved by the board and authorised for issue on 25 June 2018 and the Balance Sheet was signed on the board's behalf by Alper Elmas. Pendine Wind Farm Limited is incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention 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 judgment 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 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 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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Change in accounting policy and disclosures

Unless otherwise stated, the accounting policies and method of computation adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of the previous year.

There are no new and amended IFRS and IFRIC interpretations mandatory as of 1 January 2017 which have a material impact on the Company.

New standards and interpretations not yet effective

The Company has elected not to early adopt the following revised and amended standards, which are not yet mandatory in the EU.

The list below includes only standards and interpretations that could have an impact on the financial statements of the Company.

- IFRS 9 Financial instruments (effective in the EU 1 January 2018)
- IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers (effective in the EU 1 January 2018)
- IFRIC Interpretation 22 Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration (effective in the EU 1 January 2018)
- IFRS 16 Leases (effective in the EU 1 January 2019)
- IFRIC Interpretation 23 Uncertainty over income tax treatments (effective in the EU 1 January 2019)
- AIP IAS 23 Borrowing costs - Borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation (effective in the EU 1 January 2019)

IFRS 9 Financial instruments

IFRS 9 introduces new requirements for classifying, measuring and impairing financial instruments and hedge accounting. Under IFRS 9, loans and trade receivables may be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income or amortised cost depending on the characteristics of the contractual cash flows.

Under IFRS 9, the Company should also record expected credit losses on all of its debt securities, loans and trade receivables on a 12 month or lifetime basis.

The directors do not anticipate that adoption of these standards and interpretations will have a material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

IFRS I5 Revenue from Contracts

The directors do not anticipate that adoption of these standards and interpretations will have a material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

2.4 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 represents income earned from the sale of electricity, and separate sale of environmental credits, and excludes value added tax. Revenue is recognised or accrued at the time of supply.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Development expenditure

Development expenditure is capitalised and held as assets under construction when the Company obtains planning consent and the project is expected to become technically and commercially viable such that the project is expected to generate sufficient net cash flow to allow recovery of such expenditure. Otherwise, development expenditure for new wind farm projects is expensed as incurred. On disposal of a project, previously capitalised development expenditure will be transferred to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the same period in which revenue is recognised.

2.6 Tangible fixed assets

All 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 the Statement of Comprehensive Income during the period in which they are incurred.

Assets under construction are capitalised as separate component of property, plant and equipment. On completion, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category. Assets under construction are not depreciated.

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.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Wind farm - tower, blades, foundations etc	- 20 years
Wind farm - gearboxes and generators	- 10 years
Plant & machinery	- 5 years
Wind farm decommissioning asset	- 20 years

2.7 Leasing

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 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.

2.9 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.

2.10 Financial instruments

The Company recognises financial instruments when it becomes a party to the contractual arrangements of the instrument. Financial instruments are de-recognised when they are discharged or when the contractual terms expire. The Company's accounting policies in respect of financial instruments transactions are explained below:

Financial assets

The Company classifies all of its financial assets as loans and receivables.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise principally through the provision of goods and services to customers (e.g. trade receivables), but also incorporate other types of contractual monetary asset. They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less any provision for impairment.

Impairment provisions are recognised when there is objective evidence (such as significant financial difficulties on the part of the counterparty or default or significant delay in payment) that the Company will be unable to collect all of the amounts due under the terms receivable, the amount of such a provision being the difference between the net carrying amount and the present value of the future expected cash flows associated with the impaired receivable. For trade receivables, which are reported net, such provisions are recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised within administrative expenses in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. On confirmation that the trade receivable will not be collected, the gross carrying value of the asset is written off against the associated provision.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies all of its financial liabilities as liabilities at amortised cost.

At amortised cost

Financial liabilities at amortised cost including bank borrowings are initially recognised at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of the instrument. Such interest bearing liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, which ensures that any interest expense over the period to repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability carried into the Balance Sheet.

2.11 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.

2.12 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'interest receivable and similar income' for gains or 'interest payable and expenses' for losses.

2.13 Interest expenses

Interest expenses are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income 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. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

2.15 Decommissioning provision

The Company has provided for the present value of estimated decommissioning costs from the time that the Company has an obligation to dismantle and remove a facility and restore the site on which it is located, and when a reasonable estimate of that provision can be made. The amount recognised is the present value of the estimated future expenditure determined in accordance with the local conditions and requirements. A corresponding tangible fixed asset of an amount equivalent to the provision is also created. This is subsequently depreciated as part of tangible assets.

Each year the decommissioning provision is subject to an unwinding of the discounted value in order to bring the provision up to the latest present value. The charge is included within interest payable in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Any change in the present value of the estimated expenditure is reflected as an adjustment to the provision and the fixed asset.

2.16 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 the Statement of Comprehensive Income 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.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a change 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 balances are recognised in respect of all temporary 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; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

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.

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

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date as well as revenues and expenses reported during the year.

The following estimates are dependent upon assumptions which could change in the next financial year and have a material effect on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognised at the Balance Sheet date:

Decommissioning
Significant estimates and assumptions are made in determining this provision as there are numerous factors that will affect the ultimate liability payable. These factors include estimates of the extent and costs of rehabilitation activities, regulatory changes, cost increases and changes in discount rates. Those uncertainties may result in future actual expenditure differing from the amounts currently accounted for. The provision at the Balance Sheet date represents management's best estimate of the present value of the future closure costs required.

Renewable Obligation certificate (ROC)
The Company estimated the value of its entitlement to the ROC (Renewable Obligation Certificate) Buyout Fund in relation to the 2017/2018 administrative year. In estimating the value of its entitlement, the Company estimates the value of the Ofgem Buyout Funds for the appropriate years and the number of ROCs that will be presented for the respective years. In the Company's Balance Sheet, amounts owed by group undertakings include £46,080 (2016: £NIL) of accrued income in respect of the Company's share of the Ofgem Buyout Funds.

4. Turnover

The total turnover of the Company has been derived from its principal activity.

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom. All turnover has been derived from group undertakings.

5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	**547,088**	542,473
Exchange differences	**17,709**	20
Operating leases and equipment hire	**100,190**	84,935

6. Auditors' remuneration

The Company paid the following amounts to its auditors in respect of the audit of the financial statements. No other services are provided to the Company.

	2017	2016
	£	£
Fees for audit services	**6,636**	7,520

7. Employees

Number of employees
The average monthly number of employees (including directors) during the year was 3 (2016: 4). The Company's payroll costs are incurred by other entities within the Group, with the costs recharged to the Company.

Directors remuneration
The directors of the Company are also directors of the holding company and fellow subsidiaries. The directors remuneration for the year, apportioned to the Company based on the estimated individual director representation for the Company, amounts to £23,299 (2016: £18,968). All of the remuneration was paid by another Vattenfall Group company.

8. Interest receivable and similar income

	2017 £	2016 £
Income from short term deposits	**19,453**	2,476

9. Interest payable and expenses

	2017 £	2016 £
Unwinding of discount on decommissioning provision	**3,168**	2,610

10. Taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	**65,138**	46,074
Changes to tax rates	**5,715**	(17,954)
Total deferred tax	**70,853**	28,120
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	**70,853**	28,120

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2016 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016 - 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	**338,379**	230,368
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016 - 20%)	**65,138**	46,074
Effects of:		
Impact of rate change	**5,715**	(17,954)
Total tax charge for the year	**70,853**	28,120

10. Taxation (continued)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

In the 2016 Budget the UK Government announced that the main rate of corporation tax would be reduced to 19% with effect from 1 April 2017 and to 17% with effect from 1 April 2020. These rates were substantively enacted before the Balance Sheet date. However, as no deferred tax balance is recognised, the reduction has no impact upon these financial statements.

11. Tangible fixed assets

	Wind farm assets £	Gearboxes & generators £	Wind farm decommissioning asset £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2017	5,429,870	2,327,087	187,712	7,944,669
Adjustment to asset	-	-	8,560	8,560
At 31 December 2017	5,429,870	2,327,087	196,272	7,953,229
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2017	1,937,306	1,577,760	44,563	3,559,629
Charge for the year on owned assets	269,479	267,818	9,791	547,088
At 31 December 2017	2,206,785	1,845,578	54,354	4,106,717
Net book value				
At 31 December 2017	3,223,085	481,509	141,918	3,846,512
At 31 December 2016	3,492,564	749,327	143,149	4,385,040

12. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	-	17,697
Other debtors	**400**	12,323
Prepayments and accrued income	**492,791**	390,778
	493,191	420,798

13. Cash at bank and in hand

	2017 £	2016 £
Cash at bank and in hand	**979,659**	1,984,730

14. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	**1,506**	2,749
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**88,223**	1,922,370
Accruals and deferred income	**34,823**	20,746
	124,552	1,945,865

15. Financial instruments

	2017 £	2016 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	**979,659**	1,984,730
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	**342,385**	265,443
	1,322,044	2,250,173
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	**(89,729)**	(1,925,119)

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash and cash equivalents.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise loans and receivables, the majority of which is made up of accrued income.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise mostly of amounts owed to group companies.

16. Deferred taxation

	2017 £
At beginning of year	**(82,475)**
Charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income	**(70,853)**
At end of year	**(153,328)**

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Accelerated capital allowances	**(235,573)**	(210,010)
Tax losses carried forward	**62,922**	112,542
Other temporary timing differences	**19,323**	14,993
	(153,328)	(82,475)

17. Other provisions

	Decommissioning provision £
At 1 January 2017	**222,160**
Effect of change in estimate	**8,560**
Unwinding of discount	**3,168**
At 31 December 2017	**233,888**

Decommissioning provision

Provision has been made for estimated decommissioning costs which are calculated as the present value of estimated decommissioning costs using a discount rate of 1.43% (2016: 1.59%).

18. Share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Shares classified as equity		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
4,200,002 Ordinary shares shares of £1 each	**4,200,002**	4,200,002

19. Commitments under operating leases

The Company has entered into operating leases for the certain sites used by the Company. The operating lease rental charges are based on MWh generation. As such the rental commitments for the following year cannot be established in advance. The rental costs for the year ended 31 December 2017 were £45,219 (2016: £36,866).

20. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

At 31 December 2017 the immediate parent undertaking is Nuon UK Limited, a company registered in the United Kingdom. The Directors regard Vattenfall AB, a company registered in S-162 87 Stockholm, Sweden as the Company's controlling party and ultimate parent undertaking.

The results of Pendine Wind Farm Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of Vattenfall AB which are available from the Vattenfall website, http://corporate.vattenfall.com.