Registration number: 04145993

Barrow Offshore Wind Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

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Company Information

Directors Benjamin Sykes

Robert Helms Gavin Rooke

Registered office 5 Howick Place

London England SW1P 1WG

Independent Auditors PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

1 Embankment Place

London

United Kingdom WC2N 6RH

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Strategy

The principal activity of the Company is the generation of electricity in the UK through the use of offshore wind technology.

The Company's strategy is to maximise the lifetime value of the wind farm through active condition monitoring and maintenance to maintain high levels of availability and production. The Company has a long-term offtake agreement which provides secure revenues from power sales.

Objectives

The Company's strategic objectives are:

- Achieving zero accidents and breaches of environmental standards;
- Maximising energy production through high levels of availability;
- Maintaining long term asset condition and reliability;
- Optimising costs.

Fair review of the business

During the year the company continued electricity generation from its offshore site. Commercial generation is expected to continue for the foreseeable future.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risk of the business relates to the ability of the company to run its operations in a financially efficient manner, which is mitigated through meeting its business objectives.

Non-compliance with statutory Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE) obligations is also a principal risk. The Company operates a comprehensive HSE management system, and actively monitors its performance in order to identify and implement improvements.

Key Performance Indicators and review of the business

The Company measures its performance in line with its strategic objectives. Key performance indicators (KPIs) are used to measure progress against agreed targets for safe, responsible and sustainable operations.

The company's key financial and other performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	2015	2014
	£	£
Revenue	26,104,647	20,834,834
Profit / (loss) before tax	5,772,717	(16,848,227)
Company's net asset position	38,971,167	33,554,207

The company's key non-financial performance indicator is wind farm availability. The level of availability is achieved by the company monitoring the effectiveness and efficiency of the wind farm on a regular basis. For the current and prior year the availability was broadly in-line with management's expectation.

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

Future outlook

Commercial generation is expected to continue until the end of the expected economic life of the wind farm, when the assets will be decommissioned.

Approved by the Board on 13 May 2016 and signed on its behalf by:

Benjamin Syk Director

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Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of Barrow Offshore Wind Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Dividends

During the year a dividend of £nil was paid (2014: £4,250,000). The directors do not recommend a payment of a final dividend (2014: £nil).

Directors of the company

The directors of the company who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were as follows:

Benjamin Sykes

Mads Skovgaard-Andersen (resigned 19 October 2015)

Richard Trevor Guy (resigned 19 October 2015)

Robert Helms (appointed 19 October 2015)

Gavin Rooke (appointed 19 October 2015)

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is the operation of an offshore Wind Farm.

Financial risk

Objectives and policies

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of price risk, liquidity risk, credit risk, cash flow risk and interest rate risk. The company has in place a risk management programme that seeks to limit the adverse effects on the financial performance of the company by monitoring levels of debt finance and the related finance costs.

Given the size of the company and being part of a larger group with group wide policies and risk management procedures, the directors have not delegated the 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.

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

Price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk

Price risk

The company enters into contractual arrangements, which guarantee fixed revenue for the output of the wind farm. In addition to this, price risk is mitigated through contractual arrangements, by fixing a large part of the company's costs.

Credit risk

The company's policy seeks to mitigate its credit risks by systematically credit rating counterparties, by using Standard & Poor's and Moody's ratings, financial standard contracts and by requiring collateral. Management have continuously monitored allocated credit lines.

Liquidity risk

The company utilises appropriately termed finance, which is designed to ensure the company has sufficient funding available for operations.

Cash flow risk

The company has no long-term debt. The company does however have overdraft balances of which carry interest at floating rates. The directors will continue to monitor the appropriateness of this arrangement.

Directors liabilities

The Company has in effect directors' indemnity insurance. This is a qualifying third party indemnity provision and was in force during the financial year and at the date of the approval of the financial statements.

Disclosure of information to the auditors

Each director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditors are unaware.

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report and 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 prepared the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101).

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 United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 101 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- notify its shareholders in writing about the use of disclosure exemptions, if any, of FRS 101 used in the preparation of 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 the group and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and the group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Reappointment of auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office.

Approved by the Board on 13 May 2016 and signed on its behalf by:

Benjamik Sykes Director

Independent Auditors' Report to the members of Barrow Offshore Wind Limited

Report on the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, Barrow Offshore Wind Limited's financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2015 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

What we have audited

The financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statement (the "Annual Report"), comprise:

- the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2015;
- the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year then ended;
- · the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework".

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, 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.

Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- 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.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Independent Auditors' Report to the members of Barrow Offshore Wind Limited

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Our responsibilities and those of the directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities set out on page 6, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) ("ISAs (UK & Ireland)"). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

What an audit of financial statements involves

We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland). An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed;
- the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the directors' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Peter Acloque (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

London

Date: 13 May 2016

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

	Note	2015 £	2014 £
Revenue	4	26,104,647	20,834,834
Cost of sales		(11,409,337)	(9,967,975)
Gross profit		14,695,310	10,866,859
Administrative expenses		(8,764,103)	(27,507,405)
Other operating income	7	500,000	500,000
Operating profit/(loss)		6,431,207	(16,140,546)
Finance income	8	34,020	40,306
Finance expenses	9	(692,510)	(747,987)
Net finance expenses		(658,490)	(707,681)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax		5,772,717	(16,848,227)
Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	10	(355,757)	3,543,246
Profit/(loss) for the year		5,416,960	(13,304,981)
Total comprehensive income / (expense) for the year		5,416,960	(13,304,981)

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

(Registration number: 04145993) Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2015

	Note	2015 £	2014 £
Fixed assets			
Property, plant and equipment	11	63,248,924	71,757,559
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	12	12,830,934	15,017,830
Income tax receivable	10	-	1,977,859
Cash			4,137,653
		12,830,934	21,133,342
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year			
Trade and other payables	17	(9,202,873)	(28,101,064)
Income tax liability	10	(744,832)	
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		(9,947,705)	(28,101,064)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		2,883,229	(6,967,722)
Total assets less current liabilities		66,132,153	64,789,837
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year			
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	14	(4,742,000)	(5,242,000)
Provisions for liabilities	16	(22,418,986)	(25,993,630)
Net assets		38,971,167	33,554,207
Equity			
Share capital	13	40,000,100	40,000,100
Retained earnings		(1,028,933)	(6,445,893)
Total shareholders' funds		38,971,167	33,554,207

Approved by the Board on 13 May 2016 and signed on its behalf by:

Benjamin Sykes

Director

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total £
At 1 January 2015	40,000,100	(6,445,893)	33,554,207
Profit for the year	- _	5,416,960	5,416,960
At 31 December 2015	40,000,100	(1,028,933)	38,971,167
	Called up	Retained	
	share capital	earnings	Total
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2014	40,000,100	11,109,088	51,109,188
Loss for the year	-	(13,304,981)	(13,304,981)
Dividends		(4,250,000)	(4,250,000)
At 31 December 2014	40,000,100	(6,445,893)	33,554,207

The notes on pages 12 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital incorporated and domiciled in United Kingdom.

The address of its registered office is:

5 Howick Place

London

England

SW1P 1WG

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 13 May 2016.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

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

Basis of preparation

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 December 2014, the company prepared its financial statements in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (UK GAAP). These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 are the first the company has prepared in accordance with FRS 101. The effective transition date was 1 January 2014. The accounting policies which follow set out the policies applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Summary of disclosure exemptions

The company has applied FRS101 reduced disclosure framework, as it meets the requirements of FRS101.

The company has taken advantage of the following FRS 101 disclosure exemptions;

- No requirement to present an opening statement of financial position for qualifying entities adopting FRS101 for the first time (IAS 1); general exemption applied by the company.
- No requirement to disclose standards in issue not yet effective (IAS 1); general exemption applied by the company.
- No requirement to present capital management disclosures (IAS 1); as company is not a financial institution.
- No requirement to prepare a cash flow statement (IAS 7); company has no minority shareholders.
- No comparative reconciliations for share capital or property, plant and equipment or intangible assets (IAS 1; IAS 16 paragraph 73(e); IAS 38 paragraph 118(e)); exemption applied by the company.
- No disclosure is required of related party transactions with and between wholly owned subsidiaries (IAS 24); company has no minority shareholders
- No disclosure of key management personnel compensation, except directors' remuneration disclosures required by law (IAS 24 paragraph 17).
- No disclosure of IFRS 7, 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' requirements.
- No disclosure of IFRS 13, 'Fair value measurement' valuation techniques and inputs used for fair value measurement of assets and liabilities.

Translation to FRS101

After applying the transition exemptions and associated policies on transition from UKGAAP to FRS10 there were reclassifications of certain balances, which are set out in detail in the Transition Note under note 20.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, management has taken into account all available information about the future, which is at least 12 months from the date the financial statements were signed.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when delivery and transfer of risk to the buyer have taken place and to the extent that the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and other indirect taxes collected on behalf of third parties. All forms of discounts granted are recognised as revenue.

Revenue comprises sale of electricity at market prices and regulated prices (fixed tariffs and guaranteed minimum prices for green certificates), which is recognised at the production date.

Government grants

Government grants are recorded as deferred income and amortised to the profit and loss account, as other operating income, on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the facility.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. All differences are taken to the income statement.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items is recognised in line with the gain or loss of the item that gave rise to the translation difference.

Tax

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

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method, providing for all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and the tax base of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's planned use of the asset or settlement of the liability respectively. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be utilised either by elimination against tax on future earnings or by offsetting against deferred tax liabilities.

Deferred tax is measured in accordance with the tax rules and tax rates that will apply under the legislation enacted at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise in the form of current tax. Changes in deferred tax as a result of changes in tax rates are recognised in profit (loss) for the year.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The cost of self constructed assets comprises direct and indirect costs of materials, components, sub-suppliers and labour. Cost is increased by the present value of the estimated obligations for decommissioning and restoration to the extent that they are recognised as a provision.

Subsequent costs, for example in connection with replacement of parts of an item of property, plant and equipment, are recognised in the carrying amount of the asset in question when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company from the expenses incurred. Replaced parts are derecognised from the balance sheet, and their carrying amount is recognised in profit (loss) for the year. All other repair and maintenance expenses are recognised in profit (loss) for the year as incurred.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Depreciation

In the case of property, plant and equipment, cost is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated future useful lives, which are:

Asset class

Wind farm

Decommissioning asset

Depreciation method and rate

Straight line method over 20 years Straight line method over 20 years

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of company bank account facilities and petty cash.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Other receivables

Other receivables are amounts due from various business partners for non trade transactions during the ordinary course of business. If the receivables collection is expected in one year or less, they are classified as current assets, otherwise they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade payables

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 (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade payables are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Payables' group undertakings relating to cash pooling

The company is a participant in the group cash pooling arrangement of which DONG Energy A/S is pool master and legal bank account holder. The company has its own sub-accounts from which all transactions are executed. Balances held by the company under this revised arrangement are disclosed within amounts owed by/to group undertakings, representing amounts owed by/to the parent cash pool holder, DONG Energy A/S.

Provisions

General

Provisions are recognised when, as a result of an event occurring before or at the balance sheet date, the company has a legal or constructive obligation, the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow from the company of resources embodying economic benefits. A provision for onerous contracts is recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Decommissioning provision

Decommissioning obligations are measured at the present value of the future liability in respect of decommissioning and restoration as expected at the balance sheet date. The value of the provision is recognised in property, plant and equipment and depreciated together with the associated asset. The increase in time of the present value of the provision is recognised in profit (loss) for the year as financial expenses.

Leases

Lease payments under operating leases are recognised at cost in profit (loss) for the year over the term of the lease if the agreement concerns operating expenses.

3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods. In the process of applying the company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, are reassessed annually and recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be utilised in the foreseeable future. Management's reassessment is based on future outlook of the investment plan and expected revenue generation.

Decommissioning Provisions

Estimates of decommissioning obligations are based on management's expectations concerning timing and scope, future cost level, and adopted laws and regulations on decommissioning. The timing of decommissioning obligations depends on the useful lives of the assets. In determining the discounting of decommissioning obligations at 31 December 2015, a discount rate of 4.5% is applied, the same discount rate that the Company applied at 31 December 2014. The applied discount rate of 4.5% is still expected to be applied over a prolonged period. The rate has been estimated on the basis of expectations concerning the future, long-term interest rate level, based on the historical interest rate level. The extent to which decommissioning and restoration will be required is estimated based on current legislation and standards in this area. Expectations concerning the future cost level are based on variables such as expectations concerning the general price trend, demand conditions and the development in existing technologies.

Useful lives of production assets

The expected useful lives of production assets are determined based on historical experience and expectations concerning the future use of these assets. The expected future applications may subsequently prove not to be realisable, which may require useful lives to be reassessed.

4 Revenue

The total turnover of the company for the year has been derived from its principal activity wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

All the revenue is generated from one line of business and from one geographical location.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

5	Auditor	e ^t remun	aration
	Auditor	s remun	eranon

	2015 £	2014 £
Audit of the financial statements	13,798	19,433

6 Staff costs

There were no (2014: nil) employees during the year. The directors' received no (2014: nil) emoluments during the year, in respect of their services to the company.

The directors' were remunerated by other companies within the DONG Energy A/S group for their services to the group as a whole. It is not possible to allocate their remuneration between their services as directors of different group companies.

7 Other operating income

The analysis of the company's other operating income for the year is as follows:

	Government grants	2015 £ 500,000	2014 £ 500,000
8	Interest receivable and similar income		
		2015 £	2014 £
	Bank interest income	15,361	18,656
	Interest income on group undertakings	13,063	-
	Foreign exchange gains	5,596	21,650
		34,020	40,306
9	Finance expense		
		2015 €	2014 £
	Interest on bank overdrafts and borrowings	1,724	611
	Interest expense on group undertakings	9,117	_
	Unwinding of discount on decommissioning provision	681,544	747,376
	Other finance costs	125	
		692,510	747,987

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

10 Income tax

Tax expense/(credited) in the income statement

	2015 £	2014 £
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	1,192,010	(1,126,646)
UK corporation tax adjustment to prior periods	1,126,647	(894,487)
	2,318,657	(2,021,133)
Deferred taxation		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(914,897)	(1,522,113)
Adjustment in respect of prior years	(1,048,003)	
Total deferred taxation	(1,962,900)	(1,522,113)
Tax expense / (credit) in the income statement	355,757	(3,543,246)

The tax expense / (credit) for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2014 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 20.25% (2014 - 21.5%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2015 £	2014 £
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	5,772,717	(16,848,227)
Corporation tax at standard rate	1,168,975	(3,622,369)
Expense not deductible for tax purposes	30,415	32,292
Remeasurement of deferred tax - change in UK tax rate	(922,277)	114,158
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior years	78,644	(67,327)
Total tax expense/(credit)	355,757	(3,543,246)
	2015	2014
Income tax liability	£ 744,832	£
	2015 £	2014 £
Income tax receivable	<u> </u>	1,977,859

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

11 Property, plant and equipment

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Decommissioning Asset £	Wind Farm £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2015	24,500	13,458,537	105,316,893	118,799,930
Decrease in decommissioning estimate		(2,293,288)		(2,293,288)
At 31 December 2015	24,500	11,165,249	105,316,893	116,506,642
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 January 2015	817	4,012,039	43,029,515	47,042,371
Charge for the year	4,900	754,618	5,455,829	6,215,347
At 31 December 2015	5,717	4,766,657	48,485,344	53,257,718
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2015	18,783	6,398,592	56,831,549	63,248,924
At 31 December 2014	23,683	9,446,498	62,287,378	71,757,559

The depreciation charge for the year of £ 6,215,347 (2014: £5,814,537) is included in cost of sales.

12 Trade and other receivables

	2015	2014
	£	£
Trade receivables	74,848	745,803
Amounts owed by group undertakings	12,062,904	9,846,944
Other receivables	693,182	4,425,083
Total current trade and other receivables	12,830,934	15,017,830

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

13 Share capital

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· motten, cance up and run; pare snar	2015		201	4
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £0.10 each	400,001,000	40,000,100	400,001,000	40,000,100
14 Creditors: Amounts falling due after	more than one year	r		
			2015	2014
	•		£	£
Accruals and deferred income			4,742,000	5,242,000

The deferred income of £4,742,000 (2014: £5,242,000) relates to a government grant received in relation to the construction of the wind farm asset. It is being amortised to profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset (refer to note 7 Other operating income).

15 Obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts

Operating leases

The total future value of minimum lease payments is as follows:

	2015	2014
	£	£
Within one year	278,000	138,000
In two to five years	1,110,000	552,000
In over five years	1,665,000	852,000
	3,053,000	1,542,000

The amount of non-cancellable operating lease payments recognised as an expense during the year was £277,550 (2014 - £Nil). Non-cancellable operating leases relate to the leasing of the seabed and land from which the company operates from and other leases for equipment which the company uses to operate the wind farm.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

16 Provisions for liabilities

	Deferred tax	Decommissioning £	Total £
At 1 January 2015	10,262,224	15,731,406	25,993,630
Change in estimate	-	(2,293,288)	(2,293,288)
Charged to the income statement	(1,962,900)	681,544	(1,281,356)
At 31 December 2015	8,299,324	14,119,662	22,418,986
	Deferred tax	Decommissioning	Total
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2014	11,784,337	14,884,447	26,668,784
Charged to the income statement	(1,522,113)	747,376	(774,737)
Change in estimate	-	99,583	99,583
At 31 December 2014	10,262,224	15,731,406	25,993,630

The Decommissioning provision has been made under IAS37 for estimated decommissioning costs which are calculated as the present value of estimated decommissioning costs using a discount rate of 4.50% (2014: 4.50%). Included within fixed assets is an amount of £6,398,592 (2014: £9,446,498) which reflects the company's expectation to recover future decommissioning costs from sales of electricity during 2016 and future years. The decommissioning asset is being depreciated over the expected life of the wind farm.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax movement during the year:

	At 1 January 2015 £	Recognised in income	At 31 December 2015 £
Accelerated tax depreciation	(11,939,381)	2,122,840	(9,816,541)
Tax losses carry-forwards	278,592	(278,592)	-
Other items	1,398,565	118,652	1,517,217
Net tax assets/(liabilities)	(10,262,224)	1,962,900	(8,299,324)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

16 Provisions for liabilities (continued)

Deferred tax movement during the prior year:

	At 1 January 2014 £	Recognised in income	At 31 December 2014 £
Accelerated tax depreciation	(13,057,026)	1,117,645	(11,939,381)
Tax losses carry-forwards	•	278,592	278,592
Other items	1,272,689	125,876	1,398,565_
Net tax assets/(liabilities)	(11,784,337)	1,522,113	(10,262,224)
17 Creditors			
		2015 £	2014 £
Trade payables		576,692	582,110

	6 €	d -
Trade payables	576,692	582,110
Accrued expenses	2,940,078	3,557,303
Amounts owed to group undertakings	4,921,795	23,450,435
Social security and other taxes	-	20
Other payables	264,380	11,196
Deferred income	499,928	500,000
	9,202,873	28,101,064

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

18 Dividends

	2015	2014
	£	£
Interim dividend of £nil (2014 - 1.06p) per ordinary share		4,250,000

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

19 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The immediate parent of the company is DONG Energy Power (UK) Limited, a company incorporated in England & Wales, which owns 100 % of the ordinary share capital.

The ultimate parent company is DONG Energy A/S, incorporated in Denmark. The Danish State currently holds 59% of the share capital of DONG Energy A/S (2014: 59%) and therefore the company considers the Danish Ministry of Finance the ultimate controlling party.

The smallest and largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated are those headed by DONG Energy A/S.

The consolidated financial statements of this company are available to the public from:

DONG Energy A/S Kraftværksvej 53 Skærbæk DK - 7000 Fredericia Denmark

20 Transition to FRS 101

After applying the transition exemptions and associated policies on transition from UKGAAP to FRS101, in note 2 Accounting policies, the previously reported financial position and financial performance on transition date has not been remeasured.

The Statement of Financial Position has a reclass of an item previously disclosed under Trade and other receivables, which is now disclosed as Income tax receivable.

The Income Statement has a reclass of an item previously disclosed as a exceptional item which is now reclassfied under administrative expenses.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

20 Transition to FRS 101 (continued)

Balance sheet at 31 December 2014

	Note	As originally reported £	Reclassification £	As restated
Fixed assets				
Property, plant and equipment	11	71,757,559	-	71,757,559
Current assets				•
Trade and other receivables	12	16,995,689	(1,977,859)	15,017,830
Cash		4,137,653	-	4,137,653
Income tax receivable	10		1,977,859	1,977,859
		21,133,342	-	21,133,342
Trade and other payables	17	(28,101,064)		(28,101,064)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		(6,967,722)	-	(6,967,722)
Total assets less current liabilities		64,789,837	-	64,789,837
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one	;			
year		(5,242,000)	-	(5,242,000)
Provisions for liabilities		(25,993,630)		(25,993,630)
Net assets/(liabilities)		33,554,207	-	33,554,207
Capital and reserves				
Share capital	13	40,000,100	-	40,000,100
Retained earnings		(6,445,893)	<u> </u>	(6,445,893)
Shareholders' funds/(deficit)		33,554,207	-	33,554,207

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

20 Transition to FRS 101 (continued)

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2014

	Note	As originally reported £	Reclassification £	As restated
Revenue	4	20,834,834	-	20,834,834
Cost of sales		(9,967,975)		(9,967,975)
Gross profit/(loss)		10,866,859	-	10,866,859
Administrative expenses		(8,907,405)	(18,600,000)	(27,507,405)
Other operating income	7	500,000		500,000
Operating profit/(loss)		2,459,454	(18,600,000)	(16,140,546)
Non-operating exceptional items		(18,600,000)	18,600,000	-
Finance income	8	40,306	-	40,306
Finance costs	9	(747,987)		(747,987)
		(19,307,681)	18,600,000	(707,681)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax		(16,848,227)	-	(16,848,227)
Tax on profit on ordinary activities		3,543,246	<u> </u>	3,543,246
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		(13,304,981)		(13,304,981)