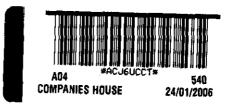
Company Registration No. 5104786

Uskmouth Power Company Limited

Report and Financial Statements

Period from 19 April 2004 to 31 March 2005



Report and Financial Statements 2005

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Officers and professional advisers

Directors

S Abedi

Commercial Director

S Foster

Finance Director (appointed 02/05/2005)

A Lambie

Chief Executive Officer

Secretary

P Llewellyn

Registered Office

Uskmouth Power Station West Nash Road Newport Gwent NP18 2BZ

Bankers

Barclays Bank Plc P O Box 674 121 Queen Street Cardiff CF10 2XU

Solicitors

Taylor Wessing Carmelite 50 Victoria Embankment Blackfriars London EC4Y 0DX

Auditors

Deloitte & Touche LLP Cardiff

Directors' report

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the period from incorporation on 19 April 2004 to 31 March 2005.

Activities

The company was incorporated on 19 April 2004 as Hackremco (No.2141) Limited. The company, by a resolution dated 3 June 2004 passed in accordance with the company's Artices of Association, changed its name to Uskmouth Power Company Limited and appointed Hackwood Directors Limited as the first and sole director. By a resolution dated 9 June 2004, Richard John Hill was appointed sole director and the resignation of Hackwood Directors Limited was accepted. On 18 June 2004, the company acquired the trade and assets of Uskmouth Power Station from AES Fifoots Point Limited (in administrative receivership) and acquired the freehold interest, plus associated land rights in the site occupied by the power station from AES East Usk Limited. By a resolution dated 5 July 2004, the company was acquired by Carron Energy Holdings Limited who acquired 100% of the issued share capital. By virture of the same resolution, the resignation of Richard John Hill as sole director was accepted and the appointment of Alex Lambie and Shezad Abedi as directors was approved.

The principal activity of the company is now generation of electricity from Uskmouth Power Station. The results for the accounting period to 31 March 2005 were materially affected by the forced outage time required to rectify successfully a vibration fault in each turbine (requiring rotor refurbishment) that previously restricted the Station's output. As a result of the forced outage time, the Station was available and running for only three out of a possible nine turbine generation months during the period from August to December 2004. Consequently, revenues in the period August to December 2004 were only £1.8m against overhead expenses of £3.4m and capital expenditures of £5.0m. The loss of generation revenue, the cost of turbine repairs and the coverage of ongoing fixed costs restricted cash flow and working capital availability.

During the first quarter of 2005, there has been an improvement in availability as a result of a phased return to service of turbine units 13 and 15 in January and February. Revenues have steadily increased over the three months culminating in revenues in March of approximately £3.6 million. The cash flow has also stabilised, with the business operating within its overdraft limit of £6 million.

Dividends

No dividend has been paid or is proposed for the period to 31 March 2005.

Future prospects

The directors consider the prospects for the company to be good as a result of increases in forward market prices for electricity and a widening margin above coal prices.

Directors and their interests

No directors holding office during the period had interest in the ordinary shares of the company at 31 March 2005. The interests of the directors in Carron Energy Limited are given in the financial statements of that company.

Post balance sheet event

On 18 October 2005, the company raised additional funding totalling £35 million. The facility comprises a £15 million term loan and £20 million revolving credit facility and is repayable after five years.

Auditors

Deloitte & Touche LLP were appointed as first auditors of the company. They have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditors and a resolution to reappoint Deloitte & Touche LLP will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board

S Foster Director

18 OCTOBER 2005

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Statement of directors' responsibilities

United Kingdom company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- · state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed; 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 proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. They are also responsible for the system of internal control, for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Uskmouth Power Company Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Uskmouth Power Company Limited for the period from incorporation on 19 April 2004 to 31 March 2005 which comprise the profit and loss account, the reconciliation of movement in shareholders' deficit, the balance sheet, the cash flow statement and the related notes 1 to 24. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. 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 auditors' 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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As described in the statement of directors' responsibilities, the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and accounting standards. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant United Kingdom legal and regulatory requirements and auditing standards.

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report if, in our opinion, the directors' report is not consistent with the financial statements, if the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and transactions with the company is not disclosed.

We read the directors' report for the above period and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements.

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with United Kingdom auditing standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2005 and of its loss for the period from incorporation on 19 April 2004 to 31 March 2005 and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

Deloitte & Touche LLP

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors Cardiff, United Kingdom

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18 October 2005

Profit and loss acount Period from 19 April 2004 to 31 March 2005

Period ended 31 March 2005

	Note	Before exceptional items £	Exceptional items (Note 7)	Total
Turnover: continuing operations Cost of sales	2	9,503,399 (10,291,850)	. -	9,503,399 (10,291,850)
Gross loss		(788,451)	•	(788,451)
Administrative expenses		(7,749,164)	(719,307)	(8,468,471)
Other operating income		544,803	-	544,803
Operating loss: continuing operations	4	(7,992,812)	(719,307)	(8,712,119)
Interest receivable Interest payable and similar charges	5	7,612 (1,826,331)	<u>-</u>	7,612 (1,826,331)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation Tax on loss on ordinary activities	6	(9,811,531)	(719,307)	(10,530,838)
Loss for the financial year	17	(9,811,531)	(719,307)	(10,530,838)

There were no gains and losses except as recognised in the profit and loss account. Accordingly, no statement of total recognised gains and losses has been presented

Reconciliation of movement in shareholders' deficit Period from 19 April 2004 to 31 March 2005

	Period ended 31 March 2005 £
Loss for the financial year Issue of share capital	(10,530,838) 100
Net reduction to shareholders' deficit Opening shareholders' funds	(10,530,738)
Closing shareholders' deficit	(10,530,738)

Balance sheet 31 March 2005

		31 March 2005
	Note	£
Fixed assets		
Intangible assets	8	5,331,592
Tangible assets	9	18,083,877
		23,415,469
Current assets		
Stocks	10	1,574,406
Debtors	11	8,887,098
Cash at bank and in hand		150,245
		10,611,749
Creditors: amounts falling due		
within one year	12	(42,696,385)
Net current liabilities		(32,084,636)
Total assets less current liabilities		(8,669,167)
Provisions for liabilities and charges	15	(1,834,000)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than o	ne	
year	13	(27,571)
		(10,530,738)
Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital	16	100
Profit and loss account	17	(10,530,838)
Total equity shareholders' deficit		(10,530,738)

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 18 OLTOBER 2005

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

S Foster Director

Cash flow statement Period ended 31 March 2005

		Period ended 31 March 2005
	Note	£
Net cash inflow from operating activities	20 (a)	19,528,419
Returns on investments and servicing of finance Interest received Interest paid	ee	7,612 (1,826,331)
Net cash outflow from returns on investments servicing of finance	and	(1,818,719)
Capital expenditure Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets		(8,341,660)
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(8,341,660)
Acquisitions and disposals Purchase of business		(14,408,300)
Net cash outflow from acquisitions		(14,408,300)
Net cash outflow before financing		(5,040,260)
Financing Issue of ordinary share capital		100
Net cash inflow from financing		100
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	20 (b),(c)	(5,040,160)

Notes to the financial statements Period from 19 April 2004 to 31 March 2005

1 Accounting policies

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards. The particular accounting policies adopted, which have been applied consistently throughout the period, are described below.

Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

Intangible fixed assets

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of businesses, representing any excess of the fair value of the consideration given and associated costs over the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired, is capitalised and written off on a straight line basis over its useful economic life. The directors regard 20 years as a reasonable estimate of the useful life of goodwill arising on the acquisitions to date. Provision is made for any impairment. On the subsequent disposal or termination, the profit or loss on disposal or termination is calculated after charging the unamortised amount of any related goodwill.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost net of depreciation. This includes the necessary costs incurred to bring the fixed assets acquired on acquisition to working order. Depreciation is provided on cost in equal annual instalments over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The rates of depreciation are as follows:

Land & buildings	20 years
Plant and machinery	10 years
Office equipment	5 years
IT equipment	3 to 4 years

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes materials, direct labour and production overheads appropriate to the relevant stage of production. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less all further costs to completion and all relevant marketing, selling and distribution costs.

Leases

Assets obtained under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are capitalised at their fair value on acquisition and depreciated over their estimated useful lives. The finance charges are allocated over the period of the lease in proportion to the capital element outstanding.

Operating lease rentals are charged to income in equal annual amounts over the lease term.

Foreign currency

Transactions undertaken in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the balance sheet date and gains or losses on translation are included in the profit and loss account.

All translation differences are dealt with in the profit and loss account.

Notes to the financial statements Period from 19 April 2004 to 31 March 2005

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid, or recovered, using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred taxation is provided in full on timing differences that result in an obligation at the balance sheet date to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current tax rates and law. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the financial statements.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that they will be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The amount charged to the profit and loss account in respect of pension costs is the contribution payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet.

Commodity derivative instruments

Trading activities involve the purchase and sale of energy under physical and/or financial forward contracts at fixed and variable prices. The net revenue or loss from these transactions is included in the net trading profits.

2 Turnover and gross margin

Turnover represents amounts derived from the provision of goods and services which fall within the company's ordinary activities after deduction of trade discounts and Value Added Tax. The turnover and pre-tax loss, all of which arises in the United Kingdom, is attributable to the activity of electricity generation.

Reported gross margin includes net trading profits or losses which primarily consist of recognised gains and losses from the purchase and sale of energy under physical and/or financial forward contracts.

Notes to the financial statements Period from 19 April 2004 to 31 March 2005

3 Information regarding directors and employees

The directors are also directors of Carron Energy Limited and their remuneration is dealt with in the financial statements of that company. It is not possible to allocate their remuneration between their services as directors to different group companies.

	Period ended 31 March 2005 No.
Average number of persons employed	140.
Administration	4
	£
Staff costs during the period (including directors)	~
Wages and salaries	70,451
Social security costs	32,867
Pension costs	2,476
	105,794
Operating loss	Period ended 31 March 2005
	£
Operating loss is after charging	
Depreciation	
Owned assets	973,456
Leased assets	6,441
Amortisation	208,508
Rentals under operating leases	
Other operating leases	55,842
Auditors' remuneration - other services	150
Auditors' remuneration - audit services	10,000

Notes to the financial statements Period from 19 April 2004 to 31 March 2005

5	Interest payable and similar charges	Period ended 31 March 2005
		£
	Bank loans, overdrafts and other loans repayable within five years Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	1,823,776 2,555
		1,826,331
6	Tax on loss on ordinary activities	Period ended
		31 March 2005
	Current taxation United Kingdom corporation tax at 30% Total current tax	£
	Deferred taxation	-
		-
	The difference between the total current tax shown above and the amount calculated standard rate of UK corporation tax to the loss before tax is as follows:	by applying the
	Loss on ordinary activities before tax	£ (10,530,838)
	Tax on loss on ordinary activities before tax at 30%	(3,159,251)
	Factors affecting the tax charge for the current period Depreciation in excess of capital allowances Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Unutilised tax losses	334,472 30,000 2,794,892
	Current tax charge for the period	113

A deferred tax asset has not been recognised in respect of timing differences relating to trading losses, as there is insufficient evidence that the asset will be recovered. The amount of the asset not recognised is approximately £2.8 million. The asset would be recovered if sufficient profits are made in future periods to absorb these losses.

Notes to the financial statements Period from 19 April 2004 to 31 March 2005

7	Exceptional items	
		Period ended
		31 March
		2005
		£
	The following items were included within administrative expenses	
	The following terms were metadod within administrative expenses	
	Expenses connected with turbine warranty claim	219,307
	Expenses connected with Unit 14 turbine repair	500,000
		719,307

8	Intangible fixed assets	
		Goodwill £
	Cost	~
	At 19 April 2004	
	Additions	5,540,100
	At 31 March 2005	5,540,100
	Accumulated depreciation	
	At 19 April 2004	-
	Charge for the period	208,508
	At 31 March 2005	208,508
	Net book value	
	At 31 March 2005	5,331,592
	Goodwill created during 2005 arises on acquisition of the trade and assets of Uskmout	h Power Station
	from AES Fifoots Point Limited on 18 June 2004.	
	The assets an liabilities acquired were as follows:	
		£
	Tangible fixed assets	10,678,200
	Stock	150,000
	Provisions	(1,960,000)
	Goodwill	8,868,200 5,540,100
	Coodwill	14,408,300
		11,100,500
		<u> </u>
	Satisfied by:	
	Cash	14,408 <u>,300</u>

Notes to the financial statements Period from 19 April 2004 to 31 March 2005

As the power station was acquired from a company in receivership, there are no pre-acquisition results available for disclosure. This business is the sole trade of the company and the post acquisition results are shown in the profit and loss account.

9 Tangible fixed assets

Freehold land & buildings	Plant and machinery	IT equipment	Office equipment	Total
£	£	£	£	£
_	-	-	-	-
3,336,680	7,341,520			10,678,200
49,113	7,738,163	563,441	34,857	8,385,574
3,385,793	15,079,683	563,441	34,857	19,063,774
-	• -	-	-	-
(135,388)	(756,841)	(85,610)	(2,058)	(979,897)
(135,388)	(756,841)	(85,610)	(2,058)	(979,897)
3,250,405	14,322,842	477,831	32,799	18,083,877
	land & buildings £ 3,336,680 49,113 3,385,793 (135,388)	land & buildings £ £ 3,336,680 7,341,520 49,113 7,738,163 3,385,793 15,079,683 (135,388) (756,841)	land & buildings £ £ £ 3,336,680 7,341,520 49,113 7,738,163 563,441 3,385,793 15,079,683 563,441 (135,388) (756,841) (85,610) (135,388) (756,841) (85,610)	land & buildings £ £ £ £ £ 3,336,680 7,341,520 49,113 7,738,163 563,441 34,857 3,385,793 15,079,683 563,441 34,857 (135,388) (756,841) (85,610) (2,058)

Included within IT equipment are assets with a cost of £51,529 and a net book value of £45,087 which are held under finance leases.

10	Stocks

Stocks	31 March 2005 £
Raw materials and consumables	1,574,406
Debtors	
	31 March
	2005
	£
Trade debtors	112,301
Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,756,203
Other debtors	2,425,837
Prepayments and accrued income	3,592,757
,	8,887,098
Amounts owed by group undertakings Other debtors	2,756,2 2,425,4 3,592,7

Notes to the financial statements Period from 19 April 2004 to 31 March 2005

12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

		31 March 2005 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts	5,316,405
	Trade creditors	10,213,253
	Obligations under finance leases	16,343
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	24,952,804
	Other taxes and social security	9,596
	Other creditors	14,459
	Accruals and deferred income	2,173,525
		42,696,385
	The bank overdraft is secured by a fixed and floating charge over the company's assets.	
13	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	
		31 March 2005 £
	Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase	27,571
14	Borrowings	
• •		31 March
		2005
		£
	Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	
	Minimum lease payments due:	
	Within one year	16,343
	Within two to five years	27,571
		43,914

Finance leases are secured on the related assets.

Notes to the financial statements Period from 19 April 2004 to 31 March 2005

15 Provisions for liabilities and charges

	Removal of
	inherited fly
	ash pile
	£
At 19 April 2004	
Acquisition	1,960,000
Utilised	(126,000)
At 31 March 2005	1,834,000

The provision for the removal of inherited fly ash relates to the likely cost of disposing of inherited fly ash to landfill. The fly ash pile was acquired along with the rest of the AES Fifoots point assets that were acquired on 18 June 2004 (see note 8). This provision has been prepared on the basis that the fly ash will largely be disposed to landfill, with a proportion being used for landscaping purposes. This was considered by the directors to be the most likely outcome at the time of acquisition. Should it prove necessary to dispose of all fly ash to landfill, the estimated potential liability would be £2.8 million, of which £1.96 million is provided above. The directors are continuing to investigate lower cost options for disposal of the fly ash, but no firm plans have yet been agreed.

16 Called up share capital

	31 March 2005	
	No.	£
Authorised		
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
Called up, allotted and fully paid		
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

On 19 April 2004, 100 ordinary shares were issued at par for cash consideration

17 Statement of movement on reserves

	£
At 19 April 2004	-
Loss for the financial year	(10,530,838)
At 31 March 2005	(10,530,838)

Profit and loss account

18 Operating lease commitments

Annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:	Other £
Leases which expire: Within two to five years	101,057

Notes to the financial statements Period from 19 April 2004 to 31 March 2005

19 Pension commitments

The company, in partnership with its parent Carron Energy Limited, established a Group Personal Pension Plan in December 2004. The plan is open to all employees and is administered by AXA. During the nine months to 31 March 2005 contributions of £2,476 were paid. There were no outstanding contributions payable to the pension plan as at 31 March 2005.

20 (a) Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash inflow from operating activities

,	Period ended 31 March
	2005 £
Operating Loss	(8,712,119)
Depreciation	979,897
Amortisation of goodwill	208,508
Increase in stocks	(1,424,406)
Increase in debtors	(8,887,098)
Increase in creditors	37,363,637
Net cash inflow from operating activities	19,528,419

20 (b) Analysis of changes in net debt

	At 19 April 2004	Cashflow	Other non cash transactions	At 31 March 2005
	£	£	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	-	150,245	-	150,245
Bank loans and overdrafts		(5,316,405)		(5,316,405)
	_	(5,166,160)	-	(5,166,160)
Finance leases	-		(43,914)	(43,914)
Net debt		(5,166,160)	(43,914)	(5,210,074)

20 (c) Reconciliation of net cashflow to movement in net debt

	Period ended
	31 March
	2005
Net cash outflow for the period	(5,166,160)
New finance leases	(43,914)
	(5,210,074)
Net debt at 19 April 2004	
Net debt at 31 March 2005	(5,210,074)
,	

21 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in FRS8, Related Party Transactions, not to disclose transactions with entities within the Carron Energy Limited group.

Notes to the financial statements Period from 19 April 2004 to 31 March 2005

22 Contingent liabilities

The assets and undertaking of the business are subject to a charge in respect of certain liabilities of a fellow group company, Carron Energy Holdings Limited, to Rutland Partners LLP. The amount outstanding at 31 March 2005 was £23,000,000.

23 Post balance sheet event

On 18 October 2005, the company raised additional funding totalling £35 million. The facility comprises a £15 million term loan and £20 million revolving credit facility and is repayable after five years.

24 Ultimate parent company

The company's parent is Carron Energy Holdings Limited who are a wholly owned subsisary of Carron Energy Limited. Both companies are incorporated in England and Wales. A controlling interest in Carron Energy Limited is held by four UK Limited Partnerships which are collectively known as The Rutland Fund. This controlling interest takes the form of holding all of the issued 'A' ordinary shares in Carron Energy Limited. By virtue of its controlling interest and the majority voting power held by the directors appointed by the 'A' ordinary shareholders, the Company considers the Partnerships comprising the Rutland Fund to be the ultimate controlling party. Rutland Partners LLP provides management services to Carron Energy Limited. Wholly owned subsidiaries of Rutland Partners LLP are the General Partners of the Partnerships comprising The Rutland Fund.