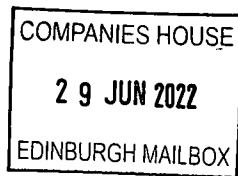


Blackstone Edge Wind Farm Limited

Annual report and financial statements

Registered number 07474312

Year ended 31 December 2021



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Directors' report

The Directors present their Directors' report and financial statements for Blackstone Edge Wind Farm Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2021. The Company has adopted the exemptions available in Sections 414(B) and 416(3) of the Companies Act 2006 with regard to the Small Companies Regime.

Principal activities

The principal activity of Blackstone Edge Wind Farm Limited is the generation and sale of electricity from onshore wind turbines in the UK. The Company has an installed capacity of 8MW.

Blackstone Edge Wind Farm Limited is a subsidiary of Mobius Wind Holdings Limited. The company is a member of Ventient Energy Limited Group. The Company's Group parent, Ventient Energy Limited, has a total of 689.5MW of installed capacity across 34 wind farms in the UK. Ventient Energy Limited is, in turn, a subsidiary of Ventient Energy Sarl which is the second largest, non-utility, generator of onshore wind energy in Europe.

Results and dividends

The (loss) after tax for the year amounted to £(0.18) million (2020: profit £0.31 million).

No dividends were paid or proposed in the year or to the date of this report (2020: £nil).

Financial Risk Management

The company aims to minimise financial risk as far as it possibly can. The main purpose of the Company's financial instruments is to provide working capital for the Company's continuing activities and provide funding for future activities. Given the nature of the Company's financial instruments the main risk associated with these is credit risk, however this is minimised due to the fact exposure is spread over several counterparties and customers who are of investment grade status. The main strategies for the Company financial instruments are outlined below:

- Trade Receivables: Power Price agreements are used to fix the electricity price and reduce the exposure to fluctuating market power prices. Customers or off takers are investment grade status
- Cash and Cash Equivalents: Cash flows are monitored regularly in order to meet bank covenant ratios and excess cash balances are returned to the owning stakeholder. There are no significant currency exposures
- Trade Payables: significant suppliers such as operating and maintenance service providers are assessed for their financial viability and incentivised to achieve levels of windfarm performance. Again there is little direct exposure to supplier related foreign currency transactions.

Going Concern

The company is in a net current liabilities position and is dependent on funds provided to it by entities within the Ventient Energy Limited Group. The Group Parent, Ventient Energy Limited, has confirmed that it will provide additional funding to enable the Company to meet its obligations and liabilities as they fall due for a period at least 12 months from the date of approval of the Company's financial statements.

As detailed in note 1.3, the Directors are of the opinion that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of these financial statements.

Directors

The Directors of the Company during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements, unless otherwise stated, were as follows:

M R Jones
P Andres
D H Griffiths (resigned 2 March 2021)
R J Maia da Silva (appointed 3 September 2021)

Directors' report *(continued)*

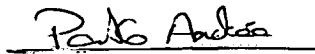
Directors' indemnity and insurance

Throughout the financial year and at the date of approval, both qualifying third party directors' and officers' liability insurance, and directors' indemnity provision, were in force.

Political contributions

The Company did not make any political donations or incur any political expenditure during the year (2020: £nil).

On behalf of the Board



P Andres
Director

24 June 2022

Registered office: Connect House, 133-137 Alexandra Road,
Wimbledon, London, England,
SW19 7JY

Statement of Directors' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law).

Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101, have been followed for the company financial statements, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The Directors 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.

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 enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Revenue	2	1,738	2,140
Cost of sales		(860)	(851)
Gross profit		878	1,289
Administrative expenses		(95)	(104)
Operating profit	3	783	1,185
Finance expense	5	(898)	(864)
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(115)	321
Taxation	6	(65)	(11)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	15	(180)	310
Total comprehensive (expense)/income for the year		(180)	310

The notes on pages 8 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2021

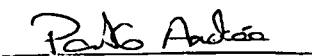
	Note	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	7	1,029	1,124
Property, plant and equipment	8	6,709	7,056
		<u>7,738</u>	<u>8,180</u>
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	10	4,985	3,649
Cash at bank and in hand		195	55
		<u>5,180</u>	<u>3,704</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(12,345)	(11,207)
Net current liabilities		<u>(7,165)</u>	<u>(7,503)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>573</u>	<u>677</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	12	(633)	(630)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	13	(225)	(160)
Other provisions	14	(616)	(608)
		<u>(841)</u>	<u>(768)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(901)</u>	<u>(721)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	15	-	-
Profit and loss account	15	(901)	(721)
Total equity		<u>(901)</u>	<u>(721)</u>

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

The members have not required the Company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The notes on pages 8 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 5 to 23 were approved by the board of Directors on 24 June 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:



P Andres
Director

Company registration no. 07474312

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 31 December 2021

	Called up share capital £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total equity £'000
At 1 January 2021	-	(721)	(721)
Total comprehensive expense for the year			
Loss for the financial year	-	(180)	(180)
Total comprehensive expense for the year	-	(180)	(180)
Balance at 31 December 2021	-	(901)	(901)

	Called up share capital £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total equity £'000
At 1 January 2020	-	(1,031)	(1,031)
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the financial year	-	310	310
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	310	310
Balance at 31 December 2020	-	(721)	(721)

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation

Blackstone Edge Wind Farm Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated, domiciled and registered in the UK. The registered number is 07474312 and the registered address is Connect House, 133-137 Alexandra Road, Wimbledon, London, England, SW19 7JY.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101") and the Companies Act 2006, as applicable to companies using FRS101.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently in these financial statements.

In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Accounting Standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

Judgements made by the Directors, in the application of these accounting policies that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are discussed in section 1.14.

The Company's financial statements are presented in sterling, which is the Company's functional currency.

The Company's Group parent undertaking, Ventient Energy Limited, includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Ventient Energy Limited are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are available to the public and may be obtained from the Company Secretary, C/O Burness Paul LLP, 50 Lothian Road, Festival Square, Edinburgh, Scotland, EH3 9WJ.

In these financial statements, the Company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- A Cash Flow Statement and related notes;
- Comparative period reconciliations for share capital and tangible fixed assets and intangible assets;
- Disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries;
- Disclosures in respect of capital management;
- The effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs;
- Disclosures in respect of the compensation of Key Management Personnel;
- Disclosures in respect of accrued income balances.

As the consolidated financial statements of Ventient Energy Limited, the Company's Group parent undertaking, include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 101 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 13 Fair Value measurement and the disclosures required by IFRS 7 Financial Instrument disclosures.

1.2 Measurement convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis. All values are rounded to the nearest thousand (£000) except where otherwise stated.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.3 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, notwithstanding net current liabilities of £7,165,000 (2020: net current liabilities £7,503,000). The Directors believe this to be appropriate for the following reasons:

The Company is dependent for its working capital on funds provided to it by entities within the Ventient Energy Limited group ('the Group'). This Group is also subject to common bank loan arrangements. The Group Parent, Ventient Energy Limited, has confirmed that it will provide sufficient funds to allow the Company to meet its financial liabilities and obligations as they fall due for a period of at least the twelve months after the date upon which the statutory financial statements of the Company are finalised by directors' approval. The Group Parent has confirmed that any intercompany balances, which are due on demand, will not be called for if such repayment would be likely to give rise to the inability of the Company to meet its financial liabilities and obligations as they fall due.

The Group Parent, has sufficient resources to make this commitment, and forecasts that it will continue to operate within its restrictive borrowing covenants for at least the next twelve months.

As such, the Directors consider that the support of the Group Parent will enable the Company to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future by meeting its liabilities as they fall due for payment.

1.4 Non-derivative financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise investments in equity and debt securities, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, loans and borrowings, and trade and other payables.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at amortised cost. Subsequent to initial recognition an estimate for doubtful debts is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. Bad debts are written-off when identified.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are carried at cost.

1.5 Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation.

Amortisation is charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lower of the lease term or 20 years.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.6 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour and any other costs (including interest) directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use. During the construction phase these assets are held separately and depreciation commences once the asset is commissioned.

The cost of replacing an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the final economic benefits will flow to the Group. The carrying amount of the asset replaced is then derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement.

Depreciation is charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of tangible fixed assets less the residual value. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Wind farm assets	20 - 25 years
Decommissioning assets	20 - 25 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

1.7 Leases

Under IFRS 16, a lessor is required to determine whether a lease is a finance or operating lease. A lessee is not required to make this determination.

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the asset is available for use by the Company. Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if the rate can be determined, or the Company's incremental borrowing rate appropriate for the right-of-use asset arising from the lease.

Lease payments are allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit and loss over the lease period, so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line bases as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of twelve months or less.

1.8 Impairment

Financial assets (including trade and other debtors)

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.8 Impairment (*continued*)

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

1.9 Provisions

Decommissioning of wind farms

A provision is made for the decommissioning of the wind farms based on the Company's best estimate of the cost of decommissioning. These costs are a contractual obligation when the planning consent is granted to ensure appropriate restoration of the land.

Provisions for decommissioning are recognised in full when the related facilities are constructed. A corresponding amount equivalent to the provision is also recognised as part of the cost of the related plant and equipment as a decommissioning asset. The amount recognised is the estimated cost of decommissioning, discounted to its net present value, and is reassessed at each balance sheet date. Changes in the estimated timing and value of decommissioning costs estimates are dealt with prospectively by recording an adjustment to the provision, and a corresponding adjustment to the decommissioning asset cost. The unwinding of the discount on the decommissioning provision is included as a finance cost.

1.10 Revenue

Revenue is the income derived from the sale of generated electricity and associated renewable certificates and embedded benefits, measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, net of value added tax to electricity retailers. All revenue is generated in the United Kingdom.

Revenue is recognised where there is a signed unconditional contract of sale and is based upon the quantity of generated electricity exported and the contracted prices on the date of generation. In the case of ROC Recycle income, where the ROC price is not confirmed until after the balance sheet date, income is accrued and recognised based on an estimated unit price as provided by an industry leading independent third party.

Revenue includes an estimate for the recycled price of Renewable Obligation Certificates (ROCs) sold during the financial year. This price is variable and is estimated based on a number of factors including UK electricity demand, targets set for renewable generation in the UK and the actual amount of UK renewable energy generation achieved.

The company is obliged to deliver power and to record the quantity and value accurately. These obligations are satisfied when the wholesale customer submits monthly self-billing statements of usage and these have been matched to the Company's generation records.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.11 Expenses

Royalty payments

Royalty payments to landlords are recognised in the income statement as they accrue, based on the terms of the agreement with the landlord at each site.

1.12 Finance expense

Interest payable is recognised in the profit and loss account as it accrues, using the effective interest method. Costs incurred in raising finance are capitalised and amortised over the length of the borrowing. Additional costs incurred due to the redemption of a facility are charged to the income statement in the year in which they are incurred. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that takes a substantial time (more than 12 months) to be prepared for use, are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset.

1.13 Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the period comprises deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: the initial recognition of goodwill; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit other than in a business combination, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

1.14 Accounting estimates and judgments

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management necessarily makes judgments and estimates that have a significant impact on the values recognised in the financial statements. Changes in the assumptions underlying these judgments and estimates could result in a significant impact to the financial statements. The most critical of these accounting judgments and estimates are explained below.

Valuation of wind rights acquired

Wind rights acquired via a business combination were initially valued based on the net present value of expected cash flows from electricity generation. A number of assumptions were made in arriving at such valuations which include price Wind - capacity and wind yields.

Assumptions were also required to determine the cash generating unit to which each intangible asset is allocated, and the discount rate applied, in the net present value calculation.

The judgments applied, and the assumptions underpinning them, were considered to be appropriate at the time of valuation. However, a change in these assumptions could impact upon the value of an intangible asset recognised upon acquisition.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.14 Accounting estimates and judgments (continued)

Impairment

In assessing impairment, judgment is required to establish whether there have been indicators of impairment for all amortising and depreciating fixed assets.

Once the need to determine the recoverable amount of an asset has been identified, valuation requires estimation of future cash flows and/or determining a fair value of the asset.

Estimation of useful economic life

The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. Increasing an asset's expected life or its residual value would result in a reduced depreciation charge in the income statement. The useful lives and residual values of the Company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and is based on the shorter of technical life, economic life and contractual rights. This is then reviewed annually for appropriateness and extended to the extent that the contractual rights allow it to be extended.

Decommissioning provision

Amounts used in recording a provision for decommissioning of wind farms are estimates based on current legal and constructive requirements. Due to changes in relation to these items, the future actual cash outflows in relation to decommissioning are likely to differ in practice. To reflect the effects due to changes in legislation, requirements and technology and price levels, the carrying amounts of decommissioning provisions are reviewed on an annual basis. The effects of changes in estimates do not give rise to prior year adjustments and are dealt with prospectively over the estimated remaining useful lives for each wind farm. In estimating decommissioning provisions, the Company applies annual inflation rate of 3.1% (2020: 2.7%) and discount rate of 1.3% (2020: 0.7%).

ROC Recycle

The confirmed price for ROC recycle income is not known until after the balance sheet date. As such, income is recognised based on an estimated unit price as provided by an industry leading independent third party.

1.15 Adopted IFRS not yet applied

Other accounting standards and interpretations have been published and will be mandatory for the Company's accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2022 or later periods. The impact of these standards is not expected to be material to the reported results and financial position of the Company.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2 Revenue

The company derives revenue from the sale of electricity generated from onshore wind turbines in the UK. Other sources of revenue includes curtailment, liquidated damages and temporary agreements.

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Income from external sources	1,738	2,140
	<u>1,738</u>	<u>2,140</u>

Economic factors that can affect the nature and uncertainty of revenue are the impact of the wholesale energy price on our variable Purchase Price Agreements (PPAs). The majority of our PPAs are fixed and others are affected by changes in the traded power market price.

For any revenue stream driven by generation (Traded Power, Balancing Services Use of System (BSUoS), the performance obligation is satisfied by the transfer of power. This is reconciled in the month of invoicing through the receipt of a customer statement, the Company invoice, and subsequent payment. For the ROC Buyout, the performance obligation is satisfied by the transfer of ROCs from Ofgem to the customer. Both the Company and the customer receive notice of this.

3 Operating profit

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Operating profit is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	366	362
- which includes depreciation of right-of-use assets	28	27
Amortisation of intangible assets	95	103
Payments to landlords for royalties	70	65
	<u>70</u>	<u>65</u>

The Company was not audited in the year ended 31 December 2021 and hence there are no audit costs. The Company was audited in the previous financial year. The cost of £8,000 was borne by another Group entity, Ventient Energy Services Limited, and was not recharged to the Company.

4 Staff numbers and costs

During the current and prior year the Directors were remunerated for services provided to the Ventient Energy Limited Group. In both the current and prior year any remuneration specific to qualifying activities performed solely in relation to the Company were trivial and were not recharged to the Company. The Company had no employees, apart from Directors during the current or prior year.

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Finance expense

	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Finance expense		
Payable to group undertakings	(863)	(833)
Interest on lease liability	(27)	(27)
Unwinding of discount on decommissioning provision	(8)	(4)
Total finance expense	(898)	(864)

6 Taxation

Recognised in the income statement

	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
<i>Deferred tax</i>		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(73)	(86)
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	8	75
Deferred tax charge	(65)	(11)
Total tax charge	(65)	(11)

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
(Loss)/profit before taxation	(115)	321
Tax using the UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2020: 19%)	22	61
Non-deductible expenses	(23)	16
Tax exempt revenues	5	(1)
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	8	(76)
Difference between the DT and CT rates	(62)	11
Tax impact of group relief claims	(15)	-
Total tax charge	(65)	(11)

On 3 March 2021, the UK Government announced a change in the UK corporation tax rate from 19% to 25% with effect from 1 April 2023. The 25% rate was substantively enacted on 10 June 2021. The deferred tax balances at 31 December 2021 have been measured using the rates that apply in the periods when the underlying timing differences, on which deferred tax is recognised, are expected to unwind.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Intangible assets

	Wind usage rights £'000
Cost	
At 1 January 2020	2,100
At 31 December 2020	2,100
At 1 January 2021	2,100
At 31 December 2021	2,100
Accumulated amortisation	
At 1 January 2020	873
Charge for the year	103
At 31 December 2020	976
At 1 January 2021	976
Charge for the year	95
At 31 December 2021	1,071
Net book value	
At 31 December 2021	1,029
At 31 December 2020	1,124

Wind usage rights represent the combination of the Renewable Energy Certificates and Power Purchase Agreements in place at the time of acquisition. The remaining amortisation period is 17 years.

The operating life of the windfarm is assessed as the lower of (sooner) the Lease termination, project planning end date or economic life end date.

At the end of each year, the Company assesses assets for impairment as described in note 1, by first assessing whether there have been any indicators (both internal and external) that an impairment has occurred. The Directors have not identified any indication of impairment.

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Property, plant and equipment

	Wind farm assets	Decommissioning assets	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost			
At 1 January 2020	9,758	579	10,337
Additions	10	-	10
Uplift due to reassessment of provision	-	6	6
At 31 December 2020	9,768	585	10,353
Cost			
At 1 January 2021	9,768	585	10,353
Additions	19	-	19
Uplift due to reassessment of provision	-	-	-
At 31 December 2021	9,787	585	10,372
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 January 2020	2,866	69	2,935
Charge for the year	334	28	362
At 31 December 2020	3,200	97	3,297
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 January 2021	3,200	97	3,297
Charge for the year	338	28	366
At 31 December 2021	3,538	125	3,663
Net book value			
At 31 December 2021	6,249	460	6,709
At 31 December 2020	6,568	488	7,056

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Leases

The Company has lease contracts for windfarm assets used in the operations. The amounts recognised in the financial statements in relation to the leases are as follows:

(i) Amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Right-of-use-asset		
Windfarm assets	501	509
	<u>501</u>	<u>509</u>
Lease liabilities		
Current	15	14
Non-current	633	630
	<u>648</u>	<u>644</u>

Right of use assets are included in Windfarm assets (Note 8).

There were remeasurements, due to changes in the Retail Price Index and Consumer Price Index, of £19,000 (2020: £6,000)

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Leases (continued)

(ii) Amounts recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income

The Statement of Comprehensive Income shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets		
Wind farm assets	28	27
	<u>28</u>	<u>27</u>
Interest expense (Note 5)	27	27
Expenses relating to variable lease payments not included in lease payments	28	24
Future minimum lease payments as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 as follows:		
Not later than one year	42	40
Later than one year and not later than five years	186	171
Later than five years	725	755
Total gross payments	<u>953</u>	<u>966</u>
Impact of finance expense	<u>(305)</u>	<u>(322)</u>
Carrying amount of liability	<u>648</u>	<u>644</u>

The leases include windfarms. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of up to 30 years, there may be options to extend.

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the group.

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Trade and other receivables

	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Trade receivables	27	6
Amounts owed by group undertakings	4,434	3,148
Prepayments and accrued income	524	495
	<u>4,985</u>	<u>3,649</u>

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Note	2021	2020
		£'000	£'000
Lease liabilities	9	15	14
Trade creditors		30	5
Amounts owed to group undertakings		11,948	10,746
Other creditors		280	400
Accruals		72	42
		<u>12,345</u>	<u>11,207</u>

12 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Note	2021	2020
		£'000	£'000
Lease liabilities	9	633	630
		<u>633</u>	<u>630</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

13 Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	Assets		Liabilities		Net	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	(922)	(691)	(922)	(691)
Tax value of losses	507	386	-	-	507	386
Other temporary differences	167	127	-	-	167	127
IFRS 16	23	18	-	-	23	18
	697	531	(922)	(691)	(225)	(160)

Movement in deferred tax during the year

	1 January 2021	Recognised in income	31 December 2021
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Property, plant and equipment	(691)	(231)	(922)
Tax value of loss carry-forwards utilised	386	121	507
Other temporary differences	127	40	167
IFRS 16	18	5	23
	(160)	(65)	(225)

Movement in deferred tax during the prior year

	1 January 2020	Recognised in income	31 December 2020
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Property, plant and equipment	(607)	(84)	(691)
Tax value of loss carry-forwards utilised	327	59	386
Other temporary differences	114	13	127
IFRS 16	17	1	18
	(149)	(11)	(160)

Notes to the Financial Statements

14 Other provisions

	Decommissioning provisions £'000
At 1 January 2021	608
Discount unwind during the year	8
At 31 December 2021	616

	Decommissioning provisions £'000
At 1 January 2020	598
Discount unwind during the year	4
Uplift due to reassessment during the year	6
At 31 December 2020	608

All provision balances at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020 are non-current.

Decommissioning provision

The provision for the decommissioning of the windfarms represents the net present value of the Company's best estimate of the costs to decommission the wind farm at the end of its useful life. The provision was re-estimated at the end of the year to reflect current management expectations of the future liability.

The closing provision has been discounted to its present value based on the yield on a UK gilt maturing at the end of wind farm's economic life.

Decommissioning assets are recognised to match the decommissioning liability, refer to Note 8. Unwinding of discount amount is recognised only in the decommissioning liability.

Decommissioning costs were last assessed by an independent expert in February 2017.

Notes to the Financial Statements

15 Called up share capital

Called up share capital

	2021 Number	2020 Number	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Allotted, called up and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1	1	1	-	-

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

Profit and loss account

This reserve account records accumulated losses.

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Balance 1 January	(721)	(1,031)
Net (loss)/profit for the financial year	(180)	310
At 31 December	(901)	(721)

16 Related parties

There were no transactions between the Company and Ventient Energy Limited during the periods from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021 and from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020. There are no other related parties to be disclosed.

17 Ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Mobius Wind Holdings Limited which does not produce consolidated financial statements.

The head of the largest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared and of which the Company is a member is Ventient Energy Sarl, a Luxembourg registered entity which has a registered address of 11 Boulevard De la Foire, L-1528 Luxembourg.

The ultimate parent company is IIF International Holding LP, an entity 100% owned by institutional investors and so there is no ultimate controlling party. IIF International Holding LP is a Cayman Islands exempted limited partnership advised by JP Morgan Investment Management, a registered investment advisor regulated by the US Securities and Exchange Commission and which is a wholly owned subsidiary of JP Morgan Chase & Co.