E.ON UK BLACKBURN MEADOWS LIMITED
(FORMERLY E.ON CLIMATE & RENEWABLES UK BIOMASS LIMITED)

STRATEGIC REPORT, DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

Registered No: 07537806

E.ON UK BLACKBURN MEADOWS LIMITED
(FORMERLY E.ON CLIMATE & RENEWABLES UK BIOMASS LIMITED)
STRATEGIC REPORT
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

The directors present their strategic report of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Fair review of the business

Both the level of business during the year and the financial position of the Company at the year end were as expected. The primary activity of the Company during the year was the operation of the biomass renewable energy power station at Blackburn Meadows.

During 2020, efficiency changes that were started in 2019 will be carried out at the power station which will improve its future performance. The directors believe that the level of activity will be reduced slightly in 2020 compared to 2019 due to the efficiency changes to be undertaken.

At 31 December 2019, the Company had net assets of £15,590,000 (2018: net assets of £19,497,000). Further information regarding the financial position of the Company at the year end is provided in the directors' report.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The key business risks and uncertainties affecting the Company are considered to relate to asset performance, credit risks and inflation. The management of risks is undertaken at the E.ON SE consolidated ('group') level. Further discussion of these risks and uncertainties, in the context of the group as a whole, is provided within the financial review section of the group's annual report which does not form part of this report.

From the perspective of the Company, the principal risks and uncertainties are integrated with the principal risks of the group and are not managed separately. Accordingly, the principal risks and uncertainties of E.ON SE, which include those of the Customer Solutions UK division of E.ON SE, which includes the Company, are discussed within the financial review section of the group's annual report which does not form part of this report.

Brexit

Britain left the European Union (EU) on 31 January 2020 with a transitional period until 31 December 2020. This means that, during the transitional period, the arrangements which applied whilst the UK was a member of the EU, remain in place and the arrangements for the future are being discussed and hopefully agreed prior to the end of the transitional period. A cross functional working group was established, which meets regularly to consider the impact of Brexit legislative changes on existing and new contracts, as well as other potential implications of Brexit, and to monitor further Brexit developments and their potential impact on the Company's business. Until such time as the transitional arrangements are agreed, the actual impact of Brexit on the Company's business remains uncertain.

COVID-19

The Company's top priorities during the COVID-19 pandemic are a secure energy supply and the safety of group colleagues and customers. The Company continues to focus on ensuring that power continues to be supplied and that its power station is running stably, even under these difficult conditions. The Company was able to draw on previously prepared pandemic and crisis plans, which it implemented accordingly. This has made it possible to maintain key functions whilst operating within the restrictions put in place by the Government, including strict adherence to hygiene and social-distancing rules.

At the end of the first half of 2020, the overall risk situation of the Company's operating business had deteriorated relative to year end 2019 owing to the COVID-19 pandemic. It otherwise remains at the level of year end 2019. The risk profile reflects the business implications of COVID-19 on the basis of a conservative scenario analysis. The main risk factors in the sales business are volume and price effects as well as credit losses. Despite the impact of COVID-19, the directors believe that the Company can meet its obligations as they fall due for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

Promoting the success of the Company and Section 172 Statement of the Companies Act 2006 ('Act')

The directors' overarching duty is to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its shareholders, with consideration of stakeholders' interests, as set out in section 172 of the Act. The directors regard a well-governed business as essential for the successful delivery of its principal activity.

The directors are aware of their duty under section 172 of the Act to act in a way which they consider, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole and, in doing so, to have regard (amongst other matters) to the factors detailed in section 172(1) of the Act.

The Company is an indirect subsidiary of E.ON SE, a company listed on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and which is head-quartered in Essen, Germany. The two main operating divisions of the E.ON SE group are Energy Networks and Customer Solutions.

The Company forms part of the Customer Solutions division of E.ON SE. The board of management of E.ON SE manages the group's operations on a global and divisional basis. The E.ON SE group has in place detailed policies and governance frameworks within which its subsidiaries must operate, including the Company. From the perspective of the directors, due to the E.ON SE group governance structure, the matters that they are responsible for considering under section 172(1) of the Act are also considered to an appropriate extent by the E.ON SE group management board in relation both to the E.ON SE group and the Company. The directors consider the factors detailed under section 172(1) of the Act are within the framework of the strategy set by the board of management of E.ON SE.

The Company's directors believe that, to the extent necessary for an understanding of the development, performance and position of the Company, the requirements of section 172(1) are discussed within the E.ON SE Annual Report 2019 on pages 10 to 101, which does not form part of this report. Further detail in relation to the Company's consideration of section 172(1) of the Act is set out in E.ON UK plc's Directors' Report, for example engagement with its stakeholders and employees.

Key performance indicators ('KPIs')

The Board of Management of E.ON SE manages the group's operations on a divisional basis. For this reason, the Company's directors believe that analysis using KPIs for the Company is not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business of the Company. The development, performance and position of the Customer Solutions UK division of E.ON SE, which includes the Company, are discussed within the group's annual report which does not form part of this report. The directors do not believe there are any further relevant KPIs that are not already disclosed within these financial statements.

Approved by the Board of Directors on 15 September 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

S H Vaghela
Director

E.ON UK Blackburn Meadows Limited (formerly E.ON Climate & Renewables UK Biomass Limited)
Company No: 07537806
Westwood Way
Westwood Business Park
Coventry
CV4 8LG

DIRECTORS' REPORT
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Directors of the Company

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

M G Wake
M R French
S H Vaghela (appointed 22 April 2020)
R A Strothers (appointed 29 November 2019 and resigned 19 March 2020)
M R Day (resigned 29 November 2019)

Principal activity

The Company's principal activity during the year and at the year end, was the operation of the biomass renewable energy power station at Blackburn Meadows.

Change of name

The Company changed its name to E.ON UK Blackburn Meadows Limited from E.ON Climate & Renewables UK Biomass Limited on 4 June 2019.

Change of parent

On 4 June 2019, E.ON Climate & Renewables UK Limited sold its share in the Company to E.ON UK plc.

Results and dividends

The Company's profit for the financial year is £5,159,000 (2018: profit of £9,066,000). An interim dividend of £9,066,000 was paid during the year (2018: £nil). The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2018: £nil).

Post balance sheet event

At the end of the first half of 2020, the overall risk situation of the Company's operating business had deteriorated relative to year end 2019 owing to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Company was able to draw on previously prepared pandemic and crisis plans, which it implemented accordingly. This has made it possible to maintain key functions whilst operating within the restrictions put in place by the Government. Despite the impact of COVID-19, the directors believe that the Company can meet its obligations as they fall due for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

This has been discussed further within the Strategic Report.

Financial risk management

Objectives and policies

The Company, in common with other E.ON SE subsidiaries, must comply with the E.ON SE group's finance guidelines that set out the principles and framework for managing group-wide finances. The Company also utilises the E.ON UK plc operational treasury team which services the treasury requirements of its business. Further information on the E.ON SE group's policies and procedures is available in the financial statements of the E.ON SE group.

E.ON SE's central financing strategy

The operational treasury team employs a continuous forecasting and monitoring process to ensure that the Company complies with all its banking and other covenants that apply to the financing of its business. A group-wide cash forecasting and currency exposure reporting process exists which ensures regular reporting into the UK treasury team. Information is submitted to E.ON SE for incorporation into the E.ON SE group's forecasting processes on a weekly and quarterly basis.

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

Foreign exchange risk management

The Company operates within the framework of E.ON SE's guidelines for foreign exchange risk management. The Company's policy is to hedge all contractually committed operational exposures, as soon as the commitment arises. The Company will also partly hedge less certain cash flows when appropriate. The Company determines the hedging of translation exposures (the value of foreign currency liabilities and assets in the balance sheet) on a case by case basis in consultation with the E.ON UK plc treasury team.

Interest rate risk management

The Company has a number of funding arrangements and is exposed to movements in interest rates. These interest rate exposures are managed primarily through the use of floating rate borrowings.

Credit risk management

The Company is subject to the E.ON SE group's finance policy which sets a credit limit for each financial institution with which the Company does a significant amount of business. In addition, other counterparty credit risk is subject to the E.ON SE group's credit risk management policy supported by individual business unit policies to establish internal ratings for limit setting. Credit risk assessment involves quantitative and qualitative criteria including ratings by independent rating agencies where these are available.

Liquidity planning, trends and risks

The Company has sufficient committed borrowing facilities to meet planned liquidity needs with headroom, through facilities provided by E.ON UK plc.

Political donations

No political donations were made during the year (2018: £nil).

Future developments

The Company's future developments are discussed in the Strategic Report.

Directors' indemnities

The Company maintains liability insurance for its directors and officers. This is a qualifying third party indemnity provision for the purposes of the Companies Act 2006. This insurance cover was in force during the year and is still in force at the date of approving these financial statements.

Going concern

Notwithstanding the fact that the Company has net current liabilities, the directors have prepared these financial statements on the going concern basis. The directors of the Company believe that there are no material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. The directors of the Company also believe that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, being at least twelve months from the date of the approval of these financial statements.

Disclosure of information to auditors

As far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware and each director has taken all the 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.

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of these financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and these 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 these 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 these 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;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the 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 these financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the Board of Directors on 15 September 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

S H Vaghela
Director

E.ON UK Blackburn Meadows Limited (formerly E.ON Climate & Renewables UK Biomass Limited)
Company No: 07537806
Westwood Way
Westwood Business Park
Coventry
CV4 8LG

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of E.ON UK BLACKBURN MEADOWS LIMITED (FORMERLY E.ON CLIMATE & RENEWABLES UK BIOMASS LIMITED)

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, E.ON UK Blackburn Meadows Limited (formerly E.ON Climate & Renewables UK Biomass Limited)'s financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Strategic Report, Directors' Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the balance sheet as at 31 December 2019; the profit and loss account and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Reporting on other information

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic Report and Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of E.ON UK BLACKBURN MEADOWS LIMITED (FORMERLY E.ON CLIMATE & RENEWABLES UK BIOMASS LIMITED) (continued)

Strategic Report and Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2019 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of these financial statements, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

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.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Simon Evans

Simon Evans (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Birmingham

Date 15 September 2020

E.ON UK BLACKBURN MEADOWS LIMITED
(FORMERLY E.ON CLIMATE & RENEWABLES UK BIOMASS LIMITED)
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

	Note	**2019 £000**	2018 £000
Turnover	2	**30,684**	33,735
Cost of sales		**(7,108)**	(6,633)
Gross profit		**23,576**	27,102
Administrative expenses		**(13,847)**	(14,521)
Other operating income		**365**	41
Operating profit	3	**10,094**	12,622
Interest payable and similar expenses	6	**(1,320)**	(1,150)
Profit before taxation		**8,774**	11,472
Tax on profit	7	**(3,615)**	(2,406)
Profit for the financial year		**5,159**	9,066

As the Company has no other comprehensive income for the year, a separate statement of comprehensive income has not been presented.

The notes on pages 10 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

E.ON UK BLACKBURN MEADOWS LIMITED
(FORMERLY E.ON CLIMATE & RENEWABLES UK BIOMASS LIMITED)
BALANCE SHEET
as at 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £000	2018 £000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	8	**2,837**	2,974
Tangible assets	9	**118,413**	119,029
Right of use assets	10	**4,794**	-
		126,044	122,003
Current assets			
Stocks	11	**75**	78
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	12	**9,690**	7,650
		9,765	7,728
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	**(102,390)**	(95,058)
Net current liabilities		**(92,625)**	(87,330)
Total assets less current liabilities		**33,419**	34,673
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14	**(4,706)**	-
Provisions for liabilities	15	**(13,123)**	(15,176)
Net assets		**15,590**	19,497
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	17	**-**	-
Profit and loss account		**15,590**	19,497
Total equity		**15,590**	19,497

The financial statements on pages 7 to 27 were approved by the Board of Directors on 15 September 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

S H Vaghela
Director
E.ON UK Blackburn Meadows Limited (formerly E.ON Climate & Renewables UK Biomass Limited)
Company No: 07537806

The notes on pages 10 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

E.ON UK BLACKBURN MEADOWS LIMITED
(FORMERLY E.ON CLIMATE & RENEWABLES UK BIOMASS LIMITED)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

	Called up share capital £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
At 1 January 2018	-	10,431	10,431
Profit for the financial year	-	9,066	9,066
At 31 December 2018	-	19,497	19,497
Profit for the financial year	-	5,159	5,159
Dividends paid (note 16)	-	(9,066)	(9,066)
At 31 December 2019	**-**	**15,590**	**15,590**

The notes on pages 10 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

1. Accounting policies

General information

The Company operates a biomass renewable energy power station at Blackburn Meadows.

The Company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in the UK. The address of the Company's registered office is Westwood Way, Westwood Business Park, Coventry, England, CV4 8LG.

Basis of preparation of financial statements

The Company has prepared these financial statements in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ('FRS 101'). These financial statements have been prepared under the going concern basis, historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of derivative financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value, and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies using FRS 101. The principal accounting policies, which have been applied consistently throughout the year, are set out below.

The Company has adopted disclosure exemptions in relation to the following:

- The requirements of paragraphs 10(d) (statement of cash flows), 16 (statement of compliance with all IFRS), 111 (cash flow statement information) and 134-136 (capital management disclosures) of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
- The comparative information requirements of paragraph 38 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements in respect of paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1, paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible Assets (reconciliations between the carrying amount at the beginning and the end of the year)
- The requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows
- The requirements of Paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- The requirements of Paragraph 17 of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures (key management compensation)
- The requirements of Paragraph 18(a) of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more wholly owned members of a group
- The requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- The requirements of paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement (disclosure of valuation techniques and inputs used for fair value measurement of assets and liabilities)
- The requirements of the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113 (a), 114, 115, 118, 119 (a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129 of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
- The requirements of paragraph 52, the second sentence of paragraph 89, and paragraphs 90, 91 and 93 of IFRS 16 Leases
- The requirements of paragraph 58 of IFRS 16, provided that the disclosure of details of indebtedness required by paragraph 61(1) of Schedule 1 to the Regulations is presented separately for lease liabilities and other liabilities, and in total.

New standards effective in the year

IFRS 16 Leases (which replaced IAS 17 Leases) is a new accounting standard effective for the year ended 31 December 2019. The Company has applied IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach and therefore the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4. The impact of IFRS 16 has been disclosed within note 20. There are no other amendments to accounting standards or IFRIC interpretations that are effective for the year ended 31 December 2019 and which have had a material impact on the Company.

Going concern

Notwithstanding the fact that the Company has net current liabilities, the directors have prepared these financial statements on the going concern basis. The directors of the Company believe that there are no material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. The directors of the Company also believe that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, being at least twelve months from the date of the approval of these financial statements.

Judgement in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions which affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting year. These judgements are based on management's best knowledge of the relevant facts and circumstances, having regard to prior experience, but actual results may differ from the amounts included in these financial statements.

Areas of significant judgement in application of accounting policies that have a significant risk of a material error or omission are as follows:

Emissions trading scheme

The Company has been subject to the European Emissions Trading Scheme since it became operational. The Company has adopted an accounting policy which recognises a shortfall in emission rights within provisions. Expenses incurred for the consumption of emission rights are reported in cost of sales. Forward contracts for sales and purchases of allowances are measured at fair value.

Determination of lease term

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options or periods after termination options are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended or not terminated.

The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised (or not exercised) or the Company becomes obliged to exercise (or not exercise) it. The assessment of reasonable certainty is only revised if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs, which affects this assessment, and that is within the control of the lessee.

Critical accounting estimates that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

Decommissioning costs

The estimated costs of decommissioning and subsequent site restoration are reviewed periodically and a provision is made for the estimated decommissioning cost at the balance sheet date. The payment dates of total expected future decommissioning costs are uncertain and dependent on the life of the power station. The provision for decommissioning costs is disclosed in note 15.

Recycled benefit income

Revenue includes managements' estimate of the recycled benefit to be received in relation to Renewables Obligation Certificates (ROCs) generated during the year. Income from recycled benefit is variable and dependent on a number of factors including the UK's electricity demand, and the targeted as well as actual level of renewable energy generated in the UK. Managements' estimate of the income takes into account industry wide data as well as historical prices achieved and is reviewed periodically.

Taxation

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. The provision for taxation costs is disclosed in note 15.

Leases - residual value guarantees

The Company initially estimates and recognises amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees as part of the lease liability. The carrying value of the lease assets and liabilities are disclosed within notes 13 and 14 respectively.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company has two types of financial assets that are subject to the expected credit loss model:

- trade receivables from the sale of electricity and heat; and
- amounts owed by group undertakings .

The expected future credit loss is calculated by multiplying the probability of default by the carrying amount of the financial asset (exposure at default) and the expected loss ratio (loss given default). The probability of default describes the probability that a debtor will not meet their payment obligations and the receivable will therefore default. Exposure at default is the amount of the financial asset allocated to the Company at the time of default. Loss given default is the expectation of what portion of a financial asset is no longer recoverable in the event of default and is determined taking into account guarantees, other loan collateral and, if appropriate, insolvency ratios.

Trade receivables

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses for trade receivables, which uses a lifetime expected credit loss allowance. The expected loss rates are based on available external and internal rating information as well as historical default ratios. The estimates and assumptions used to determine the level of expected credit losses are reviewed periodically. The carrying value of trade receivables is disclosed in note 12.

Amounts owed by group undertakings

For amounts owed by group undertakings, the Company first determines the 12 month expected credit loss, with the lifetime expected credit loss being recognised in the event of a significant increase in default risk. This is assumed if the internally determined counterparty risk has been downgraded at least three risk levels on the ten level counterparty risk scale since initial recognition. If external or internal rating information is available, the expected credit loss is determined on the basis of this data. If no rating information is available, the Company determines default ratios on the basis of historical default rates, taking into account forward-looking information on economic developments. The estimates and assumptions used to determine the level of expected credit losses are reviewed periodically to determine if there is a significant increase in default risk. The carrying value of amounts owed by group undertakings is disclosed in note 12.

Impairment

Impairments of assets are calculated as the difference between the carrying value of the asset and its recoverable amount, if lower. Recoverable amount is defined as the higher of fair value less costs to sell and estimated value in use at the date the impairment review is undertaken. Value in use represents the present value of expected future cash flows, discounted using a post-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. Where such an asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the income generating unit.

Impairments are recognised in the profit and loss account and, where material, are disclosed separately.

Turnover

Turnover comprises revenue from the wholesale of electricity and ROCs. Turnover excludes value added tax.

Turnover from the sale of electricity and associated ROCs is recognised as electricity is generated. At this point the key performance obligations in the sales contracts are considered to have been met. Turnover is recognised on the basis of the agreed volumes and rates within the sales contracts. The sales price of ROCs includes managements' estimate of the recycled benefit to be received in relation to the ROCs.

A receivable is recognised at the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated at original cost less accumulated depreciation and any provision for impairment. Cost includes the original purchase price of the asset and the costs attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Plant and machinery relate primarily to the biomass renewable energy power station.

Depreciation is provided on tangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their expected usefully economic lives as follows:

Asset class	**Depreciation method and rate**
Plant and machinery	Straight-line basis over 30 years
Fixtures and fittings	Straight-line basis over 30 years

Estimated useful lives are reviewed annually. No depreciation is charged on assets in the course of construction.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets include the benefits of land options and developments contracts, and capitalised development costs, which will be amortised over the useful economic life of the schemes to which they relate.

Directly attributable costs relating to a development are capitalised from the quarter during which the investment is approved by the appropriate level of investment committee.

Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life.

Asset class	**Amortisation method and rate**
Other intangibles	Straight-line basis over 3 years
Contract based intangibles	Straight-line basis over 30 years

Overhaul of generation plant

Major periodic overhaul costs on generation plant are capitalised as part of generating assets and depreciated on a straight-line basis over their useful economic life, typically the period until the next major overhaul.

Decommissioning costs

The fair value of a liability arising from the decommissioning of an asset is recognised in the period in which it is incurred and a reasonable estimate of the fair value can be made. When the provision is recorded, the Company capitalises the costs of the provision by increasing the carrying amount of the tangible assets. In subsequent periods, the provision is accreted to its present value and the carrying amount of the asset is depreciated over its useful life. Changes to estimates arise, particularly when there are deviations from original cost estimates or changes to the payment schedule or the level of relevant obligation. The provision must be adjusted in the case of both negative and positive changes to estimates. Such an adjustment is usually effected through a corresponding adjustment to tangible assets and is not recognised directly in the profit and loss account.

Research and development

Development expenditure incurred on an individual project is carried forward when its future recoverability can reasonably be regarded as assured. Any expenditure carried forward is amortised in line with the expected future sales from the related project. Research costs, and any development costs where recoverability is not reasonably assured, is written off the profit and loss account as incurred.

Foreign currency

These financial statements are presented in Great British Pounds ("GBP") which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information is presented in GBP and has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the closing rates at the balance sheet date. All exchange differences are included in the profit and loss account.

Financial instruments

Amortised cost assets (including trade receivables and amounts owed by group undertakings) are primarily financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not traded in an active market and are reported on the balance sheet under "Debtors: amounts falling due within one year". Initial measurement takes place at fair value plus transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method. Valuation allowances are provided for identifiable individual risks in addition to the expected credit losses calculated when known.

Financial liabilities (including trade payables and amounts owed to group undertakings) are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method. Initial measurement takes place at fair value net of transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, the amortisation and accretion of any premium or discount is included in finance costs/income.

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Inter-company balances

Inter-company payable and receivable trading balances within the E.ON SE group are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost. Although these transactions are net settled, as there is no legally enforceable right to do so these balances are presented gross. Formal loan balances are settled and presented gross.

Inter-company receivable balances are provided for in line with the impairment policy set out on page 12.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet, when the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and it intends either to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised in the balance sheet when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised in the balance sheet as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle a present obligation at the balance sheet date. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risk specific to the liability.

Future operating costs are not provided for.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after due regard for obsolete and slow moving stocks. Net realisable value is based on selling price less anticipated costs to completion and selling costs. In general, stocks are recognised in the profit and loss account on a weighted average cost basis.

Current and deferred income tax

The tax charge for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in shareholders' equity. In this case, the tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in shareholders' funds, respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in respect of the relevant years, in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill; or arise from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

Leases - lessee

The Company leases land and buildings. Lease contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Company allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices. However, for leases of buildings, the Company has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components and instead accounts for these as a single lease component.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentive receivable;
- variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable by the Company under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease if the lease term reflects the Company exercising that option.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the Company would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right of use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Company derives benchmark interest rates from maturity-related risk-free interest rates which are increased by a specific credit-risk premium and adjusted for attributes specific to the lease (e.g. term, country, currency and security).

The Company is exposed to potential future increases in variable lease payments based on an index or rate, which are not included in the lease liability until they take effect. When adjustments to lease payments based on an index or rate take effect, the lease liability is reassessed and adjusted against the right of use asset.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the profit and loss account over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Right of use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs; and
- restoration costs.

Right of use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight line basis. If the Company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right of use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

Payments associated with short term and low-value lease assets are recognised on a straight line basis as an expense in the profit and loss account. Short term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise small items of fixtures and fittings and plant and machinery.

Variable lease payments are recognised in the profit and loss account in the period in which the condition that triggers these payments occur. The Company pays charges and maintenance fees in relation to its leased vehicles which are ad hoc.

In the prior year, leases where the Company was the lessee were classified as either finance leases or operating leases. Leases were classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to the lessee.

All other leases were classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases were charged to the profit and loss account evenly over the term of the lease.

Pensions

The Company has no employees but is recharged by E.ON UK plc for the services of certain of its employees. E.ON UK plc contributes to both defined contribution and defined benefit pension schemes maintained by E.ON UK plc on behalf of its employees. The recharges to the Company from E.ON UK plc for services from certain of its employees include the current pension service cost but no recharges are made for any pension deficit repair payments. As it is not possible to identify the share of the underlying assets and liabilities of the E.ON UK plc group defined benefit pension scheme that relate to existing and previous employees recharged to the Company, the Company accounts for its contributions to the scheme on a defined contribution basis. Further details of these schemes are available in E.ON UK plc's financial statements.

2. Turnover

Turnover, which excludes value added tax, represents the sale value of electricity generated during the year by the Blackburn Meadows power station and associated ROCs under contract on an accruals basis. The Company's turnover, all of which arises in the course of the Company's principal activity, arises in the UK.

3. Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Operating lease	-	289
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets and short term leases	5	-
Depreciation of tangible assets (note 9)	4,627	4,540
Depreciation of right of use assets (note 10)	229	-
Foreign currency (gains)/losses	(88)	-
Impairment of financial assets (note 12)	(13)	3
Amortisation of intangible assets (note 8)	127	126
Stock recognised as an expense	(3)	71

4. Auditors' remuneration

Auditors' remuneration of £20,000 (2018: £20,000) for the audit of these financial statements was borne by E.ON UK plc, the immediate parent undertaking and not recharged.

5. Employee information

The Company had no employees during the year (2018: none). The monthly average number of persons recharged by E.ON UK plc for the services of employees (including directors) during the year was as follows:

	2019 Number	2018 Number
Operations	25	24

The aggregate payroll costs recharged were as follows:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Wages and salaries	1,481	1,432
Social security costs	175	168
Other pension costs	268	278
	1,924	1,878

The directors received no emoluments from the Company during the year (2018: £nil) in respect of services to the Company, as they are deemed to be provided as part of their services to the E.ON UK plc group.

6. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Interest payable to group undertakings	1,014	1,040
Interest - provision unwind (note 15)	131	110
Interest - lease liabilities	175	-
	1,320	1,150

7. Tax on profit

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax charge on profits for the year	2,553	3,156
Adjustment in respect of prior years	(82)	23
Total current tax charge	2,471	3,179
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(635)	(716)
Adjustment in respect of prior years	1,779	(57)
Total deferred tax charge/(credit)	1,144	(773)
Tax charge on profit	3,615	2,406

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax charge for the year is higher (2018: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for the year ended 31 December 2019 of 19% (2018: 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Profit before taxation	8,774	11,472
Tax charge on profit before taxation at 19% (2018: 19%)	1,667	2,180
Effects of:		
Impact of rate change between corporation tax and deferred tax	91	87
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	22	28
Initial recognition exemption	138	145
Adjustment in respect of prior years - deferred tax	1,779	(57)
Adjustment in respect of prior years - current tax	(82)	23
Tax charge for the year	3,615	2,406

Changes to the UK corporation tax rates were substantively enacted as part of the Finance Bill 2017 (on 6 September 2017). These include reductions to the main corporation tax rate, to reduce the rate to 17% from 1 April 2020. In the Spring Budget 2020, the Government announced that from 1 April 2020 the corporation tax rate would remain at 19% (rather than reducing to 17%, as previously enacted). This new law was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020. As the proposal to keep the corporation tax rate at 19% had not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, its effects are not included in these financial statements.

The corporation tax payable has been reduced by £2,471,000 because of group relief received from a fellow group undertaking for which a payment will be made (2018: payment of £3,179,000).

8. Intangible assets

	Other intangibles £000	Contract based intangibles £000	Total £000
Cost			
At 1 January 2019	10	3,674	3,684
Additions	252	-	252
Disposals	(262)	-	(262)
At 31 December 2019	-	3,674	3,674
Accumulated amortisation			
At 1 January 2019	-	710	710
Charge for the year	-	127	127
At 31 December 2019	-	837	837
Net book value			
At 31 December 2019	**-**	**2,837**	**2,837**
At 31 December 2018	10	2,964	2,974

Other intangibles relate to emissions rights held under national and international emissions rights systems which are surrendered annually and are not amortised.

9. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery £000	Fixtures and fittings £000	Total £000
Cost			
At 1 January 2019	141,929	784	142,713
Additions	6,783	-	6,783
Disposals	(2,772)	-	(2,772)
At 31 December 2019	145,940	784	146,724
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 January 2019	23,591	93	23,684
Charge for the year	4,600	27	4,627
At 31 December 2019	28,191	120	28,311
Net book value			
At 31 December 2019	**117,749**	**664**	**118,413**
At 31 December 2018	118,338	691	119,029

Plant and machinery include the net book value of assets in the course of construction of £7,275,000 (2018: £493,000). No depreciation is charged on assets in the course of construction.

No additions for decommissioning provisions were recognised during the year (2018: £1,786,000). Changes in accounting estimates relating to decommissioning provisions resulted in disposals of £2,772,000 (2018: £nil) during the year.

10. Right of use assets

	Land and buildings £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation		
At 1 January 2019 (see note 20)	5,023	5,023
Additions	-	-
At 31 December 2019	5,023	5,023
Accumulated depreciation		
At 1 January 2019 (see note 20)	-	-
Charge for the year	229	229
At 31 December 2019	229	229
Net book value		
At 31 December 2019	**4,794**	**4,794**
At 31 December 2018	-	-

There were no expenses during the year relating to short term leases, to leases of low-value assets that are not shown above as short term leases and to variable lease payments not included in lease payments.

There was no cash outflow for leases during the year.

11. Stocks

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Fuel stocks	**75**	78

Fuel stocks are stated with no provision for impairment (2018: £nil).

12. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Trade receivables	-	22
Amounts owed by group undertakings	8,777	5,680
Other taxation and social security	626	668
Prepayments and accrued income	287	1,280
	9,690	7,650

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Amounts owed by group undertakings are stated after loss allowances of £24,000 (2018: £37,000).

13. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Trade payables	1,925	2,128
Amounts owed to group undertakings	97,600	91,658
Accruals and deferred income	2,704	1,272
Lease liabilities	161	-
	102,390	95,058

Amounts owed to group undertakings include a loan from E.ON UK plc of £89,008,000 (2018: £88,496,000) which is unsecured, bears interest payable at a rate of LIBOR plus 52 basis points, is a draw down from a credit facility of £150,000,000 which has a maturity date of 31 December 2020 and which rolls daily for both capital and interest. Amounts owed to group undertakings also include a loan of €43,000 (2018: €6,000) which is unsecured, bears interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 52 basis points and rolls daily for both capital and interest.

All other amounts are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

14. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Lease liabilities	4,706	-

Lease liabilities relate to a land lease which has a term of 21 years.

The maturity profile of the carrying amount of the Company's long term borrowings was as follows:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
In more than one year, but not more than two years	**167**	-
In more than two years, but not more than five years	**537**	-
In more than five years	**4,002**	-
	4,706	-

15. Provisions for liabilities

	Deferred tax £000	Emissions obligations £000	Decommissioning provision £000	Other provisions £000	Total £000
At 1 January 2019	6,575	83	7,982	536	15,176
Debited/(credited) to the profit and loss account	1,144	63	-	(536)	671
Utilised during the year	-	(83)	-	-	(83)
Accretion of discount	-	-	131	-	131
Adjustments to tangible assets	-	-	(2,772)	-	(2,772)
At 31 December 2019	**7,719**	**63**	**5,341**	**-**	**13,123**

Emissions obligations provisions represent amounts payable to national authorities for emissions made during the year. Emissions obligations are settled on an annual basis.

Decommissioning provision comprises amounts set aside for the estimated costs of terminating power station grid connections, decommissioning and subsequent site restoration costs at Blackburn Meadows. The provision will be utilised when the power station is closed, which is estimated to be in 2044. During the year, changes in the accounting estimates resulted in disposals of £2,772,000 (2018: additions of £1,786,000) being recorded in these financial statements.

Other provisions are amounts related to compliance with ATEX European Directives for controlling explosive atmospheres which were released during the year.

Analysis of deferred tax

The following are the deferred tax liabilities recognised by the Company and movements thereon during the year:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Accelerated capital allowances	**7,719**	6,682
Other timing differences	**-**	(107)
	7,719	6,575
Liability at beginning of year	**6,575**	7,354
Deferred tax moved to equity	**-**	(6)
Deferred tax charge/(credit) for the year (note 7)	**1,144**	(773)
Liability at year end	**7,719**	6,575

Changes to the UK corporation tax rates were substantively enacted as part of the Finance Bill 2017 (on 6 September 2017). These include reductions to the main corporation tax rate, to reduce the rate to 17% from 1 April 2020. In the Spring Budget 2020, the Government announced that from 1 April 2020 the corporation tax rate would remain at 19% (rather than reducing to 17%, as previously enacted). This new law was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020. As the proposal to keep the rate at 19% had not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, its effects are not included in these financial statements. However, it is likely that the overall effect of the change, had it been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, would be to increase the tax expense for the year by £908,000 and to increase the deferred tax liability by £908,000.

There are no unused tax losses or tax credits.

16. Dividends

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Dividends paid		
Interim dividend paid: £9,066,000 (2018: £nil) per ordinary share	**9,066**	-

17. Called up share capital

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Allotted, called-up and fully paid		
1 ordinary share of £1 (2018: 1)	**-**	-

18. Commitments

Capital commitments

There is £1,521,000 capital spend contracted for but not provided for in these financial statements (2018: £nil).

Lease commitments

As at 31 December 2019, the Company had commitments under non-cancellable leases which expire as follows:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Land and buildings		
Within one year	-	331
Within two and five years	-	1,323
Over five years	-	6,948
	-	8,602

19. Post balance sheet events

At the end of the first half of 2020, the overall risk situation of the Company's operating business had deteriorated relative to year end 2019 owing to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Company was able to draw on previously prepared pandemic and crisis plans, which it implemented accordingly. This has made it possible to maintain key functions whilst operating within the restrictions put in place by the Government. Despite the impact of COVID-19, the directors believe that the Company can meet its obligations as they fall due for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

This has been discussed further within the Strategic Report.

20. Changes in accounting policies

(a) Transition to IFRS 16

The Company has adopted IFRS 16 Leases (which replaces IAS 17 Leases) retrospectively from 1 January 2019, but has not restated comparatives for the 2018 reporting period, as permitted under the specific transition provisions in the standard. The reclassifications and adjustments arising from the new leasing standard are therefore recognised in the opening balance sheet on 1 January 2019. The new accounting policies are disclosed in note 1.

On adoption of IFRS 16, the Company recognised lease liabilities in relation to leases which had previously been classified as 'operating leases' under the principles of IAS 17 Leases. These liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate as at 1 January 2019. The weighted average lessee's incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities on 1 January 2019 was 2.85%.

For leases previously classified as finance leases, the Company recognised the carrying amount of the lease asset and lease liability immediately before transition as the carrying amount of the right of use asset and lease liability at the date of initial application. The measurement principles of IFRS 16 are only applied after that date. This resulted in no measurement adjustments for residual value guarantees and for variable lease payments based on an index or rate. The remeasurements to the lease liabilities were recognised as adjustments to the related right of use assets immediately after the date of initial application.

On transition, right of use assets were measured at the amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognised in the balance sheet as at 31 December 2018.

(i) Practical expedients applied

In applying IFRS 16 for the first time, the Company has used the following practical expedients permitted by the standard:

- applying a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics;
- relying on previous assessments on whether leases are onerous as an alternative to performing an impairment review;
- accounting for operating leases with a remaining lease term of less than 12 months as at 1 January 2019 as short-term leases;
- excluding initial direct costs for the measurement of the right of use asset at the date of initial application; and
- using hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

The Company has also elected not to reassess whether a contract is or contains a lease at the date of initial application. Instead, for contracts entered into before the transition date the Company relied on its assessment made applying IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease.

(ii) Reconciliation of lease liabilities

	2019 £000
Operating lease commitments disclosed as at 31 December 2018	8,602
Discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application	(2,221)
Add/(less): adjustments as a result of different treatment of extension and termination options	(1,358)
Lease liability recognised as at 1 January 2019	5,023
Of which are:	
Lease liabilities falling due within one year	156
Lease liabilities greater than one year	4,867
	5,023

(iii) Adjustments recognised in the balance sheet on 1 January 2019

The change in accounting policy affected the following items in the balance sheet on 1 January 2019:

- Right of use assets - increase by £5,023,000
- Lease liabilities - increase by £5,023,000

There was no net impact on retained earnings on 1 January 2019.

(iv) Lessor accounting

The Company did not need to make any adjustments to the accounting for assets held as a lessor under operating leases as a result of the adoption of IFRS 16.

21. Related party transactions

The Company had no related party transactions in 2019.

During part of the prior year, the Company had the following related party transactions with companies in the Uniper group, by virtue of it then being 47% owned by E.ON SE, the ultimate controlling party of the Company:

Uniper Technologies Limited

The Company had costs of £21,000 relating primarily to the purchase of engineering services.

Uniper UK Limited

The Company had costs of £9,000 relating to a boiler and turbine study.

22. Ultimate holding company

The Company was controlled by E.ON Climate & Renewables UK Limited until 4 June 2019 and from that date is now controlled by E.ON UK plc. The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is E.ON SE, a company incorporated in Germany, which is the parent company of the largest and smallest group to consolidate these financial statements. Copies of E.ON SE's financial statements are available from the offices of E.ON SE at the following address:

E.ON SE
Brüsseler Platz 1
45131 Essen
Germany