REGISTERED NUMBER: 07610799 (England and Wales)

East Langford Solar Limited

**Annual Report and** 

Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018



# Contents of the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

	Page
Company Information	1
Directors' Report	. 2
Statement of Directors' Responsibilities	4
Report of the Independent Auditor	5
Profit and Loss account	8
Statement of Comprehensive Income	9
Balance Sheet	10
Statement of Changes in Equity	11
Cash Flow Statement	12
Notes to the Cash Flow Statement	. 13
Notes to the Financial Statements	14

**DIRECTORS:** 

S W Hughes M C Wayment T J Scott M R Patel

SECRETARY:

D Hearth

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Beaufort Court Egg Farm Lane Off Station Road Kings Langley Hertfordshire WD4 8LR

REGISTERED NUMBER:

07610799 (England and Wales)

AUDITOR:

Deloitte LLP 2 New Street Square London EC4A 3BZ

# Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

The directors present their report with the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2018. The report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2005 to small companies, and the exemption from preparing a strategic report has been taken.

#### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

East Langford Solar Limited's principal activity is the generation and sale of electricity from solar power.

#### REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The Company was incorporated on 20 April 2011 and commenced trading on 14 July 2011.

The company has performed well compared to budget during the year therefore the Directors' are satisfied with the performance of each company.

Financing costs result in a trading loss in the year and puts the Company in a net liability position. The Directors do not anticipate any changes to the business activities in the forthcoming year.

#### Results and dividends

The loss for the year was £23,892 (2017: loss of £394,891). No dividends were paid during the current year or prior year.

#### **Future Developments**

Planned remedial works commenced during the year and are expected to be completed in Q2 2019. It is anticipated that these works will bring plant availability in line with prior years.

#### **Going Concern Review**

The intermediate holding company, The Renewables Infrastructure Group (UK) Investments Limited (TRIG UK) has confirmed to the directors that it will not demand repayment for existing unsecured intercompany loans such that insolvency would result. The directors have considered TRIG UK's cash flow forecast and also the Company cash flow forecast for the forthcoming year. The directors of the Company are satisfied after appropriate consultation with the directors of TRIG UK, and review of forecasts and projections, and taking account of reasonable possible changes in trading performance and the current funds available, that the Company is able to operate for at least 12 months from the signing of the Annual Report and the Financial Statements. For this reason, the directors believe that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and therefore it is appropriate the Company continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Annual Report and the Financial Statements.

#### Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company has exposures to a variety of financial risks which are managed with the purpose of minimising any potential adverse effect on the Company's performance. The Directors have policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below:

#### Inflation risk

The Company receives Feed in Tariff (FiT) revenue based on a fixed tariff rate which is subject to an annual RPI adjustment. The effect of changes in inflation on the Company's future revenue is managed at the parent company level through RPI linked borrowings.

#### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks.

#### Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating scorecard and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at 31 December 2018 and 2017 is the carrying amounts.

# Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

#### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's policy to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stress conditions.

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of intercompany facilities and by ensuring adequate internally generated funds.

Refer to notes 12 and 13 for more information regarding the maturity of the Company's financial liabilities. Trade and other payables in most circumstances are due within 3 months from the date of invoice.

#### Events after the balance sheet date

Details of significant events after the balance sheet date are contained in note 22 to the financial statements.

#### DIRECTORS

M C Wayment has held office during the whole of the period from 1 January 2018 to the date of this report.

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

S W Hughes - appointed 6 April 2018 R P Russell - resigned 17 December 2018 C J Smith - resigned 6 April 2018 T J Scott - appointed 17 December 2018 M R Patel - appointed 17 December 2018

#### STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITOR

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving the report is aware, there is no relevant audit information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the Company's auditor, each director has taken all the steps that he is obliged to take as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information. This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

### AUDITOR

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- the director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

The confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Reappointment of auditor

Deloitte LLP has indicated their willingness to be reappointed for another term and appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be deemed reappointed as auditor in the absence of an AGM.

APPROVED BY THE BOARD AND SIGNED ON ITS BEHALF BY:

M R Patel - Director

Date: 20th May 2019

# Statement of Directors' Responsibilities for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". Under Company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select sultable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

#### Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of East Langford Solar Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its loss for the year then ended:
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice,
   including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic
- of Ireland": and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the profit and loss account;
- the statement of comprehensive income;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity;
- the cash flow statement;
- notes to the cash flow statement; and
- the related notes 1 to 22.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (the 'FRC's') Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Conclusions relating to going concern

We are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

#### Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

#### Responsibilities of directors

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

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

#### 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 auditor's 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 auditor's report.

#### Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

# Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared
- is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the directors' report.

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from
- branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to
- prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

# Report of the Independent Auditor to the Members of East Langford Solar Limited

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in a Report of the Auditors and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Marane Milles

Marianne Milnes, FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP London United Kingdom

Date: 20 May 2019

# Profit and Loss account for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
TURNOVER	3	2,190,827	1,810,128
Cost of sales		(880,201)	(861,406)
GROSS PROFIT		1,310,626	948,722
Administrative expenses		(130, 125)	(134,055)
		1,180,501	814,667
Other operating income	4	97,000	
OPERATING PROFIT	6	1,277,501	814,667
Finance costs	7	(1,269,536)	(1,275,165)
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAXA	TION	7,965	(460,498)
Tax on profit/(loss)	8	(31,857)	65,607
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE FINAL	NCIAL YEAR	(23,892)	<u>(394,891</u> )

# Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

Notes	2018 £	2017 £
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	(23,892)	(394,891)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	(23,892)	<u>(394,891</u> )

# East Langford Solar Limited (Registered number: 07610799)

# Balance Sheet 31 December 2018

	Votes	2018 £	2017 £
FIXED ASSETS	40163	2	
Intangible assets	9	694,119	734,093
Tangible assets	10	8,339,554	8,829,980
,			
		9,033,673	9,564,073
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks	11	26.013	19,083
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year		497,827	285,278
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than		,	200,210
one year	12	197,577	229,434
Cash at bank		426,417	900,267
		1,147,834	1,434,062
CREDITORS		, ,	,
Amounts falling due within one year	13	<u>(11,526,154</u> )	(12,330,448)
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		(10,378,320)	_(10,896,386)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT			
LIABILITIES	•	(1,344,647)	(1,332,313)
	•	• • • •	(1,002,010)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	16	<u>(531,213</u> )	(519,655)
NET LIABILITIES		(1,875,860)	(1,851,968)
			-
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	17	20	20
Profit and loss account		(1,875,880)	<u>(1,851,988</u> )
SHAREHOLDER'S DEFICIT		(1,875,860)	(1,851,968)
		<del></del>	
The financial statements were approved by the its behalf by:	he Board of Directors on	20th Nay 2019	and were signed on

Male	
M R Patel - Director	

# Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account	Total equity £
Balance at 1 January 2017	20	(1,457,097)	(1,457,077)
Changes in equity Total comprehensive loss		(394,891)	(394,891)
Balance at 31 December 2017	20	(1,851,988)	(1,851,968)
Changes in equity Total comprehensive income		(23,892)	(23,892)
Balance at 31 December 2018	20	<u>(1,875,880</u> )	(1,875,860)

# Cash Flow Statement for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

N	lotes	2018 £	2017 £
Cash flows from operating activities Cash generated from operations Repayment of loan	1	1,476,148 (288,684)	1,515,201
Interest paid		(1,661,314)	(1,090,003)
Net cash from operating activities		(473,850)	425,198
(Decrease)/increase in cash and cash equi	ivalents	(473,850)	425,198
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2	900,267	475,069
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	2	<u>426,417</u>	900,267

1.	RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS		
	•	2018	2017
		£	£
	Profit/(loss) before taxation	7,965	(460,498)
	Depreciation and amortisation charges	532,775	528,406
	Finance costs	1,269,536	1,275,165
		1,810,276	1,343,073
	Increase in stocks	(6,930)	(19,083)
	(Increase)/decrease in trade and other debtors	(212,549)	14,863
	(Decrease)/increase in trade and other creditors	(105,992)	138,975
	(Decrease)/increase in accruals and deferred income	(8,657)	37,373
	Cash generated from operations	1,476,148	1,515,201
2.	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
	The amounts disclosed on the Cash Flow Statement in respect of cash and of these Balance Sheet amounts:	ash equivalents a	ire in respect of

Year ended 31 December 2018		
	31/12/18	1/1/18
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	426,417	900,267
	•	
Year ended 31 December 2017		
•	31/12/17	1/1/17
•	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	900,267	475,069

#### 1. GENERAL INFORMATION AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

East Langford Solar Limited (the "Company") is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is Beaufort Court, Egg Farm Lane, Off Station Road, Kings Langley, Hertfordshire, WD4 8LR.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention (modified to include certain items at fair value) and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. The principal accounting policies, which have been applied consistently throughout the current year and prior year, are set out below.

The financial statements are presented in the functional currency of the Company, Pounds Sterling (£), as this is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

#### Going Concern

The intermediate holding Company, The Renewables Infrastructure Group (UK) Investments Limited (TRIG UK) has confirmed to the directors that it will not demand repayment for existing unsecured intercompany loans such that insolvency would result. The directors have considered TRIG UK's cash flow forecast and also the Company cash flow forecast for the forthcoming year. The directors of the Company are satisfied after appropriate consultation with the directors of TRIG UK, and review of forecasts and projections, and taking account of reasonable possible changes in trading performance and the current funds available, that the Company is able to operate for at least 12 months from the signing of the Annual Report and the Financial Statements. For this reason, the directors believe that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and therefore it is appropriate the Company continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Annual Report and the Financial Statements.

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006, The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

#### Turnover

Turnover represents income from the generation of energy from an operational solar park during the year. Any uninvoiced income is accrued in the year in which it has been generated. Feed-in Tariff revenue is recognised at the point of generation. Electricity revenue is recognised at the point of the DNO / production meter.

Turnover is stated net of value added tax and is generated entirely within the United Kingdom.

#### Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are stated at cost less amortisation. Amortisation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, less their residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following basis

Other intangibles

- 4% straight line

Other intangibles represent the purchase cost of know-how, in connection with the development of a solar park and the benefits of contracts including grid connection offers.

An amortisation period of 25 years has been used in line with the solar park's expected useful economic life under the Feed in Tariff regime. The amortisation charge is included within "Cost of sales" in the Profit and Loss Account presented on page 8.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any provision for impairment losses. Cost comprises the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset and includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended.

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated to their estimated residual values on a straight line basis over their expected useful lives as follows:

Solar PV Assets Inverters

- 4% per annum - 6.67% per annum

Solar PV Assets represents the costs of construction of solar plants (excluding inverters), solar panels, civil/structural and electrical costs, grid connection, planning and professional fees that are directly attributable to bringing the assets to their working condition for their intended use.

Rent and interest costs incurred prior to the commissioning of the solar parks have been capitalised.

#### **Decommissioning costs**

The Company has recognised a provision for decommissioning obligations associated with its solar park. Provision for decommissioning is recognised in full when the related facilities are installed. A corresponding amount equal to the provision is also recognised as part of the cost of the related plant and equipment. The amount recognised is the estimated cost of decommissioning, discounted to its net present value, and is reassessed each year in accordance with local conditions and requirements. Changes in the estimated timing of decommissioning provision or decommissioning cost estimates are dealt with prospectively by recording an adjustment to the provision and a corresponding adjustment to plant and equipment. The unwinding of the discount on the decommissioning provision is included as a finance cost. In determining the fair value of the provision, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to discount rates, the expected cost to dismantle and remove the plant from the site and the expected timing of those costs.

#### Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

#### **Taxation**

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account Profit and Loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

#### Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

#### Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Rentals payable under operating leases are based on the level of income received during the period and are charged to the profit and loss account on an accruals basis.

#### Interest pavable

Interest payable on loans is charged to the profit and loss account on an accruals basis

#### Financial instruments

The Company has chosen to adopt the recognition and measurement provisions of Section 11 & 12 of FRS 102 for financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Group after deducting all of its liabilities.

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a finance transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the balance sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Group intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the Group transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the Group, despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party and the other party has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without needing to impose additional restrictions on the transfer.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

### Basic financial instruments

#### Trade and other debtors / creditors

Trade and other debtors/creditors are classified as payable or receivable within one year and are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment.

#### Interest-bearing borrowings classified as basic financial instruments

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits.

#### Equity

Equity comprises the following:

- "Share capital" represents the nominal value of ordinary equity shares.
- "Profit and loss account" includes all current results as disclosed in the profit or loss.

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

#### Significant accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated judgements are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying judgements are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that year, or in the year of the revision and future years if the revision affects both current and future years.

The most critical accounting judgements and estimates in determining the financial condition and results of the group are those requiring a greater degree of subjective or complete judgement. These relate to:

#### Critical accounting judgements

#### - Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

The depreciation methods, estimated remaining useful lives and residual values are reviewed on an ongoing basis. The estimated useful life of Inverters was revised in 2015 to a total of 15 years as a result of the review (previously 25 years).

#### Key sources of estimation uncertainty

#### - Deferred taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

#### - Decommissioning provision

The Company recognises a provision for decommissioning obligations associated with its solar park. In determining the fair value of the provision, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to discount rates, the expected cost to dismantle and remove the plant from the site and the expected timing of those costs. The decommissioning provision at the year end is £531,213 (2017: £519,655)

#### 3. TURNOVER

The Company's turnover is derived entirely from the generation of electricity within the United Kingdom. Turnover recognised in the profit or loss account is analysed as follows:

	Sale of electricity Feed-in Tariff		2018 £ 241,339 1,949,488	2017 £ 202,558 1,607,570
		=	2,190,827	1,810,128
4.	OTHER OPERATING INCOME		2018	2017
	Business Interruption		£ 97,000	£

Other operating income comprises of insurance proceeds received during the reporting period relating business interruptions.

<b>5</b> .	EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS		
	There were no employees or staff costs for the year ended 31 Dece 31 December 2017.	ember 2018 nor for	the year ended
		2018 £	2017 £
	Directors' remuneration		<u> </u>
	The directors' emoluments were borne by a group undertaking in both the practicable to allocate costs to the company for the services performe company.		
6.	OPERATING PROFIT		
	The operating profit is stated after charging:		
		2018	2017
		2018 £	2017 £
	Rent	121,360	82,658
	Depreciation	492,801	488,432
	Other intangibles amortisation Auditor's remuneration	39,974 5,260	39,974 3,960
	No non-audit services were provided to the Company during the current year	ır or.prior year.	
7.	FINANCE COSTS		
		2018	2017
	Other loan interest	£	£
	Unwinding of discount on provision	1,260,354 9,182	1,268,706 6,459
	Chimically of diocedit on providen		
•		<u>1,269,536</u>	1,275,165
8.	TAXATION	•	
	The tax charge/(credit) comprises:		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Current tax: UK Corporation tax Deferred tax:	-	-
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	31,857	(65,607)
	Effect of change in tax rates		*
	Total deferred tax (see note 12)	31,857	(65,607)
	Total tax charge/(credit) on ordinary activities	31,857	(65,607)

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 20% to 19% took effect from 1 April 2017. A further reduction from 19% to 17% was substantively enacted in September 2016 and is due to take effect from 1 April 2020. As deferred tax asset and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods of reversal, the company has restated all deferred tax closing balances using a rate of 17%.

#### Factors affecting the tax Charge/(Credit)

The differences between the total tax charge/(credit) shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax to the profit/(loss) before tax is as follows:

	•	2018 £	2017 £
	Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	7,965	(460,498)
	Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 19.25%) Effects of:	1,513	(88,646)
	Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Group relief surrendered for no payment Change in tax rates	13,180 20,912 (3,748)	14,356 8,683
	Total tax charge/(credit) for period	31,857	(65,607)
9.	INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	·	Other intangibles £
	COST At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018		1,000,000
	AMORTISATION At 1 January 2018 Amortisation for year		265,907 39,974
	At 31 December 2018		305,881
	NET BOOK VALUE At 31 December 2018		694,119
	At 31 December 2017		734,093

Development costs have been capitalised in accordance with FRS 102 Section 18 Intangible Assets other than Goodwill and are therefore not treated, for dividend purposes, as a realised loss.

10.	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS		Salar DV
		A	Solar PV Assets and inverters £
	COST At 1 January 2018 Additions		11,890,602 2,375
	At 31 December 2018		11,892,977
	DEPRECIATION At 1 January 2018 Charge for year		3,060,622 492,801
	At 31 December 2018		3,553,423
	NET BOOK VALUE At 31 December 2018		8,339,554
	At 31 December 2017		8,829,980
	The tangible assets are pledged as security against the Group's bank borrowings.		
11.	STOCKS	2018	2017
	Spare parts	£ 26,013	£
12.	DEBTORS	2018	2017
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade receivables Other debtors	12,227 138,600	
	Social security & other taxes Prepayments and accrued income	16,476 330,524	
		497,827	285,278
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
	Deferred tax	197,577	229,434
	Aggregate amounts	695,404	514,712

#### 12. DEBTORS - continued

#### Deferred tax asset

Based on the forecast profitability of the company, it is expected that certain timing differences will reverse in the future to reduce current taxation. Accordingly, a deferred tax asset has been recognised. All movements on the deferred tax asset have been transferred to the profit and loss account (see note 7).

The deferred tax asset assuming a tax rate of 17% (2017: 17%) can be analysed as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Accelerated depreciation in excess of capital allowances Other timing differences Losses carried forward	115,286 20,757 61,537	222,478 6,956
	197,577	229,434
The movement in the deferred tax asset comprises of:	,	2018 £
Balance at 1 January 2018  Debit to profit and loss account during period		229,434 (31,857)
Balance at 31 December 2018		197,577
13. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
Trade payables Other creditors Accruals and deferred income Loans from parent company (see note 14)	2018 £ 81,247 13,871 186,028 11,245,008	2017 £ 144,199 56,911 595,646 11,533,692 12,330,449
14. LOANS		
An analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:		
Amounts falling due in more than five years but which are repayable	2018 £	2017 £
on demand: Group Company loans	11,245,008	11,553,692

Loans are repayable on demand with repayment being no later than 24 July 2036 and therefore have been classified as current liabilities in 2018. Interest is charged on the loan at a rate of 11%. Loans were issued at market value and are measured at amortised cost.

# 15. LEASING AGREEMENTS

The following operating lease payments are committed to be paid within one year:

	. 2018	2017
	£	£
Land and buildings	37,090	37,705

The Company has no non-cancellable operating leases more than one year.

#### 16. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

Decommissioning costs

	2018 £	2017 £
At 1 January	519,655	505,998
Unwinding of discount	9,182	6,459
Re-assessment of provision due to change in discount rate	2,376	7,197
	531,213	519,655

The provision for decommissioning costs represents the directors' best estimate of the costs required to return the site to its previous use at the end of the 25 year life of the solar park. The present value of the estimated cost has been arrived at using a discount rate equal to the current 25 year UK government bond yield at year end (1.74%, 2017: 1.77%)

#### 17. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, called up and fully paid	No.	2018 £	No.	2017 £
Ordinary shares of £0.01 each	2,000	20	2,000	20

#### 18. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

At 31 December 2018 the company's immediate parent undertaking is European Investments (Cornwall) Limited.

In the directors' opinion the ultimate parent undertaking is The Renewables Infrastructure Group Limited, a company registered in Guernsey. This company's registered address is: The Renewables Infrastructure Group Limited, East Wing, Trafalgar Court, Les Banques, St Peter Port, GY1 3PP, Guernsey.

The largest and smallest group which consolidates the results of the Company is European Investments (Cornwall) Holdings Limited. This company's registered address is Beaufort Court, Egg Farm lane, Off Station Road, Kings Langley, Hertfordshire, WD4 8LR.

### 19. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Company is included within a group VAT registration scheme, involving certain group undertakings. As such the Company is jointly and severally liable for the amounts owed by the other companies at the balance sheet date. At 31 December 2018 this amounted to £Nil (2017: £Nil). As at 31 December 2018, £90,726 (2017: £55,398) VAT was refundable to the group.

Certain loan balances outstanding in the immediate parent undertaking, European Investments (Cornwall) Limited are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the subsidiary companies. At the balance sheet date, the maximum extent of the charge was £49,394,169 (2017: £49,959,252).

#### 20. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

There were no capital commitments at the balance sheet date (2017: £Nil).

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

## 21. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

These financial statements are included within the consolidated financial statements of European Investments (Cornwall) Holdings Limited, which are publicly available. Consequently, the Company has taken the exemption under Section 33.1A of FRS 102 not to provide information on related party transactions with other undertakings within the European Investments (Cornwall) Holdings Limited Group.

#### 22. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There were no significant events after the balance sheet date.