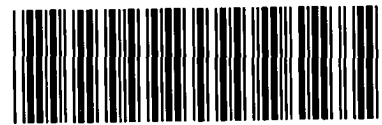


REGISTERED NUMBER: 08396602 (England and Wales)

Report of the Directors and
Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st December 2018
for
Stowbridge Solar 1 Limited

MONDAY



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

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Stowbridge Solar 1 Limited

Company Information
for the Year Ended 31st December 2018

DIRECTORS:

L J Kavanagh
A P Williams

SECRETARY:

Quintas Energy UK Ltd

REGISTERED OFFICE:

c/o Quintas Energy UK Ltd
Suite C, 3rd Floor
3 Harbour Exchange Square
London
E14 9GE

REGISTERED NUMBER:

08396602 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS:

Moore Stephens
Chartered Accountant & Statutory Auditor
30 Gay Street, Bath
BA1 2PA

Stowbridge Solar 1 Limited

Report of the Directors
for the Year Ended 31st December 2018

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31st December 2018.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity during the year under review was the generation of electricity using solar technology.

BUSINESS REVIEW

During the year under review the company made a profit of £136,376 (2017: £531,318 loss).

The directors do not propose a dividend.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the year to the date of this report.

L J Kavanagh
A P Williams

POLITICAL DONATIONS

The company made no political donations in the current year.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS


So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Moore Stephens, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:



.....
A P Williams - Director

Date: 26/7/2019

Stowbridge Solar 1 Limited

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

The directors are responsible for preparing the Report of the Directors and 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). 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 and loss of the company for that period.

In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards has been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare 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 and in accordance with FRS102 section 1A. 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of
Stowbridge Solar I Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Stowbridge Solar I Limited for the year ended 31st December 2018 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, and the notes to the financial statements. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 Section 1A 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- Give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31st December 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- Have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- Have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)). 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 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 have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the 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.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. 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 this regard.

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 Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Report of the Directors has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of
Stowbridge Solar 1 Limited

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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 material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you 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 or 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 prepare the financial statements and the directors' report in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement on page 3, 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.

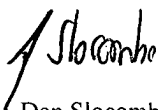
Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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 Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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 that we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, or the opinions we have formed.



Dan Slocombe (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Moore Stephens
Chartered Accountant & Statutory Auditor
30 Gay Street, Bath
BA1 2PA

Date: 26th July 2019

Stowbridge Solar 1 Limited

Profit and Loss Account
for the Year Ended 31st December 2018

	Notes	31/12/18 £	31/12/17 £
TURNOVER		3,190,990	2,764,784
Cost of sales		<u>(303,408)</u>	<u>(352,622)</u>
GROSS PROFIT		2,887,582	2,412,162
Administrative expenses		<u>(1,445,951)</u>	<u>(1,343,744)</u>
OPERATING PROFIT		1,441,631	1,068,418
Interest payable and similar expenses		<u>(1,420,505)</u>	<u>(1,406,662)</u>
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION		21,126	(338,244)
Tax on profit/(loss)		<u>115,250</u>	<u>(193,074)</u>
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		<u><u>136,376</u></u>	<u><u>(531,318)</u></u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

Statement of Financial Position

31st December 2018

	Notes	31/12/18 £	31/12/17 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	3	22,460,243	23,569,224
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	4	1,267,693	933,043
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	4	437,334	322,084
Cash at bank		73,828	47,530
		<u>1,778,855</u>	<u>1,302,657</u>
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	5	(28,039,832)	(28,817,728)
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>(26,260,977)</u>	<u>(27,515,071)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		(3,800,734)	(3,945,847)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	7	(255,925)	(247,188)
NET LIABILITIES		<u>(4,056,659)</u>	<u>(4,193,035)</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital		1,333	1,333
Retained deficit	8	(4,057,992)	(4,194,368)
SHAREHOLDER FUNDS		<u>(4,056,659)</u>	<u>(4,193,035)</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 26/7/2019 and were signed on its behalf by:



A P Williams - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Stowbridge Solar I Limited (08396602) is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in England. The address of the company's registered office is c/o Quintas Energy (UK) Ltd, Suite C, 3rd Floor, 3 Harbour Exchange Square, London, E14 9GE.

The principal activity of the company during the year under review was the generation of electricity using solar technology.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

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" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Turnover

Turnover represents income from the generation of electricity from the operational solar park during the year. Any income not invoiced is accrued in the year in which it has been generated.

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

Going concern

Having reviewed the company's current position and cash-flow projections for the next twelve months, the directors believe the company is well placed to manage its business risks. The ultimate parent company, Toucan Energy Holdings Limited, and the intermediate parent company, Perpetual Power (UK) Limited, have confirmed that for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements, it does not intend to seek repayment of the amounts currently loaned to the company, if repayment of these amounts would result in the company being unable to meet its obligations. Accordingly, they adopt the going concern basis in preparation of the financial statements.

Plant and machinery

Plant and machinery 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. Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated to their estimated residual values on a straight line basis over their expected useful lives as follows:

Solar Photovoltaic (PV) assets - over 25 years

The depreciation methods, estimated remaining useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date, taking account of technological innovations and asset maintenance programmes. A change resulting from the review is treated as a change in accounting estimate. The depreciation expense is recognised in the Profit and Loss account.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss 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 directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not provided for the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

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

Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, that can be reliably measured and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects risks specific to the liability.

Liabilities for decommissioning costs are recognised when the company has an obligation to dismantle and remove the Solar PV equipment and to restore the land on which it is located. Liabilities may arise upon construction of such facilities, upon acquisition or through a subsequent change in legislation or regulations. The amount recognised is the estimated present value of expenditure determined in accordance with local conditions and requirements. A corresponding tangible asset of property, plant and equipment equivalent to the provision is also created.

Any changes in the present value of the estimated expenditure is added to or deducted from the cost of the asset to which it relates. The adjusted depreciable amount of the asset is then depreciated prospectively over its remaining useful life.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Impairment of non financial assets

Carrying amounts of non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

After the recognition of an impairment loss, the depreciation or amortisation charge for the asset is adjusted in the future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value, on a systematic basis over its useful life.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments recognised on the Statement of Financial Position include current assets, cash at bank, accounts payable and creditors.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial instruments are initially recorded at fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent measurement and impairment for each classification is specified in the sections below.

All regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date i.e. the date that the company commits to purchase or sell the financial assets.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

A financial asset, or a portion of a financial asset, is derecognised where:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- The company retains the right to receive the cash flow from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement, or
- The company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either:

- (i) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset or
- (ii) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or has expired.

Current assets

Current assets reflected on the balance sheet are net of an allowance for unrecoverable amounts.

Current assets are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

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

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Financial liabilities

Creditor amounts falling due within one year are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Interest payable relating to financial liabilities are included in the Profit & Loss Account. Interest payable is calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Impairment of financial assets

The company's financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, to determine whether or not there is any indication of impairment.

Leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the Profit and Loss account on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Cash at bank

Cash at bank in hand on the balance sheet comprise of cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

Capital and reserves

Capital and reserves comprises the following:

- "Called up share capital" which represents the nominal value of ordinary equity shares issued and called.
- "Retained deficit" which includes all current results as disclosed in the Profit and Loss account.

Where financial instruments issued by the company do not have any features meeting the definition of a financial liability then such capital is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

Capital risk management

The company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. Total capital is calculated as 'equity' as shown in the balance sheet plus net debt. The loan balances represent intercompany loans.

Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

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. The estimates and associated assumptions 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 values may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions 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 policies and estimates in determining the financial condition and results of the company are those requiring a greater degree of subjective or complete judgement. These are discussed below:

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

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Capitalisation and depreciation of property, plant and equipment, including decommissioning costs

The company has recognised a provision for decommissioning obligations associated with the 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.

Deferred tax

Management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with an assessment of the net effect of future tax planning strategies.

Revenue relating to the accrued income for ROCs and REGOs

The number of Renewable Obligations Certificates (ROCs) are calculated each month based on the number of mega-watts of power exported. The ROC buyout price is fixed for each Compliance Period and is published in advance by Ofgem. The ROC recycle price is not published until September following the accounting year end and thus management estimate the price. The estimated recycle value of the ROCs is an estimate of the future benefit that may be obtained from the ROC recycle fund at the end of the compliance period. The recycle fund provides a benefit where Supplier buy-out charges (incurred by Suppliers who do not procure sufficient ROCs to satisfy their obligations) are returned to renewable generators on a pro-rata basis. The estimate is based on assumptions about likely levels of renewable generation and supply over the compliance period and is thus subject to some uncertainty.

Management utilises external sources of information in addition to its own forecasts in calculating these estimates. Management monitor the total UK renewable generation on a quarterly basis through the use of an external expert to ensure this assumption remains reasonable. Past experience indicates that the values arrived at are reasonable but they remain subject to possible variation.

3. **TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Plant and machinery etc £
COST	
At 1st January 2018 and 31st December 2018	27,724,501
DEPRECIATION	
At 1st January 2018	4,155,277
Charge for year	1,108,981
At 31st December 2018	5,264,258
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31st December 2018	22,460,243
At 31st December 2017	23,569,224

Stowbridge Solar 1 Limited

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

4. **DEBTORS**

	31/12/18 £	31/12/17 £
AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR:		
Trade debtors	-	2,790
Intercompany receivable	1,188,858	851,382
Prepayments and accrued income	58,376	64,172
VAT	20,459	14,699
	<u>1,267,693</u>	<u>933,043</u>

AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR:

Deferred tax	<u>437,334</u>	<u>322,084</u>
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5. **CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	31/12/18 £	31/12/17 £
Trade creditors	-	50,701
Intercompany payable	-	162,617
Intercompany interest payable	144,857	175,814
Accruals	65,283	34,887
Interest bearing loans and borrowings:		
Perpetual Power (UK) Limited (Facility Agreement Tranche)	17,432,733	17,995,779
Perpetual Power (UK) Limited (Gen Co Tranche)	10,396,959	10,397,930
	<u>28,039,832</u>	<u>28,817,728</u>

Interest bearing loans and borrowings represent unsecured amounts due to group undertakings by the company at 31st December 2018 from Perpetual Power (UK) Limited ('PPUK'), the immediate parent company. The PPUK loan has two tranches; one related with the Facility Agreement dated the 25, July 2016 between the intermediate parent company, Perpetual Power (UK) Limited and Barclays Bank PLC and one tranche related with group undertakings from Toucan Gen Co Limited ('Gen Co', previously known as RFE Gen Co Limited), a group company. Both tranches are repayable on demand with interest accruing at 3.131% per annum and 8% per annum respectively.

6. **LEASING AGREEMENTS**

Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases fall due as follows:

	31/12/18 £	31/12/17 £
Within one year	107,689	102,133
Between one and five years	430,756	408,532
In more than five years	1,683,784	1,699,044
	<u>2,222,229</u>	<u>2,209,709</u>

The operating lease agreement shown above is in connection to land & buildings.

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

7. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

Decommissioning provision	31/12/18	31/12/17
	£	£
Opening provision	247,188	238,451
Accretion charge for year	8,737	8,737
Closing provision	<u>255,925</u>	<u>247,188</u>

8. RESERVES

	Retained deficit £
At 1st January 2018	(4,194,368)
Profit for the year	<u>136,376</u>
At 31st December 2018	<u>(4,057,992)</u>

9. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Consolidated financial statements are prepared by the Company's parent Perpetual Power (UK) Limited. Accordingly, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS102 from disclosing transactions with members of the group.

10. CONTROLLING PARTY

The immediate parent company is Perpetual Power (UK) Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office of Perpetual Power (UK) Limited is c/o Quintas Energy UK Limited, Suite C, 3 Harbour Exchange Square, London E14 9GE.

The ultimate parent company is Toucan Energy Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office of Toucan Energy Holdings Limited is The French Quarter, 114 High Street, Southampton, SO14 2AA.

The ultimate controlling party is L J Kavanagh, a director of the Toucan Energy Holdings Limited, by virtue of his shareholding.

11. FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF FRS 102

This is the first year that the company has presented its results under FRS 102 Section 1A. The last financial statements under the previous accounting framework, International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS), were for the year ended 31st December 2017. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1st January 2018. The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have no impact on equity or profit or loss.