

AURA WIND (COWIEHILL) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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AURA WIND (COWIEHILL) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	N T Cole E A Wilson
Registered number	08810898
Registered office	Cheapside House 138 Cheapside London EC2V 6AE
Independent auditor	Deloitte LLP Statutory Auditor London United Kingdom
Bankers	Barclays Bank Plc 8 Hanover Square London W1S 1HH

AURA WIND (COWIEHILL) LIMITED

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AURA WIND (COWIEHILL) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for Aura Wind (Cowiehill) Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Principal activity and place of business

The principal activity of the Company is the generation of electricity from renewable energy sources which is achieved through the operation of a wind turbine in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, UK.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £57,626 (2016 - loss £13,756).

The directors consider the Company's performance during the year to be in line with expectations and will continue to monitor the trading activities undertaken by the Company. The directors are confident that the Company will generate profits in future years.

The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2017 (2016: £NIL).

Directors

The directors who served during the year and up to the approval of this report:

N T Cole
E A Wilson

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed 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 ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

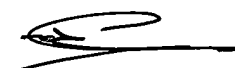
Auditor

The auditor, Deloitte LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies' exemptions

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 29 August 2018 and signed on its behalf.



E A Wilson
Director

AURA WIND (COWIEHILL) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the audited financial statements for Aura Aind (Cowiehill) Limited ("the Company") in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare audited financial statements for Aura Aind (Cowiehill) Limited ("the Company") for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the audited financial statements for Aura Aind (Cowiehill) Limited ("the Company") in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the audited financial statements for Aura Aind (Cowiehill) Limited ("the Company") 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 audited financial statements for Aura Aind (Cowiehill) Limited ("the Company"), the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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 to 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AURA WIND (COWIEHILL) LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its profit 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 of Aura Wind (Cowiehill) Limited (the "Company") which comprise:

- the Statement of Comprehensive Income;
- the Balance Sheet;
- the Statement of Changes in Equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 18.

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 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.

AURA WIND (COWIEHILL) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AURA WIND (COWIEHILL) LIMITED

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.

Auditor's 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 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, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions 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
- 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 prepare the financial statements 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.

AURA WIND (COWIEHILL) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AURA WIND (COWIEHILL) LIMITED

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.



Theo Brennand (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of
Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor

London
United Kingdom

29 August 2018

AURA WIND (COWIEHILL) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover		585,238	495,616
Cost of sales		(40,958)	(38,154)
Gross profit		544,280	457,462
Administrative expenses		(206,049)	(199,870)
Operating profit	3	338,231	257,592
Interest payable and similar charges	5	(260,121)	(272,649)
Profit/(loss) before tax		78,110	(15,057)
Tax on profit/(loss)	6	(20,484)	1,301
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		57,626	(13,756)

There was no other comprehensive income for 2017 (2016:£NIL).

The notes on pages 9 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

All of the Company's income is derived from continuing operations during the current and prior year.

AURA WIND (COWIEHILL) LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 08810898

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	7	2,904,991	3,075,819
		<u>2,904,991</u>	<u>3,075,819</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	27,429	47,913
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	74,601	144,772
Cash at bank and in hand	9	152,281	44,142
		<u>254,311</u>	<u>236,827</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(3,175,417)	(3,386,387)
Net current liabilities		<u>(2,921,106)</u>	<u>(3,149,560)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(16,115)</u>	<u>(73,741)</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Other provisions	12	(25,000)	(25,000)
		<u>(25,000)</u>	<u>(25,000)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(41,115)</u>	<u>(98,741)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	13	1	1
Profit and loss account	14	(41,116)	(98,742)
		<u>(41,115)</u>	<u>(98,741)</u>

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors and were signed on its behalf by:



E A Wilson
Director

Date: 29 August 2018

The notes on pages 9 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

AURA WIND (COWIEHILL) LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2017	1	(98,742)	(98,741)
Profit for the year	-	57,626	57,626
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	57,626	57,626
At 31 December 2017	1	(41,116)	(41,115)

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2016	1	(84,986)	(84,985)
Loss for the year	-	(13,756)	(13,756)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(13,756)	(13,756)
At 31 December 2016	1	(98,742)	(98,741)

The notes on pages 9 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The Company is incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A ("FRS 102") issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The Company is limited by shares and incorporated in England. The address of the registered office is given in the company information page of these financial statements.

The Company's principal activity is the generation of electricity from renewable energy sources which is achieved through the operation of a wind turbine.

The functional and presentational currency of the Company is considered to be pound sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. The financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 2).

The Company meets the definition of a small company under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it in respect of its financial statements. As such, the financial statements do not include a Cash Flow Statement.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the current and prior year:

1.2 Going concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Directors' Report. The Company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the Company should be able to operate within the level of its current facility. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for at least the next twelve months from the approval of the financial statements. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

1.3 Turnover recognition

Turnover is generated from electricity sold to a third party under a Power Purchase Agreement ("PPA") and through the feed in tariff ("FiT") under a UK government scheme associated with electricity generated. It is recognised net of VAT when the electricity is physically exported on an accruals basis.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation commences on the date that the asset is brought into use.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Wind installation asset	- 20 years
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The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

1.5 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured initially and subsequently at transaction price, less any impairment.

1.6 Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

1.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.9 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 Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

(i) Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are measured initially and subsequently at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially and subsequently 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 initially and subsequently 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 there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Debt instruments that have no stated interest rate (and do not constitute financing transaction) and are classified as payable or receivable on demand are initially measured at an undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment.

Other debt instruments not meeting these conditions are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Commitments to make and receive loans which meet the conditions mentioned above are measured at cost (which may be nil) less impairment.

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 Company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the Company, 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.

(ii) Equity instrument

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the fair value of cash or other resources received or receivable, net of direct issue costs.

1.10 Finance costs

Finance costs of financial liabilities are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the instrument at a constant rate on the carrying amount.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.11 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs which are directly attributable to the construction of tangible fixed assets are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets. The commencement of capitalisation begins when both finance costs and expenditures for the asset are being incurred and activities that are necessary to get the asset ready for use are in progress. Capitalisation ceases when substantially all the activities that are necessary to get the asset ready for use are complete.

1.12 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.13 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Where a provision that has been recognised relates to restoring a site at the end of a tangible fixed asset's useful economic life, the cost will be capitalised against the fixed asset.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.14 Current and deferred taxation

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

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if: a) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and b) the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

2. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

Carrying value of tangible fixed assets:

In determining fixed asset carrying values, management have made a judgment in respect of the useful economic life of wind installation assets. Management decided that the economic benefits will be realised on a straight line basis over 20 years and as such, tangible fixed assets will be depreciated over this period. In making its judgment, management considered the cash flows that will be derived from the Company's tangible fixed assets and the recoverable amount at the end of the 20 year period, including the estimated cost of decommissioning, and are satisfied with the accounting policy.

AURA WIND (COWIEHILL) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

3. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2017 £	2016 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	170,828	171,296
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	2,984	2,900
Operating lease rentals	32,403	27,125

During the year, no director received any emoluments (2016: £NIL).

4. Employees

The Company has no employees nor associated employee costs (2016: £NIL)

5. Interest payable and similar charges

	2017 £	2016 £
Loans from group undertakings	260,121	272,649
	<u>260,121</u>	<u>272,649</u>

Refer to note 10 for details regarding loans from group undertakings.

6. Taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
Total current tax	-	-
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	18,531	630
Effect of tax rate change	(1,061)	94
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	3,014	(2,025)
Total deferred tax	<u>20,484</u>	<u>(1,301)</u>
Taxation on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	<u>20,484</u>	<u>(1,301)</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

6. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2016 - the same as) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016 - 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	78,110	(15,057)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016 - 20%)	15,036	(3,011)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	3,495	3,641
Effect of tax rate change on deferred tax asset	(1,061)	94
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	3,014	(2,025)
Total tax charge for the year	20,484	(1,301)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The Finance Act No2 2015 included provisions to reduce the UK corporation tax rate to 19% with effect from 1 April 2017. Finance Act 2016 introduced further legislation to reduce the main rate of corporation tax to 17% from 1 April 2020 and these rates have therefore been used to measure deferred tax assets and liabilities where appropriate.

AURA WIND (COWIEHILL) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

7. Tangible fixed assets

	Wind installation asset £
Cost	
At 1 January 2017	3,425,920
At 31 December 2017	<u>3,425,920</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2017	350,101
Charge for the year on owned assets	170,828
At 31 December 2017	<u>520,929</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2017	<u><u>2,904,991</u></u>
At 31 December 2016	<u><u>3,075,819</u></u>

Bayerische Landesbank has security over the Company's fixed assets through a loan facility provided to the Company's immediate parent, Aura Wind (Midco) Limited (see note 10).

Borrowing costs amounting to £43,784 have been included in the cost of tangible fixed assets.

A provision of £25,000 for restoring the site at the end of the asset's useful economic life has been recognised and capitalised in the cost of tangible fixed assets (see note 12).

AURA WIND (COWIEHILL) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

8. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Due after more than one year		
Decommissioning bond	25,000	25,000
Deferred tax asset	2,429	22,913
	<u>27,429</u>	<u>47,913</u>

The deposit held for decommissioning is the estimated future costs at the end of the operating life of the wind turbine asset.

	2017 £	2016 £
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	16,443	12,715
Prepayments and accrued income	58,158	132,055
	<u>74,601</u>	<u>144,770</u>

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	2017 £	2016 £
Cash at bank and in hand	152,281	44,142
	<u>152,281</u>	<u>44,142</u>

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	349	6,826
Amounts owed to group undertakings	3,147,169	3,360,130
VAT	5,891	2,060
Accruals and deferred income	22,008	17,371
	<u>3,175,417</u>	<u>3,386,387</u>

The Company's immediate parent, Aura Wind (Midco) Limited, provided a loan on 16 September 2015. Interest is charged at 8% per annum and compounded quarterly. The loan is repayable on demand. The loan facility is unsecured.

AURA WIND (COWIEHILL) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

11. Deferred taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
At beginning of year	22,913	21,612
Charged to the profit or loss	(20,484)	1,301
At end of year	2,429	22,913

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(142,850)	(110,392)
Tax losses available	144,610	132,859
Timing difference in relation to depreciation on provision for decommissioning	669	446
	2,429	22,913

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only where the Company has a legally enforceable right to do so and where the assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity or another entity within the Company.

12. Provisions

Decommissioning Provision

	£
At 1 January 2017	25,000
At 31 December 2017	25,000

The decommissioning provision is the net present value of the estimated future decommissioning costs at the end of the operating life of the wind turbine asset.

AURA WIND (COWIEHILL) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

13. Share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Shares classified as equity		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £0.01 each	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

14. Reserves

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

15. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2017 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Not later than 1 year	15,000	15,000
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	60,000	60,000
Later than 5 years	286,250	301,250
	<u>361,250</u>	<u>376,250</u>

The operating lease expires in 2042.

16. Other financial commitments

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements related to commitments on future turbine maintenance amount to £108,581 (2016: £109,087).

17. Related party transactions

The Company has applied the exemption granted by Section 33.1A of FRS 102 Related Party Disclosures not to disclose transactions with the parent company on the basis that it is a wholly owned subsidiary or any transactions with other related parties that have been undertaken under normal market conditions.

AURA WIND (COWIEHILL) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

18. Controlling party

As at year end, the Company's immediate parent is Aura Wind (Midco) Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, registered office 138 Cheapside, London. The ultimate parent is PIP Multi-Strategy Infrastructure (2-5%) LP, registered in England and Wales, registered office 50 Lothian Road, Festival Square, Edinburgh.

The consolidated financial statements of Aura Wind (Midco) Limited can be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff CF14 3UZ.