

Registered number: 11224109

ACP (SCOT WIND) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

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ACP (SCOT WIND) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Directors | D.Gudgin C R Hart-George (resigned 13 May 2022) K W Yu J Bailey-House (appointed 24 May 2022) |
| Registered number | 11224109 |
| Registered office | 1 Benjamin Street London EC1M 5QL |
| Independent auditors | PKF Littlejohn LLP 15 Westferry Circus Canary Wharf London E14 4HD |

ACP (SCOT WIND) LIMITED

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ACP (SCOT WIND) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2022.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' 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 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 financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

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

- select suitable accounting policies 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.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

D Gudgin
C R Hart-George (resigned 13 May 2022)
K W Yu

Disclosure of information to auditors

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 auditors are 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 auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

The auditors, PKF Littlejohn LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

ACP (SCOT WIND) LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022**

Small companies note

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 15 July 2022

and signed on its behalf.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K W Yu', is written over the printed name and title.

K W Yu
Director

ACP (SCOT WIND) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ACP (SCOT WIND) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ACP (Scot Wind) Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 January 2022, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. 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).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 January 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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 Auditors' 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 United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our Auditors' Report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. 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. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

ACP (SCOT WIND) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ACP (SCOT WIND) LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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.

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 in relation to which 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 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 1, 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.

ACP (SCOT WIND) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ACP (SCOT WIND) LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- We obtained an understanding of the company and the sector in which it operates to identify laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a direct effect on the financial statements. We obtained our understanding in this regard through discussions with management, industry research and application of cumulative audit knowledge and experience of the sector.
- We determined the principal laws and regulations relevant to the company in this regard to be those arising from Companies Act 2006, United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (UK GAAP) FRS 102, GDPR Legislation 2018, and the Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (Amendment) Regulations 2019.
- We designed our audit procedures to ensure the audit team considered whether there were any indications of non-compliance by the company with those laws and regulations. These procedures included, but were not limited to:
 - Enquires of management; and
 - Review of legal and regulatory correspondence.
- We also identified the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud. We considered, in addition to the non-rebuttable presumption of a risk of fraud arising from management override of controls, that there was potential for management bias in relation to the depreciation of assets and we addressed this by challenging the assumptions and judgements made by management when auditing that accounting estimate.
- As in all of our audits, we addressed the risk of fraud arising from management override of controls by performing audit procedures which included, but were not limited to: the testing of journals; reviewing accounting estimates for evidence of bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

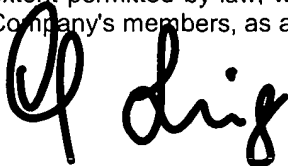
A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditors' Report.

ACP (SCOT WIND) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ACP (SCOT WIND) LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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 Auditors' 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.



Mark Ling (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of
PKF Littlejohn LLP

15 Westferry Circus
Canary Wharf
London
E14 4HD

Date:

15 July 2022

ACP (SCOT WIND) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

| | 2022 £ | 2021 £ |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Turnover | 494,549 | 489,042 |
| Gross profit | 494,549 | 489,042 |
| Administrative expenses | (313,221) | (318,936) |
| Operating profit | 181,328 | 170,106 |
| Interest payable and expenses | (122,689) | (133,182) |
| Profit before tax | 58,639 | 36,924 |
| Tax on profit | (58,507) | (35,573) |
| Profit for the financial year | 132 | 1,351 |

There was no other comprehensive income for 2022 (2021:£NIL).

The notes on pages 9 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

ACP (SCOT WIND) LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 11224109

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 JANUARY 2022

| | Note | 2022 £ | 2021 £ |
|---|------|------------------|------------------|
| Fixed assets | | | |
| Tangible assets | 4 | 1,661,338 | 1,783,680 |
| | | <u>1,661,338</u> | <u>1,783,680</u> |
| Current assets | | | |
| Debtors: amounts falling due within one year | 5 | 243,528 | 251,315 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 59,931 | 71,448 |
| | | <u>303,459</u> | <u>322,763</u> |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 6 | (120,224) | (117,733) |
| Net current assets | | <u>183,235</u> | <u>205,030</u> |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | <u>1,844,573</u> | <u>1,988,710</u> |
| Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year | 7 | (1,842,035) | (2,044,811) |
| Provisions for liabilities | | | |
| Deferred tax | 9 | (170,320) | (111,813) |
| | | <u>(170,320)</u> | <u>(111,813)</u> |
| Net liabilities | | <u>(167,782)</u> | <u>(167,914)</u> |
| Capital and reserves | | | |
| Called up share capital | | 100 | 100 |
| Profit and loss account | | (167,882) | (168,014) |
| | | <u>(167,782)</u> | <u>(167,914)</u> |

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on



K W Yu
Director

The notes on pages 9 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

ACP (SCOT WIND) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

1. General information

ACP (Scot Wind) Limited ("the Company") is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The address of its registered office is 1 Benjamin Street, London, England, EC1M 5QL.

The principal activity of the Company is the production of electricity.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

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.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The Directors have at the time of approving the financial statements a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

The Company believes that the events arising from the COVID-19 outbreak do not impact its use of the going concern basis of preparation nor do they cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

As such, the financial statements have continued to be prepared on the going concern basis.

2.3 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

2.4 Revenue

Revenue related to power generation contracts is recognised in line with contracts. Estimates of revenue and costs to be incurred on contracts are regularly reviewed and revised. Any revisions are recognised in the period that caused the revision in estimate to occur. Revenue is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income exclusive of VAT.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.6 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.7 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

ACP (SCOT WIND) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Tangible fixed assets

Items of property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost. As well as the purchase price, cost includes directly attributable costs and capitalised borrowing costs. All items are carried at depreciated cost, except plant and equipment under construction which are carried at cost.

Depreciation is provided on a straight line basis to write off the cost, less estimated residual values, of property, plant and equipment over their expected useful lives.

Plant and machinery - 17.5 years

Impairment

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets, to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income immediately.

2.9 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.10 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.

2.11 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 JANUARY 2022**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Investments in non-derivative instruments that are equity to the issuer are measured:

- at fair value with changes recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;
- at cost less impairment for all other investments.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 3 (2021 - 3).

ACP (SCOT WIND) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

4. Tangible fixed assets

| | Plant and machinery £ |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Cost or valuation | |
| At 1 February 2021 | 2,135,578 |
| At 31 January 2022 | <u>2,135,578</u> |
| Depreciation | |
| At 1 February 2021 | 351,898 |
| Charge for the year on owned assets | 122,342 |
| At 31 January 2022 | <u>474,240</u> |
| Net book value | |
| At 31 January 2022 | <u>1,661,338</u> |
| At 31 January 2021 | <u>1,783,680</u> |

5. Debtors

| | 2022 £ | 2021 £ |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Trade debtors | 129,414 | 142,658 |
| Other debtors | 14,600 | 14,600 |
| Prepayments and accrued income | 99,514 | 94,057 |
| | <u>243,528</u> | <u>251,315</u> |

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

| | 2022 £ | 2021 £ |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Trade creditors | 31,447 | 25,662 |
| Current portion of intercompany loan stock (note 7) | 70,000 | 76,207 |
| Other taxation and social security | 1,673 | 2,372 |
| Accruals and deferred income | 17,104 | 13,492 |
| | <u>120,224</u> | <u>117,733</u> |

ACP (SCOT WIND) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

| | 2022 £ | 2021 £ |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Long term intercompany loan stock | 1,842,035 | 2,044,811 |
| | <u>1,842,035</u> | <u>2,044,811</u> |

The intercompany loan stock is subject to interest at 6 per cent per annum. The loan stock is payable with 12 months' notice from the lender, however an instalment schedule has been prepared with all amounts expected to mature in 2034. The loan is secured against the assets of the company.

8. Financial instruments

| | 2022 £ | 2021 £ |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Financial assets | | |
| Financial assets measured at amortised cost. Financial assets are calculated as trade debtors, intercompany debtors, accrued income and cash. | <u>276,001</u> | <u>308,947</u> |
| Financial liabilities | | |
| Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost. Financial liabilities are calculated as trade creditors, accruals and loan stock. | <u>1,960,586</u> | <u>2,160,172</u> |

ACP (SCOT WIND) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

9. Deferred taxation

| | 2022 £ |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| At beginning of year | (111,813) |
| Charged to profit or loss | (58,507) |
| At end of year | <u>(170,320)</u> |

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

| | 2022 £ | 2021 £ |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Accelerated capital allowances | (170,320) | (111,813) |
| | <u>(170,320)</u> | <u>(111,813)</u> |

10. Controlling party

As at 31 January 2022, the immediate parent company is ACP I Shareco Limited. Albion Community Power LP is regarded as the Company's ultimate controlling party.