

REGISTERED NUMBER: NI051392 (Northern Ireland)

Crighshane Wind Farm Limited
Strategic Report, Directors' Report and
Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020



Crighshane Wind Farm Limited

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Crighshane Wind Farm Limited

Company Information **for the Year Ended 31 December 2020**

Directors:

L. Fumagalli
S Lilley
C Lee
J Serrano

Secretary:

Ocorian Administration (UK) Limited

Registered office:

The Innovation Centre
Queens Road
Queens Island
Belfast
BT3 9DT

Registered number:

NI051392 (Northern Ireland)

Independent auditor:

Shipleys LLP
Statutory Auditor
10 Orange Street
Haymarket
London
WC2H 7DQ

Crighshane Wind Farm Limited

Strategic Report

for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

Introduction

The Directors present the Strategic Report of Crighshane Wind Farm Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2020 which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Section 414(c) of the Companies Act 2006.

Principal activity

The Company is involved in the generation of renewable electricity from the operation of its 32.2 MW wind farm in Co. Tyrone, Northern Ireland. All sales of electricity are made to Power NI Limited under the terms of a long term Energy and Renewable Benefits Agreement ("ERBA").

Review of the business

There are no material issues that are affecting the performance of the Company.

During the year, energy generation was 4 per cent below budget at 61,158 MWh. Average power price during the year was below the budget which resulted in turnover being below the budget at £4,771k (2019: £4,835k).

Health and safety

There were no major incidents to report in the year to 31 December 2020 (2019: nil).

Key performance indicators

The Directors believe that the following indicators will provide shareholders with sufficient information to assess how effectively the Company is performing, as they indicate the Company's ability to generate electricity.

	Year ended 31 December 2020	Year ended 31 December 2019
Generation (MWh)	61,158	56,080
Turnover	£4,771k	£4,835k

Crighshane Wind Farm Limited

Strategic Report - continued **for the Year Ended 31 December 2020**

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks facing the Company are:

Regulation

If a change in Government renewable energy policy were applied retrospectively to current operating projects this could adversely impact the market price for renewable energy or the value of the green benefits earned from generating renewable energy.

The Government has evolved the regulatory framework for new projects being developed but has consistently stood behind the framework that supports operating projects as it understands the need to ensure investors can trust regulation.

Electricity prices

Other things being equal, a decline in the market price of electricity would reduce the Company's revenues.

Wind resource

The Company's revenues are dependent upon wind conditions, which will vary across seasons and years within statistical parameters. Although the Company does not have any control over wind resource, it ensures that there are adequate financial reserves in place to ensure it can withstand significant short term variability in production relating to wind.

Asset life and operational issues

Wind turbines may have shorter lives than their expected life-span. In addition, technical issues may arise on plant and equipment which may cause significant down-time of turbines, business interruption and lost revenues. To mitigate this risk, regular maintenance ensures the wind turbines are in good working order, consistent with their expected life spans. In addition the Company has taken out appropriate plant, equipment and business interruption insurance to reduce the potential financial impact of operating risks.

Off-take arrangements and power prices

The Company has a long term ERBA in place which guarantees that electricity generated can be sold.

Health and safety and the environment

The physical location, operation and maintenance of wind farms may, if inappropriately assessed and managed, pose health and safety risks to those involved. Wind farm operation and maintenance may result in bodily injury or industrial accidents, particularly if an individual were to fall from height or be electrocuted. If an accident were to occur and if the Company was deemed to be at fault, the Company could be liable for damages or compensation to the extent such loss is not covered by insurance policies. In addition, adverse publicity or reputational damage could ensue. To mitigate this risk an independent health and safety consultant has been engaged to ensure the ongoing appropriateness of the Company's health and safety policies. This process is overseen by a Health and Safety Director. The Board also reviews health and safety performance at each of its scheduled Board meetings. The Company complies with all regulatory and planning conditions relating to the environment, including in relation to noise emissions, habitat management and waste disposal.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's activities expose it to a number of financial risks including credit risk, cash flow risk and liquidity risk. The Company adopts a prudent approach to liquidity management and to mitigate against cash flow and liquidity risk it continuously monitors forecasted and actual cash flows and maintains sufficient cash reserves to meet its obligations. The Company's main exposure to credit risk is its cash balances with banks and trade receivables. This risk is mitigated through using banks with investment grade credit ratings and entering into an ERBA with a credit worthy off-taker.

Crighshane Wind Farm Limited

Strategic Report - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

Directors' Responsibilities Pursuant to Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006

The Directors are responsible for acting in a way that they consider, in good faith, is the most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members. In doing so, they should have regard for the needs of stakeholders and the wider society, in both the short and long term. The Company's objective is to generate renewable electricity from the operation of its 32.2 MW wind farm in Co. Tyrone, Northern Ireland, whilst managing and mitigating the health and safety risks to those contractors and other stakeholders involved.

The Company, and its nominated Health and Safety Director, engage with an independent health and safety consultant to ensure the ongoing appropriateness of the Company's health and safety policies and the continued management and mitigation of health and safety risks. The Company also complies with all regulatory and planning conditions relating to the environment, including noise emissions, habitat management and waste disposal, as well as engaging with the local community through sponsorships and annual contributions to community funds and social projects.

The Company also adopts a prudent approach to financial risk management to maintain and strengthen the Company's operations and business relationships with suppliers, customers and other stakeholders. This is achieved through continuous monitoring of forecasted and actual cash flows and the retention of sufficient cash reserves to meet its ongoing obligations, and mitigate against cash flow and liquidity risk.

Key decisions are those that are either material to the Company or are significant to any of the Company's key stakeholders. Any key decisions made or approved by the Directors during the year, were made with the overall aim of promoting the success of the Company while considering the impact on its members and wider stakeholders.

COVID-19 impact

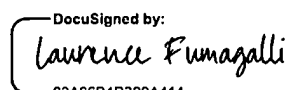
The Directors have considered COVID-19 and concluded that it has had a limited impact on the Company's ability to trade. The site, service providers and liquidity are being closely monitored during this period to ensure any ensuing risks are addressed.

Future developments

The Directors expect the activity and performance of the Company to be satisfactory in the forthcoming year and are not aware of any potential circumstance that would adversely affect operations.

The Directors do not expect any material change to the Company's business as a result of the UK exiting the European Union. All of the Company's assets and liabilities are inside the UK and sterling denominated. In addition, the regulatory regime under which the Company operates is robust, longstanding and rooted in UK legislation.

On behalf of the board:

DocuSigned by:


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L Fumagalli - Director

Date: **17/6/2021**
.....

Grighshane Wind Farm Limited

Directors' Report

for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

The Directors present their Annual Report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Dividends

During the year the Company declared and paid interim dividends totalling £nil (2019: £nil). The Directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend in relation to the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: £nil).

Events since the end of the year

Information relating to events since the end of the year is given in the notes to the financial statements.

Directors

The Directors who were in office during the financial year and up to the date of this report are listed below. In accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company, the Directors are not required to retire by rotation. Directors' and Officers' liability insurance cover is in place in respect of the Directors.

L Fumagalli
C Lee (resigned on 22 March 2021)
S Lilley
J Serrano

Results for the year

The results for the year ended 31 December 2020 are set out on page 11. The Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2020 is set out on page 12 and indicates net liabilities of £1,357k (2019: £1,498k).

Going concern

At the current time the UK is in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has introduced challenges and restrictions on all aspects of our daily lives. Management have taken all precautions necessary to ensure the health and safety of those required to access our windfarm site, while continuing to operate the Company's wind farm. Given the nature of the Company's activities, COVID-19 has not had a significant impact on the Company's revenues, costs and hence cash flows. At 31 December 2020 the Company had net current liabilities of £22,451k (2019: net current assets of £2,500k) arising from shareholder loans of £24,665k (2019: £nil) being payable on demand. The Company's parent undertaking has confirmed that it will continue to provide financial support to the Company for at least the next 12 months, including not demanding repayment of amounts owed by the Company. The Directors are satisfied that the parent company has sufficient cash and liquidity to provide this support should it be required. In particular, both the Directors of the Company and those of the parent company have considered the impact of COVID-19 on the financial performance and cash flows of the Company, the parent company and its other subsidiaries, which indicate the Company, the parent company and its other subsidiaries are expected to continue to be cash generative and meet their obligations as they fall due for at least the next 12 months. Consequently, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Company's annual financial statements.

Auditor

In accordance with Section 485-488 of the Companies Act 2006, the Auditor, Shipleys LLP, will be deemed to be reappointed and therefore will continue in office.

Crighshane Wind Farm Limited

Directors' Report - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

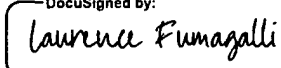
Disclosure of information to auditor

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.

Disclosure in the Strategic Report

The principal activities, a review of the business, key performance indicators, principal risks and uncertainties including financial risk management objectives and policies and future developments of the Company have not been included in this report as they are disclosed in the Strategic Report.

On behalf of the board:

DocuSigned by:

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L Fumagalli - Director

Date: 17/6/2021

Crighshane Wind Farm Limited

Directors' Responsibilities Statement for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

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

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (FRS 102). 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 and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

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

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Crighshane Wind Farm Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Crighshane Wind Farm Limited for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes 1 to 20, 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".

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 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 below. 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 FRCs 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 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 this 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 if 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 the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.
- the Strategic Report and Directors' Report been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Crighshane Wind Farm Limited - continued

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have identified no material misstatements in the Strategic Report or 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 it, 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.

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 7, 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 the 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.

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's business, controls, legal and regulatory frameworks, laws and regulations and assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement from irregularities, including fraud, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to detect irregularities, including fraud. Testing undertaken included making enquiries of the management; journal entry testing; review of bank letters, board minutes and any correspondence received from regulatory bodies; reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations. These procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud and error.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditors-responsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Crighshane Wind Farm 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 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.

Joseph Kinton, Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of Shipleys LLP
Statutory Auditor
London

DocuSigned by:



Date:AD3CC3MCD82540G.....
18 June 2021

Crighshane Wind Farm Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Turnover	2	4,771	4,835
Operating expenses		(2,622)	(1,998)
Operating profit	3	2,149	2,837
Interest payable and similar expenses	4	(1,514)	(96)
Profit before taxation		635	2,741
Tax on profit	5	(494)	(1,116)
Profit for the financial year		141	1,625
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		141	1,625

The notes on pages 15 to 25 form part of these financial statements

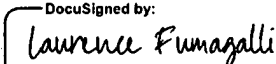
Crighshane Wind Farm Limited (Registered number: NI051392)

Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	6	23,082	24,156
Current assets			
Debtors	7	2,002	1,905
Cash at bank		874	839
		<u>2,876</u>	<u>2,744</u>
Creditors			
Amounts falling due within one year	8	(25,327)	(244)
Net current (liabilities)/assets		<u>(22,451)</u>	<u>2,500</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		631	26,656
Creditors			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(1,129)	(27,789)
Provisions for liabilities	12	(859)	(365)
Net liabilities		<u>(1,357)</u>	<u>(1,498)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	13	-	-
Retained earnings	14	(1,357)	(1,498)
Shareholders' funds		<u>(1,357)</u>	<u>(1,498)</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 17/6/2021 and were signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:


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L Fumagalli - Director

The notes on pages 15 to 25 form part of these financial statements

Crighshane Wind Farm Limited**Statement of Changes in Equity****For the Year Ended 31 December 2020**

	Called up share capital £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total equity £'000
Balance at 1 January 2019	-	(3,123)	(3,123)
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive income	-	1,625	1,625
Balance at 31 December 2019	-	(1,498)	(1,498)
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive income	-	141	141
Balance at 31 December 2020	-	(1,357)	(1,357)

The notes on pages 15 to 25 form part of these financial statements

Crighshane Wind Farm Limited

Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	17	4,584	(841)
Interest paid		(1,514)	(96)
Tax paid		-	(51)
Net cash from operating activities		<u>3,070</u>	<u>(988)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Sale of tangible fixed assets		-	543
Net cash from investing activities		<u>-</u>	<u>543</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Loan repayments in year		(1,995)	-
Funding from immediate parent company		-	1,217
Loan interest repayments in year		(1,040)	-
Net cash from financing activities		<u>(3,035)</u>	<u>1,217</u>
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		<u>35</u>	<u>772</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	18	<u>839</u>	<u>67</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	18	<u><u>874</u></u>	<u><u>839</u></u>

The notes on pages 15 to 25 form part of these financial statements

Crighshane Wind Farm Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

1. Accounting policies

Basis of preparing the financial statements

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

a) General information and basis of accounting preparation

The Company is a private limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom ("UK") under the Companies Act 2006. The address of its registered office is given on page 1. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Strategic Report.

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on the historical cost basis and in compliance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The Company has applied the amendments to Company law made by the Companies, Partnerships and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2015.

The preparation of these financial statements requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial information and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting year. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, event or actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 1(l).

b) Functional and presentational currency

The financial statements are denominated in pounds sterling ("£") rounded to the nearest thousand unless otherwise stated, as this is the functional currency of the Company.

c) Going concern

At the current time the UK is in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has introduced challenges and restrictions on all aspects of our daily lives. Management have taken all precautions necessary to ensure the health and safety of those required to access our windfarm site, while continuing to operate the Company's wind farm. Given the nature of the Company's activities, COVID-19 has not had a significant impact on the Company's revenues, costs and hence cash flows. At 31 December 2020 the Company had net current liabilities of £22,451k (2019: net current assets of £2,500k) arising from shareholder loans of £24,665k (2019: £nil) being payable on demand. The Company's parent undertaking has confirmed that it will continue to provide financial support to the Company for at least the next 12 months, including not demanding repayment of amounts owed by the Company. The Directors are satisfied that the parent company has sufficient cash and liquidity to provide this support should it be required. In particular, both the Directors of the Company and those of the parent company have considered the impact of COVID-19 on the financial performance and cash flows of the Company, the parent company and its other subsidiaries, which indicate the Company, the parent company and its other subsidiaries are expected to continue to be cash generative and meet their obligations as they fall due for at least the next 12 months. Consequently, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Company's annual financial statements.

d) Turnover

Turnover is recognised exclusive of Value Added Tax ("VAT") and consists of sales of renewable energy together with revenue earned under the Renewable Obligation Certificate ("ROCs") and DS3 programme. Renewable energy and ROC revenue is based on units generated during the year.

Crighshane Wind Farm Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

e) Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the individual transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are not carried at fair value are not subsequently restated and are carried at the rate of exchange at the date they are acquired.

f) Interest receivable and payable

Interest on loan amounts used for capital expenditure during the construction phase of assets are capitalised according to the nature of the capital expenditure.

g) Operating leases

Where the Company is the lessee, and the lessor maintains a significant portion of the risks and rewards related to ownership of the asset, the lease is recorded as an operating lease. Lease payments are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease.

h) Tangible assets

The operating wind farm consists of wind turbines and the balance of plant, including substations, which are stated at acquisition cost, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Costs included amounts payable to third party contractors for the construction of the wind farm and other costs that were directly attributable to bringing assets into working condition for their intended use.

Financing costs which were directly attributable to the construction of the wind farm were capitalised as part of the costs of those assets.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible assets at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, on a straight-line basis over their expected useful lives. Costs incurred in obtaining the lease of land is included in the cost of land and depreciated on a straight line basis. The following expected useful lives are used for calculation of depreciation:

- Operating wind farms - 30 years.

Depreciation commences when the asset becomes ready for its intended use. The residual values, if not insignificant, and remaining useful lives are reassessed at each reporting date. When parts of an item of tangible assets have different useful lives, those components are accounted for as separate items of tangible assets. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds received with the carrying amount and are recognised within other income/(expenditure) in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The Company's tangible assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each Statement of Financial Position date. An impairment is recognised where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, the estimated carrying value of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

i) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are only offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and the Company intends to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and liability simultaneously.

The carrying amounts of financial instruments reflected in the financial statements are reasonable estimates of fair value in view of their nature or the relatively short period of time between their original and expected realisation.

Crighshane Wind Farm Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

i) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances or deposits held on call with banks, or other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

All financial assets are initially recognised at fair value less transaction price. All purchases of financial assets are recorded at the date on which the Company became party to the contractual requirements of the financial asset.

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

A financial asset (in whole or in part) is derecognised either:

- when the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership;
- when it no longer has control over the assets or a portion of the asset; or
- when the contractual right to receive cash flow has expired.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value less transaction costs and are recorded on the date on which the Company becomes party to the contractual requirements of the financial liability.

The Company's financial liabilities meeting the conditions of a 'basic' financial instrument as defined in FRS 102 are subsequently measured at amortised cost and include trade and other creditors.

Interest bearing loans and overdrafts are initially recorded at fair value, being the fair value of the proceeds received net of directly attributable transaction costs. Except for interest capitalised in relation to significant capital projects, interest payable is reflected in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as it arises.

A financial liability (in whole or in part) is derecognised when the Company has extinguished its contractual obligations, it expires or is cancelled. Any gain or loss on derecognition is credited or charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

j) Called-up share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

k) Tax

Tax for the year comprises current and deferred tax.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous periods. Current tax is charged or credited to the Statement of Comprehensive Income except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Crighshane Wind Farm Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

k) Tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary differences arise from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited to the Statement of Comprehensive Income except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off tax assets against tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

l) Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. 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.

Decommissioning provision

Provision has not been recognised in respect of wind farm site restoration costs based on the assumptions that the technical asset life for many wind farms exceeds 30 years, so additional revenue generated after the end of useful life and the scrap value of the turbines will cover some decommissioning costs. There is also the potential that the wind farm will be re-powered and the related site lease renewed. If circumstances indicate otherwise, the company will recognise an appropriate provision.

Recoverability of tangible assets

Management have made key assumptions regarding wind yield assessments, securing the customer under the PPA and the UK inflationary environment which directly impact the future economic benefits to be derived from the tangible assets. Changes in these assumptions affect the carrying values of tangible assets. Management expect the future economic benefits that will result from the use of the tangible assets to exceed the cost of the investments and thus the cost of the tangible assets is recoverable.

Recognition of Recycled ROCs

Recycled ROC revenue is estimated on the basis of market data and is accrued in the period when the associated electricity is supplied.

2. Turnover

	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Turnover	4,771	4,835

Crighshane Wind Farm Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

3. Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging the following:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Depreciation of tangible assets	1,074	894
Operating lease rentals	131	90
Auditor's remuneration for audit of financial statements	3	4
	<u>1,208</u>	<u>1,078</u>

The Directors received no remuneration for their duties in respect of the Company for the current or prior year. There are no employees in the Company in the current and prior year and therefore no employee costs.

4. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	(1,514)	(96)
	<u>(1,514)</u>	<u>(96)</u>

Crighshane Wind Farm Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

5. Taxation

Analysis of the tax charge	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Current tax		
Tax charge in respect of prior year	-	6
	-	6
Deferred tax		
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	-	504
Origination and reversal of timing differences in the current year	451	620
Effect of changes in tax rates	43	(65)
	494	1,059
Tax charge on profit	494	1,065

The differences between the total tax charge shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax to the profit before tax are as follows:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Profit before tax	635	2,741
Tax charge on profit at standard UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2019: 19%)	121	520
Effects of:		
Disallowable expenditure	22	53
Effects of group relief/other reliefs	308	47
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	-	510
Effect of rate change	43	(65)
Tax charge for the year	494	1,065

The total tax charge for 2019 is £1,116k which includes a £51k adjustment in relation to dissolution of Crighshane and Church Hill Funding Ltd and Crighshane and Church Hill Holdco Ltd.

The Government announced that the UK corporation tax rate will remain at 19% from 1 April 2020 rather than reducing to 17% as previously legislated. As the amendment to reduce the rate to 17% had not been substantively enacted at year end, the deferred tax for the year has been calculated using a rate of 19%.

The UK Budget 2021 announcements on 3 March 2021 included measures to support economic recovery as a result of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. These included an increase to the UK's main corporation tax rate to 25%, which is due to be effective from 1 April 2023. These changes were not substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and hence have not been reflected in the measurement of deferred tax balances at the period end. Management estimate that the impact on the deferred tax position is £271,233 increase on the deferred tax liability per note 12.

Crighshane Wind Farm Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

6. Tangible fixed assets

	Operating wind farm £'000
Cost	
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	37,323
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2020	13,167
Charge for year	1,074
At 31 December 2020	14,241
Net book value	
At 31 December 2020	23,082
At 31 December 2019	24,156

The amount of the capitalised interest within the cost of tangible assets is £2,397k (2019: £2,397k).
The rate of capitalisation for the year ended 31 December 2020 was 0% (2019: 0%).

7. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Trade debtors	163	352
VAT receivable	1	9
Amounts owed by associate undertakings	5	5
Income tax receivable	27	27
Financial assets	38	38
Prepayments	383	370
Accrued income	1,385	1,104
	2,002	1,905

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Shareholder loan interest	571	96
Shareholder loan	24,665	-
Trade creditors	1	8
Accrued expenses	90	140
	25,327	244

Crighshane Wind Farm Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

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

	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Shareholder loan	-	26,660
Amount owed to associate	1,129	1,129
	<u>1,129</u>	<u>27,789</u>

An amount of £1,129k in 2019 was provided as a loan by Church Hill Wind Farm Limited and carries a 0% interest.

10. Leasing agreements

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

	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Within one year	28	28
Between one and five years	112	112
In more than five years	308	336
	<u>448</u>	<u>476</u>

11. Financial instruments

The carrying values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities are summarised by category below:

Financial assets

	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Measured at cost		
Cash and receivables:		
Debtors	1,591	1,499
Cash and cash equivalents	874	839
	<u>2,465</u>	<u>2,338</u>

Financial liabilities

Measured at cost		
Other financial liabilities:		
Creditors	(26,456)	(28,033)
	<u>(26,456)</u>	<u>(28,033)</u>

Further details on the Company's credit, cash flow and liquidity risk are covered in the Strategic Report.

Crighshane Wind Farm Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

12. Provisions for liabilities

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Deferred tax		
At the beginning of the year	365	291
Charge for the year	494	74
At the end of the year	859	365
Decommissioning provision		
At the beginning of the year	-	633
Change in estimate in the year/period	-	(633)
At the end of the year	-	-
Total provisions at the end of the year	859	365

13. Called up share capital

Allotted, issued and fully paid:				
Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2020 £	2019 £
2	Ordinary	£1.00	2	2

Called up share capital - represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

14. Reserves

	Retained earnings £'000
At 1 January 2020	(1,498)
Profit for the year	141
At 31 December 2020	(1,357)

Retained earnings - includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

15. Related party transactions

To the extent not disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, details of related party transactions and balances are as follows:

Under the terms of Management Services Agreement the Company pays Greencoat UK Wind Holdco Limited ("Greencoat Holdco") £47k (2019: £46k) per annum in relation to administration services. As at 31 December 2020, £47k (2019: £46k) had been paid in relation to this agreement and £nil was outstanding (2019: £nil).

No Director had any interest in any contract or arrangements of a material nature with the Company.

Crighshane Wind Farm Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

16. Events after the end of the reporting period

On 11 February 2021 the Company made a £595k loan and a £741k interest repayment to Greencoat Holdco.

On 14 May 2021 the Company paid loan and interest repayments amounting to £1,370k.

There were no other significant events after the year end.

17. Reconciliation of profit before taxation to cash generated from operations

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Profit before taxation	635	2,741
Depreciation charges	1,074	894
Finance costs	1,514	96
	<u>3,223</u>	<u>3,731</u>
Increase in trade and other debtors	(97)	(55)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other creditors	1,458	(4,517)
Cash generated from operations	<u>4,584</u>	<u>(841)</u>

18. Cash and cash equivalents

The amounts disclosed on the Statement of Cash Flows in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these Statement of Financial Position amounts:

Year ended 31 December 2020

	31/12/20 £'000	1/1/20 £'000
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>874</u>	<u>839</u>

Year ended 31 December 2019

	31/12/19 £'000	1/1/19 £'000
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>839</u>	<u>67</u>

19. Analysis of changes in net debt

	At 1 January 2020 £'000	Cash flows £'000	Acquisition and disposal of subsidiaries £'000	Interest and finance charges £'000	Other adjustments £'000	At 31 December 2020 £'000
Cash and cash equivalents	839	35	-	-	-	874
Loans	(27,981)	3,035	-	(1,514)	96	(26,364)
Net debt	<u>(27,142)</u>	<u>3,070</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,514)</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>(25,490)</u>

Crighshane Wind Farm Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued **for the Year Ended 31 December 2020**

20. Controlling party

The immediate parent of the Company, holding 100% of its shares is Greencoat Holdco. Greencoat Holdco is a company registered in the United Kingdom of the ultimate controlling party is Greencoat UK Wind PLC ("Greencoat PLC"), a company registered in the United Kingdom. The financial statements of Greencoat PLC are available to the public and may be obtained from its website at www.greencoat-ukwind.com.