

WEST BROWNCastle WIND ENERGY LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

**Company number
SC450708**

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WEST BROWNCastle WIND ENERGY LIMITED
DIRECTOR'S REPORT
Year ended 31 December 2017

Registered No. SC450708

The Directors present their annual report for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Directors of the Company

R T Reed	
D Picton-Turbervill	(appointed 06 March 2017)
R S Dibley	(appointed 31 May 2017)
A Murie	(resigned 06 March 2017)
S Chiericoni	(resigned 31 May 2017)

The company secretary who held office during the year and subsequent to the year end was E Hunter.

Business Review and Future Developments

The Company is incorporated in the UK as a limited company and its registered office and principal place of business is located at Beaul House, Dochfour Business Centre, Dochgarroch, Inverness, IV3 8GY.

The principal activity of the Company is the generation of renewable energy through the operation of the 30MW wind farm, located at Strathaven, Scotland. The wind farm was fully constructed and began operating and generating electricity in August 2014 and despite recent losses, the directors expect the Company to operate the wind farm profitably in the future.

Small companies' exemption

The report of the directors has been prepared taking advantage of the small companies' exemption of section 415A of Companies Act 2006. In addition, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies' exemption section 414B of the Companies Act 2006 not to provide a strategic report.

Results and Dividends

The results of the Company are set out on page 9 and show a profit on ordinary activities before taxation of £632,000 (2016: loss of £1,282,000) and profit after taxation of £430,000 (2016: loss of £935,000).

The Company does not recommend the payment of a dividend (2016: £nil).

At year end the Company had total assets of £49,533,000 (2016: £52,920,000) and total liabilities of £51,933,000 (2016: £55,837,000).

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company's business is subject to a number of risks. The key business risks are considered to be the following:

Market interest rate risk

The Company uses a combination of financing from third parties as well as its parent companies. These loans carry interest at market related rates, resulting in market interest rate risk. These risks are evaluated on an ongoing basis and interest rate swaps are generally put in place to limit this risk. The Company has in place a risk management programme that seeks to limit adverse effects on the financial performance by monitoring levels of debt finance and the related finance costs.

In order to ensure the stability of cash outflows, the Company has taken out loans which are repayable in instalments over terms of at least 15 years. To reduce exposure to interest rate risk, the Company ensures it has an appropriate balance between fixed and floating rate loans and uses interest rate swaps where necessary to pay an effective fixed rate of interest.

The Company actively maintains a mixture of long-term and short-term debt finance that is designed to ensure the Company has sufficient available funds for operations and planned expansions.

Market price risk

The Company sells electricity using mainly medium term contracts and is subject to the risk of lower than expected market prices in the medium term. Market prices are monitored on an ongoing basis and the most beneficial sale prices and contract duration periods are negotiated using available information from time to time.

WEST BROWNCASTLE WIND ENERGY LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2017

Credit risks

The Company sells electricity under the terms of a power purchase agreement. The contract is dependent on the buyer being able to honour its responsibilities. This risk is regarded as low as the buyer is a well-established major electricity supply company with good credit ratings.

Liquidity risk

As mentioned under market interest rate risk, the Company is part financed by loans from its parent companies. The risk of the parent companies discontinuing the provision of financing is regarded as low.

Weather

The Company obtains reports of wind availability from world class experts in this field and uses these reports for its business forecasts using a 50% probability factor, corrected for actual wind data for those plants which have been operating for at least five years. These reports are based on historical wind data and projected future forecasted energy production, taking into consideration technical characteristics of selected wind turbines. The wind risk is further mitigated by the banks generally considering even more prudent probability factors to determine their lending strategy to the projects.

Future developments

The future objective of the business is to maximise the returns generated from the assets.

Key performance indicators ("KPIs")

The principal KPI for the Company is turnover comprising turbine availability, wind resource and electricity price. Additional KPIs are disclosed in the financial statements of the Company's intermediate parent undertaking, Falck Renewables SpA which are publicly available on the web site www.falckrenewables.com.

Donations

The Company made a donation of £85,000 (2016: £76,000) to a local community foundation for the benefit of the local residents. The contributions are used for local community projects at the discretion of the foundation.

Directors' liabilities

The holding company of the Falck Renewables Wind Limited Group, Falck Renewables SpA, maintains directors' and officers' liability insurance with a third party which gives appropriate coverage, at certain terms and conditions, for losses/liabilities arising from claims made against the Company's directors.

Going concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, its financial position, financial risk management objectives, details of its financial instruments and its exposures to liquidity, credit and weather risk are described in the Directors' Report on pages 3 and 4.

Although the Company shows a net current liability position at the balance sheet date, a significant element of the Company's liabilities is comprised of amounts owing to its parent Company. All repayments of these debts are subordinated to repayment of the bank loans. Moreover, there is a loan agreement in place from Falck Renewables Wind Limited which is expected to provide adequate backing to ensure that the Company will continue for at least one year after these financial statements are signed. Accordingly, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

WEST BROWNCASTLE WIND ENERGY LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2017

Auditors

A resolution to reappoint Ernst & Young LLP as auditor will be proposed at the annual general meeting.

Financial Instruments

The Company finances its activities with a combination of bank loans, loans from its parent companies, cash and short term deposits. Other financial assets and liabilities, such as trade debtors and trade creditors, arise directly from the Company's operating activities. The Company also enters into derivative transactions, including principally interest rate swaps. The purpose is to manage the interest rate risks arising from the Company's operations and its sources of finance.

Financial Instruments give rise to interest rate, credit, price and liquidity risk. Information on how these risks arise is set out above, as are the objectives, policies and processes for their management and the methods used to measure each risk.

Use of derivatives

The Company uses interest rate swaps to adjust interest rate exposures in order to guarantee fixed interest payments where payments are variable and hence exposed to interest rate movements. Hedge accounting is used when certain criteria is met as explained in the accounting policy note on page 15.

Directors' statement as to the disclosure of information to auditors

The directors who were members of the board at the time of approving the Directors' Report are listed on page 3. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and of the Company's auditors, each of these directors confirms that:

- to the best of each director's knowledge and belief, there is no information (that is, information needed by the Company's auditors in connection with preparing their report) of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- each director has taken all the steps a director might reasonably be expected to have taken to be aware of relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

By order of the Board



R T Reed
Director
2 March 2018

WEST BROWNCastle WIND ENERGY LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2017

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of the affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss for that period.

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

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

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
Year ended 31 December 2017

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF WEST BROWNCastle WIND ENERGY LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of West BrownCastle Wind Energy Limited for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity, and the related notes 1 to 17, 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 FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view 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; 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 Auditor's 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 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.

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 the 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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report set out on pages 3-6, 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 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 the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2017

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 have 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 where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 6, 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 <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report

Ernst & Young LLP

Natalia Moolman (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
London

5 March 2018

WEST BROWNCastle WIND ENERGY LIMITED**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME****Year ended 31 December 2017**

		2017	2016
	Note	£'000	£'000
Turnover		6,597	5,331
Operating expenses	3	(4,183)	(4,356)
Operating Profit		2,414	975
Interest receivable and similar income	4	7	16
Interest payable and similar cost	4	(1,790)	(2,273)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation		632	(1,282)
Income tax (charge)/ credit	5	(202)	347
Profit/(loss) for the year		430	(935)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that can be reclassified to profit or loss			
Cash flow hedges:			
Gains/ (losses) arising during the year		106	(404)
Tax on items related to components of other comprehensive income		(18)	69
Other comprehensive income/(expense) for the year net of tax		88	(335)
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the year		518	(1,270)

All realised profits and losses arise as a result of continuing operations.

WEST BROWNCastle WIND ENERGY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

at 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	6	44,261	46,427
		<u>44,261</u>	<u>46,427</u>
Current assets			
Trade and other debtors	7	2,680	3,597
Cash at bank and in hand	8	2,592	2,896
		<u>5,272</u>	<u>6,493</u>
Total assets		<u>49,533</u>	<u>52,920</u>
Capital and reserves			
Equity share capital	9	-	-
Other reserves - deficit		(247)	(335)
Retained earnings		(2,153)	(2,582)
Total equity		<u>(2,400)</u>	<u>(2,917)</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
Loans	10	33,584	36,827
Deferred tax liabilities	11	2,464	2,026
Trade and other creditors	14	399	300
Derivative financial instruments	12	301	404
Provision for liabilities and charges	13	1,615	1,451
		<u>38,363</u>	<u>41,008</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
Loans	10	13,305	12,874
Trade and other creditors	14	265	1,955
		<u>13,570</u>	<u>14,829</u>
Total liabilities		<u>51,933</u>	<u>55,837</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>49,533</u>	<u>52,920</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 2 March 2018 and were signed on its behalf by:



R T Reed
Director

WEST BROWNCastle WIND ENERGY LIMITED

STATEMENT IN CHANGES OF EQUITY

Year ended 31 December 2017

	Share capital £'000	Other reserves £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total equity £'000
At 1 January 2016	-	-	(1,648)	(1,648)
Loss for the year	-	-	(935)	(935)
Other comprehensive expense	-	(335)	-	(335)
Total comprehensive expense for the year	-	(335)	(935)	(1,270)
At 31 December 2016	-	(335)	(2,583)	(2,918)
Profit for the year	-	-	430	430
Other comprehensive income	-	88	-	88
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	88	430	518
At 31 December 2017	-	(247)	(2,153)	(2,400)

Other reserves relate to the cash flow hedge.

WEST BROWNCastle WIND ENERGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2017

1 General information

West BrownCastle Wind Energy Limited's ("the Company") principal activity is the generation of renewable energy through the development, construction and operation of the West BrownCastle wind farm, located in Strathaven, Scotland.

The Company is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in the UK. The Company is limited by shares and the address of its registered office is Beaul House, Dochfour Business Centre, Dochgarroch, Inverness, IV3 8GY.

2 Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101"), including the July 2017 amendments.

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- (i) the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures; and
- (ii) the requirements of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement; and
- (iii) the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows; and
- (iv) the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8.

The Company's financial statements are presented in Sterling which is the functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand pounds (£000) except where otherwise indicated.

Although the Company shows a net current liability position at the balance sheet date, the Company's liabilities is comprised of amounts owing to its parent Company. All repayments of these debts are subordinated to repayment of the bank loans. Moreover, there is a loan agreement in place from Falck Renewables Wind Limited which is expected to provide adequate backing to ensure that the Company will continue for at least one year after these financial statements are signed. Accordingly, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

Critical accounting estimates are used in preparation of the financial statements. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. 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 2(m).

(b) Trade and other debtors

Trade debtors are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the debtors.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the profit and loss account within administrative expenses. When a trade debtor is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for trade debtors. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against administrative expenses in the profit and loss account.

WEST BROWNCastle WIND ENERGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2017

2 Accounting policies (continued)

(c) Revenue recognition

The Company recognises revenue when the amount can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefit will flow to the entity and when specific criteria have been met as described below:

- Income from the sale of Electrical Energy

The Company sells electricity under the terms of power purchase agreements ("PPAs"). Under such arrangements revenue is recognised according to contractual prices per unit of output multiplied by the actual power output delivered to the customer in the period.

A Renewable Obligation Certificate ("ROC") is a green certificate issued to accredited generators for eligible renewable electricity. The Company receives 90% of a ROC issued for each megawatt hour of eligible renewable electricity generated. Income from the sale of ROCs is recognised at the point of sale of the associated electricity at contractually agreed amounts.

Income due to the Company from the operation of the ROCs recycling scheme is estimated on the basis of market data. Please refer to note 2(m) for further description of the ROCs recycling estimate. Income from the sale of electrical energy is recognised net of VAT and other sales taxes.

(d) Tangible fixed assets

Plant and equipment are principally wind farms comprising, inter alia, wind turbines and the balance of plant, including substations, and are stated at acquisition cost, net of accumulated depreciation (see below) and impairment losses. Costs include amounts payable to third party contractors for the construction of wind farms and other costs that are directly attributable to bringing assets into working condition for their intended use. The cost also includes, where relevant,

(i) the initial estimate at the time of installation of the costs of dismantling and removing the wind farm and of restoring the site on which it is located to its original condition and;

(ii) changes in the measurement of existing liabilities recognised for those costs during the period of use resulting from changes in the timing or outflow of resources required to settle the obligation or from changes in the discount rate.

Costs related to assets under construction are capitalised where, in the opinion of the Directors, the related project is highly likely to be successfully developed and the economic benefits arising from future operations will exceed the amount of capitalised expenditure incurred to date and the cost can be measured reliably. Costs incurred prior to meeting the criteria for capitalisation are recorded as an expense within operating costs in the profit and loss account.

Loan costs which are directly attributable to assets under construction and which meet the criteria in IAS23 are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets. Capitalisation ceases when the asset is fully operational.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets (except assets under construction which are not depreciated), at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, on a straight line basis over their expected useful lives. During 2017 the Company revised its estimate of the assets expected useful life following independent valuation and analysis. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis at the following rate:

- Plant and machinery: 22 years (2016: 20 years)

Depreciation commences when the asset is ready for its intended use. The residual values, if not insignificant, and remaining useful lives are reassessed at each balance sheet date. When parts of an item of tangible fixed assets have different useful lives, those components are accounted for as separate items of tangible fixed assets. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds received with the carrying amount and are recognised within Other income / (expenditure) net in the profit and loss account.

Plant and machinery are reviewed for impairment at least once a year and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows (cash-generating units). Prior impairments of nonfinancial assets are reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

WEST BROWNCASTLE WIND ENERGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2017

2 Accounting policies (continued)

(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 balance sheet date are recognised in the profit and loss account. 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) Operating and Finance leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. Other leases are classified as operating leases. The evaluation is based on the substance of the transaction.

According to IFRIC 4 Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease, the Company may enter into an arrangement that does not take the legal form of a lease but conveys a right to use an asset in return for a payment or series of payments. Determining whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease shall be based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether: (a) fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset; and (b) the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

Assets held under finance leases are recognized as assets of the Company at their estimated fair values at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the useful life of the asset or the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the statement of financial position as an interest bearing liability. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the statement of income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

(g) Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within loans in current liabilities on the balance sheet where no right of set off exists.

(h) Trade creditors

Trade creditors are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(i) Loans and loan costs

All loans are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received net of issue costs associated with the loan. Loans are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value and other loan costs is recognised in the profit and loss account over the period of the loans using the effective interest method.

Loan costs incurred for the construction of any qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use. Other loan costs are expensed.

Loans are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months from the balance sheet date.

WEST BROWNCastle WIND ENERGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2017

2 Accounting policies (continued)

(j) Financial instruments and hedging activities

The Company uses derivative financial instruments such as interest rate swaps to hedge its risks associated with interest rate fluctuations. Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative.

The fair value of interest rate swap contracts is determined by reference to market values for similar instruments.

For those derivatives designated as hedges and for which hedge accounting is desired, the hedging relationship is formally designated and documented at its inception. This documentation identifies the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge, the hedging instrument, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged and how effectiveness will be measured throughout its duration. Such hedges are expected at inception to be highly effective in offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the reporting period for which they were designated.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- fair value hedge: a hedge of the exposure to changes in fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment, or an identified portion of such an asset, liability or firm commitment, that is attributable to a particular risk and could affect profit or loss;
- cash flow hedges when hedging exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction;
- hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are taken to the profit and loss account. Any gains or losses from derivatives that do qualify for hedge accounting are recognised in equity.

(k) Income Taxes

Income tax on the result for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the Company's profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity. Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous periods.

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, the deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same fiscal authority.

(l) Interest receivable and payable

Interest payable is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest rate method and expensed in the profit and loss account.

Interest receivable is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.

WEST BROWNCastle WIND ENERGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2017

2 Accounting policies (continued)

(m) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Property plant and equipment

The Company estimates the useful lives and residual value of wind farm assets and other tangible fixed assets and reviews these estimates at each financial period end. The Company also tests for impairment at least once a year and when a trigger event occurs.

Estimation of decommissioning provision

The Company estimates the likely cost of removing wind farm equipment and making good the damage to the site where a contractual decommissioning and restoration obligation exists. The provision reflects the present value (based on an appropriate discount rate), at the balance sheet date of the decommissioning liability.

Income tax

Some degree of estimation is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are a number of transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due.

Where the final tax outcome of this matter is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made. In addition, the recognition of deferred tax assets is dependent upon an estimation of future taxable profits that will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. In the event that actual taxable profits are different, such differences may impact the carrying value of such deferred tax assets in future periods.

Recognition of liquidated damages

Under the terms of construction and asset purchase agreements the Company has a legal right to liquidated damages in the event of late commissioning of wind farm assets or failure to achieve availability thresholds. Liquidated damages are recognised when receipt of payment is virtually certain.

Recognition of ROCs recycling

ROCs recycling revenue is estimated on the basis of market data. The market reports have a wide and uncertain range of estimates prices. The accrued income for ROC recycle was recognised with the assumptions of £nil for ROC.

WEST BROWNCASTLE WIND ENERGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2017

2 Accounting policies (continued)

(n) Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where contractually obliged, the Company creates provisions for the decommissioning of wind turbines from wind farms and environmental restoration. The decommissioning and restoration provisions reflect the present value if material, at the balance sheet date, of the estimated cost. The provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the present value of the expense expected to be realised for the settlement of the liability.

The future cost is recognised as an increase in the acquisition value of wind turbines. The depreciation expense of capitalised decommissioning and restoration costs are included in the profit and loss account together with the depreciation charge on wind farm assets. Any change in estimation in the estimated cost or the discount rate are added or deducted from the fixed asset's cost. The discounting effect on the provision is recorded in the profit and loss account as a finance cost.

(o) Share capital

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

(p) Revenue

The company operates one business (renewable energy generation) within one geographical market: the United Kingdom.

(q) Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the company's shareholders.

(r) Government grants

The award of green certificates (emission rights) is treated as a government grant by the Company. An intangible asset representing an entitlement to that grant is recognised at the point in time when the green electricity is produced. The entitlement is initially measured at the nominal amount (zero).

WEST BROWNCastle WIND ENERGY LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****Year ended 31 December 2017****3 Operating Expenses**

	2017	2016
	£'000	£'000
Rent and council tax	718	717
Depreciation	2,329	2,525
Maintenance	597	508
Other	539	606
	<u>4,183</u>	<u>4,356</u>

The company accrued £15,000 (2016: £14,000) to its auditors in respect of the audit of the financial statements.

No remuneration was paid to the directors for services to the Company (2016: £nil).

There are no employees in the Company and therefore no employee costs (2016: £nil).

The other amount includes intercompany costs of £140,000 from Falck Renewables Wind Limited that were incurred during the year (2016: £138,000).

4 Interest and similar costs

	2017	2016
	£'000	£'000
Interest payable		
Bank fees and other charges	(14)	(1)
On loans from related parties	(606)	(1,604)
Bank loans	(1,087)	(607)
Other costs	(74)	(38)
Foreign exchange losses	(9)	(23)
	<u>(1,790)</u>	<u>(2,273)</u>
Interest receivable		
Foreign exchange gains	7	16
	<u>(1,783)</u>	<u>(2,257)</u>

5 Taxation

	2017	2016
	£'000	£'000
Current tax credit - current year	218	734
Deferred tax charge (Note 11)	(420)	(387)
	<u>(202)</u>	<u>347</u>

WEST BROWNCastle WIND ENERGY LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****Year ended 31 December 2017****5 Taxation (continued)**

The tax on the Company's loss before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK applicable to profits of the Company as follows:

	2017	2016
	£'000	£'000
Profit/(Loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	632	(1,282)
Profit/(Loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016 – 20%)	(121)	256
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(48)	(55)
Change in tax rate	(33)	152
	<u>(202)</u>	<u>347</u>

6 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery	Total
	£'000	£'000
Cost		
At 1 January 2016	50,866	50,866
Additions	1,911	1,911
At 31 December 2016	52,777	52,777
Additions	163	163
At 31 December 2017	52,940	52,940
Accumulated depreciation		
At 1 January 2016	3,825	3,825
Charge	2,525	2,525
At 31 December 2016	6,350	6,350
Charge	2,329	2,329
At 31 December 2017	8,679	8,679
Net book amount		
At 31 December 2017	44,261	44,261
At 31 December 2016	46,427	46,427

WEST BROWNCastle WIND ENERGY LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****Year ended 31 December 2017****7 Trade and other debtors**

	2017	2016
	£'000	£'000
Current		
Amounts due from related parties (Note 16)	953	1,503
Trade debtors	1,149	1,641
Accrued income and prepayments	135	108
VAT Receivable	443	345
	<u>2,680</u>	<u>3,597</u>

8 Cash at bank and in hand

	2017	2016
	£'000	£'000
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>2,592</u>	<u>2,896</u>

As part of the security package for bank loans, the Company is required to set aside cash as security for scheduled repayments. At year end £1,318,000 (2016: £1,243,000) included above was restricted for this purpose.

9 Authorised and issued share capital

	2017	2016	2017	2016
	Number	Number	£'000	£'000
Authorised and issued ordinary shares				
Ordinary shares with a par value of £1	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

All issued shares are fully paid.

There are no differential rights, restrictions or preferences attached to the different classes of shares above.

WEST BROWNCastle WIND ENERGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2017

10 Loans

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Non-current		
Bank loans	33,584	36,827
	<u>33,584</u>	<u>36,827</u>
Current		
Bank loans	1,395	1,545
Amounts due to related parties (Note 16)	11,910	11,329
	<u>13,305</u>	<u>12,874</u>
Total loans	<u>46,889</u>	<u>49,701</u>

Bank loans are denominated in sterling, repayable in instalments over 16 years ending 31 December 2033 and are secured over the shares of the Company. Interest and principal repayments are payable half yearly subject to the availability of funds and these loans bear interest at 6 month LIBOR plus a 1.6% margin. The loans are subject to certain financial covenants, all of which were met at 31 December 2017.

Amounts due to related parties are unsecured and have no fixed terms of repayment. The loan carried interest at 5.09% per annum for the period to 31 December 2017 (2016: 1 January to 14 June 5.48% and 5.09% per annum for the period 15 June 2016 to 31 December 2016).

The amortised cost (carrying amount) and fair value of loans are as follows:

	Amortised cost		Fair value	
	2017 £'000	2016 £'000	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Bank loans	34,979	38,372	36,127	39,621
Amounts due to related parties	11,910	11,329	11,910	11,329
	<u>46,889</u>	<u>49,701</u>	<u>48,037</u>	<u>50,950</u>

The difference between amortised cost and fair value is represented by transaction costs of £1,148,000 (2016: £1,249,000).

Analysis of financial liabilities (principal amounts: amounts due by contractual maturity):

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Not later than 1 year	13,305	12,874
Between 1 year and 5 years	5,626	7,856
Later than 5 years	27,957	28,971
	<u>46,888</u>	<u>49,701</u>

WEST BROWNCastle WIND ENERGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2017

11 Deferred tax

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same fiscal authority.

The gross movement on the deferred income tax account is as follows:

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Beginning of year – liability	(2,026)	(1,707)
Profit and loss account charge	(420)	(388)
Other reserves (credit)/charge	(18)	69
End of year - liability	<u>(2,464)</u>	<u>(2,026)</u>

The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year is as follows:

	Accelerated capital allowances £'000	Fair value gains £'000
Deferred tax liabilities		
At 1 January 2016	(1,707)	-
Charged to the profit and loss account	(388)	69
At 31 December 2016	<u>(2,095)</u>	<u>69</u>
Charged to the profit and loss account	(420)	(18)
At 31 December 2017	<u>(2,515)</u>	<u>51</u>
Deferred tax asset		
At 1 January 2016	-	-
Credited to other reserves	69	69
At 31 December 2016	<u>69</u>	<u>69</u>
Credited to other reserves	(18)	(18)
At 31 December 2017	<u>51</u>	<u>51</u>

The calculation of deferred tax balances at the year-end takes into account the reduction, substantially enacted on 26 October 2015 in the UK main corporation tax rate to 19% effective from 1 April 2017 and a further reduction to 17% that will be effective from 1 April 2020, substantially enacted on 6 September 2016. Deferred tax in both the current and prior year has been calculated using the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which temporary differences reverse.

These deferred tax balances are represented by:

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Fixed assets	(2,587)	(2,165)
Derivatives	51	69
Losses	72	70
	<u>(2,464)</u>	<u>(2,026)</u>

WEST BROWNCastle WIND ENERGY LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****Year ended 31 December 2017****12 Derivative financial instruments**

	2017 £'000	2017 £'000	2016 £'000	2016 £'000
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Interest rate swaps	-	301	-	404

The Company uses derivatives to manage the risk associated with fluctuating interest rates on its long term loans.

The Company entered into an interest rate swap agreement during 2016 and immediately met the requirements for hedge accounting. Changes in the fair value of the interest rate swaps are recognised in equity and recycled to the profit and loss account in the period when the hedged item affects profit or loss. There was no ineffectiveness to be recorded in 2017.

The notional principal amount of the outstanding interest rate swap contracts at 31 December 2017 was £28,701,000 (2016: £29,906,000). At 31 December 2017, the fixed interest rate was 1.425% (2016: 1.425%) and the main floating rate was LIBOR + margin. The maximum exposure to credit risk at each reporting date is the fair value of the derivative liabilities for the portion of loan covered by the interest rate swap in the balance sheet for the portion of loan covered by interest rate swap.

13 Provisions for liabilities and charges

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Balance at beginning of year	1,451	820
Provision made in year	164	631
Balance at end of year	1,615	1,451

The decommissioning provision of £1,615,000 comprises future obligations in relation to the decommissioning of plant and equipment at the end of its useful life, based on independent expert valuations. The increase in the decommissioning provision is due to a change in the estimate of the long-term average annual inflation rate and the discount factor.

WEST BROWNCASTLE WIND ENERGY LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****Year ended 31 December 2017****14 Trade and other creditors**

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Non-current		
Accrued expenses	399	300
	<u>399</u>	<u>300</u>
Current		
Trade creditors	215	233
Accrued expenses	3	141
Amounts due to related parties (Note 16)	47	1,581
	<u>265</u>	<u>1,955</u>
Total trade and other creditors	<u>664</u>	<u>2,255</u>

15 Commitments*Operating lease commitments*

The Company leases the land on which the wind farm is erected under non-cancellable operating lease arrangements which are subject to contingent rents. The amount expensed in 2017 was £422,000 (2016: £461,000).

Total commitments including estimates of contingent rents are:

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Not later than 1 year	437	437
Between 1 year and 5 years	1,829	1,814
Later than 5 years	8,599	7,141
	<u>10,865</u>	<u>9,392</u>

The estimate rents detailed above are composed of a fixed amount, in 2017 the rent expense was made up of 100% fixed cost (2016: 100%) which is index linked to the Retail Price Index published monthly.

WEST BROWNCastle WIND ENERGY LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****Year ended 31 December 2017****16 Related party transactions**

During the year the Company entered into transactions, in the ordinary course of business, with related parties. Transactions entered into, and trading balances outstanding at 31 December with other related parties, are as follows:

		2017	2017	2016	2016
		Due from	Due to	Due from	Due to
		related party	related party	related party	related party
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
1. Parent Company	Trade	-	(47)	-	(1,581)
	Other	953	-	952	-
	Loans	-	(11,910)	-	(11,329)
2. Other subsidiary sisters	Other	-	-	551	-
	Total	953	(11,957)	1,503	(12,910)

17 Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Falck Renewables Wind Limited.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Finmeria Srl, a company incorporated in Italy.

Finmeria Srl is the parent undertaking of the largest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements at 31 December 2017. The consolidated financial statements of Finmeria Srl are available from Via Alberico Albricci 8, 20122 Milano, Italy.

Falck Renewables SpA is the parent undertaking of the smallest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Falck Renewables SpA can be obtained from via Alberto Falck 4-16, 20099 Sesto San Giovanni, Italy.