WIND PORT OF LIVERPOOL LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year Ended 31 December 2019



WIND PORT OF LIVERPOOL LIMITED Annual report and financial statements Contents

	Page
Company information	1
Directors' report	2
Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the annual report and the financial statements	4
Independent auditors' report to the members of Wind Port of Liverpool Limited	5
Profit and loss account and Other Comprehensive Income	· 7
Balance Sheet	8
Statement of Changes in Equity	9
Notes to the financial statements	10

WIND PORT OF LIVERPOOL LIMITED Company Information

Directors

Duncan Levie Derek Henderson

Secretary

Derek Henderson

Auditors

BDO LLP 3 Hardman Street Spinningfields Manchester M3 3AT

Bankers

Barclays Bank PLC 1 Churchill Place London E14 5HP

Registered office

19-21 Ack Lane East Bramhall SK7 2BE

Registered number

06096012

WIND PORT OF LIVERPOOL LIMITED

Registered number: 06096012

Directors' Report

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is to operate the Port of Liverpool Wind Farm.

Going concern

Notwithstanding net current liabilities of £7,487,246 as at 31 December 2019 (2018: £7,158,205) and net liabilities of £1,329,748 (2018: £1,599,209) the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The directors have prepared cash flow forecasts for a period of 5 years from the date of approval of these financial statements which indicate that, taking account of reasonably possible downsides including sensitivities modelled for the potential impact of Covid-19, the company will have sufficient funds, to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period.

There has been no noticeable long-term detrimental effect on Port of Liverpool wind farm as a result of Covid-19. A contractual floor price guarantees a minimum price is received for the electricity produced which shields the business from the drop in wholesale market electricity prices experienced since March 2020. Production volumes and operations remain unaffected. The unusually low electricity price is temporary and expected to recover as the lockdown is increasingly lifted from June 2020 onwards.

Those forecasts are dependent on the company's immediate parent company, Wind POL 2 Holding Limited, not seeking repayment of the amounts currently due to the them, which at 31 December 2019 amounted to £7,327,041 (2018: £7,012,652).

Wind POL 2 Holding Limited has indicated that it does not intend to seek repayment of these amounts for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

Consequently, the directors are confident that the company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that notwithstanding the intention and ability of the immediate parent company to provide the financial support, and in light of the current economic situation, there can be no guarantee that this support will continue. This represents a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore its ability to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The financial statements do not include the adjustments that would be necessary should the going concern basis of preparation no longer be appropriate.

Post Balance Sheet events

On 31 January 2020, the World Health Organisation (WHO) announced a global health emergency in relation to the COVID-19 outbreak and the risks to the international community as the virus spreads globally beyond its point of origin. Because of the rapid increase in exposure globally, on 11 March 2020, the WHO classified the COVID-19 outbreak as a pandemic.

As discussed in Note 1 the full impact and duration of COVID-19 remains unclear and as at the date of this report the Company is uncertain as to the full impact that the pandemic will have on the business, however any impact is expected to be not material given the nature of the businesses operations.

No current information has been identified by the directors which would effect the carrying value of amounts held on the balance sheet as at 31 December 2019.

WIND PORT OF LIVERPOOL LIMITED

Registered number: 06096012

Directors' Report

Principal risks and uncertainties

Revenue

Turnover is based on market prices for electricity and therefore varies with changes in the market price.

Brexit

Whilst the impact of Brexit is uncertain, the company expects a minimal impact as it has a single UK customer on a long term contract and ROC revenue is guaranteed by the government.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 7. Net profit for the year ended 31 December 2019 has benefited from insurance proceeds received relating to an incident in the year ended 31 December 2018 in which a third party cut through HV cabling. The associated lost revenue reduced net profit in the year ended 31 December 2018.

No dividends were paid in the year (year ended 31 December 2018 £nil).

Directors

The following persons served as directors during the year:

Duncan Levie Derek Henderson

Political donations

The company made no political donation or incurred any political expenditure during the year (year ended 31 December 2018 £nil).

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each person who was a director at the time this report was approved confirms that:

- so far as he is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- he 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 auditor is aware of that information.

The Company has met the requirements in the Companies Act 2006 to obtain the exemption provided, based on its size, from the presentation of a strategic report.

Auditor

BDO LLP was appointed as auditor during the year. Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and BDO LLP will therefore continue in office.

This report was approved by the board on 18 June 2020 and signed on its behalf.

Derek Henderson

Director

WIND PORT OF LIVERPOOL LIMITED Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the Directors' Report and the financial statements

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*.

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and 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;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

BDO

Independent auditors' report to the member of Wind Port of Liverpool Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Wind Port of Liverpool Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the Profit and loss account and Other Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 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. 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.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to note 1 to the financial statements, which indicates that the company is dependent on the financial support of its parent company in order to continue as a going concern. As stated in note 1 these events or conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists which may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report and financial statements, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

BDO

Independent auditors' report to the member of Wind Port of Liverpool Limited

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion;

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

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors Responsibilities in respect of the annual report and the financial statements, 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 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.

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.

Line we

Julien Rye (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor Manchester, UK 19 June 2020

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

WIND PORT OF LIVERPOOL LIMITED Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover	. 2	2,020,953	2,093,914
Cost of sales		(494,496)	(558,360)
Gross profit		1,526,457	1,535,554
Administrative expenses Other operating income		(838,643) 211,166	(834,592)
Operating profit	3	898,980	700,962
Interest receivable Interest payable	4 5	87,521 (801,926)	242,066 (818,979)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		184,575	124,049
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	6	84,886	(35,502)
Profit for the financial year		269,461	88,547
Other comprehensive income for the year		. •	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		269,461	88,547

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations. The accompanying notes on pages 10 to 17 are an integral part of the financial statements.

WIND PORT OF LIVERPOOL LIMITED Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2019

	Notes	•	2019 £		2018 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	8		9,338,599		9,999,738
Current assets Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	9	639,578 432,840 1,072,418		623,133 438,685 1,061,818	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(8,559,664)		(8,220,023)	
Net current liabilities			(7,487,246)		(7,158,205)
Total assets less current liabilities		-	1,851,353	-	2,841,533
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11		(3,181,101)		(4,440,742)
Net liabilities		-	(1,329,748)	- -	(1,599,209)
Capital and reserves	•				
Called up share capital	14		235,450		235,450
Profit and loss account			(1,565,198)		(1,834,659)
Shareholder's deficit		-	(1,329,748)	-	(1,599,209)

The accompanying notes on pages 10 to 17 are an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to small companies within part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 18 June 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:

Derek Henderson

Director

WIND PORT OF LIVERPOOL LIMITED Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2019

	Share capital	Profit and loss account	Total
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2018	235,450	(1,923,206)	(1,687,756)
Profit for the financial year	-	88,547	88,547
At 31 December 2018	235,450	(1,834,659)	(1,599,209)
At 1 January 2019	235,450	(1,834,659)	(1,599,209)
Profit for the financial year	-	269,461	269,461
At 31 December 2019	235,450	(1,565,198)	(1,329,748)

1 Accounting policies

Accounting convention and basis of preparation

Wind Port of Liverpool Limited (the "Company") is a private company limited by shares and incorporated, domiciled and registered in the UK.

The financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102"). The presentation currency of these financial statements is sterling.

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except that the following assets and liabilities are stated at their fair value: derivative financial instruments.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 (FRS102 s1.12b) from the requirement to present a cash flow statement on that grounds that it is a qualifying entity (i.e. a member of a group of which the parent prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements that are intended to give a true and fair view).

As the consolidated financial statements of Encavis AG include the disclosures equivalent to those required by FRS 102, the company has also taken the exemptions available in respect of the following disclosures:

• certain disclosures required by FRS 102.11 *Basic Financial Instruments* and FRS 102.12 *Other Financial Instrument Issues* in respect of financial instruments not falling within the fair value of accounting rules of Paragraph 36(4) of Schedule 1.

Going concern

Notwithstanding net current liabilities of £7,487,246 as at 31 December 2019 (2018: £7,158,205) and net liabilities of £1,329,748 (2018: £1,599,209) the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The directors have prepared cash flow forecasts for a period of 5 years from the date of approval of these financial statements which indicate that, taking account of reasonably possible downsides including sensitivities modelled for the potential impact of Covid-19, the company will have sufficient funds, to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period.

There has been no noticeable long-term detrimental effect on Port of Liverpool wind farm as a result of Covid-19. A contractual floor price guarantees a minimum price is received for the electricity produced which shields the business from the drop in wholesale market electricity prices experienced since March 2020. Production volumes and operations remain unaffected. The unusually low electricity price is temporary and expected to recover as the lockdown is increasingly lifted from June 2020 onwards.

Those forecasts are dependent on the company's immediate parent company, Wind POL 2 Holding Limited, not seeking repayment of the amounts currently due to the them, which at 31 December 2019 amounted to £7,327,041 (2018: £7,012,652).

Wind POL 2 Holding Limited has indicated that it does not intend to seek repayment of these amounts for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

Consequently, the directors are confident that the company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that notwithstanding the intention and ability of the immediate parent company to provide the financial support, and in light of the current economic situation, there can be no guarantee that this support will continue. This represents a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore its ability to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The financial statements do not include the adjustments that would be necessary should the going concern basis of preparation no longer be appropriate.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover is revenue earned from the sale of electricity generated. Turnover from the sale of electricity is recognised as the power is produced.

Basic financial instruments

Trade and other debtors / creditors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Interest-bearing borrowings classified as basic financial instruments

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Other financial instruments

Financial instruments not considered to be Basic financial instruments (Other financial instruments)

Other financial instruments not meeting the definition of Basic Financial Instruments are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition other financial instruments are measured at fair value with changes recognised in profit or loss except as follows:

• investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably shall be measured at cost less impairment

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are recognised at fair value. The Company has entered into an interest rate swap agreement. The gain or loss on remeasurement to fair value is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment.

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost less the estimated residual value of tangible fixed assets by equal instalments over their estimated useful economic lives as follows:

Wind farm assets - 25 years

Impairments

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether tangible fixed assets are impaired. The net present value of anticipated future cashflows are compared to the carrying amount of fixed assets.

Expenses

Operating Lease

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged against income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Interest receivable and Interest payable

Interest payable and similar charges include interest payable, finance charges and finance leases recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method, unwinding of the discount on provisions, and net foreign exchange losses that are recognised in the profit and loss account. Other interest receivable and similar income include interest receivable on funds invested and net foreign exchange gains.

Interest income and interest payable are recognised in profit or loss as they accrue, using the effective interest method.

Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises of current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

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

Deferred tax is provided on timing differences which arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. The following timing differences are not provided for: differences between accumulated depreciation and tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset if and when all conditions for retaining the tax allowances have been met; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries, to the extent that it is not probable that they will reverse in the foreseeable future and the reporting entity is able to control the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges or allowances are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

Deferred tax is provided in respect of the additional tax that will be paid or avoided on differences between the amount at which an asset (other than goodwill) or liability is recognised in a business combination and the corresponding amount that can be deducted or assessed for tax. Goodwill is adjusted by the amount of such deferred tax.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related difference, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that is it probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Reserves

Called up share capital

This represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Profit and loss account

This includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

Accounting estimates and judgements

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

In estimating the market value of windfarm fixed assets, assumptions have been made about discount rate and future cashflows have been estimated. A discount rate of 4.2% has been selected.

Critical accounting judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

A judgement of 25 years has been made for the estimated useful economic lives of windfarm assets.

2 Turnover

The turnover of the company for the period has been derived from its principal activity wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom. Turnover is recognised on supply of electricity generated by the wind farm.

3	Operating profit This is after charging: Auditor's remuneration:	2019 £	2018 £
	Audit of these financial statements	15,000	8,250
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	661,139	661,140
4	Other interest receivable and similar income	2019 £	2018 £
	Net gain on financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss Bank interest receivable	86,303 1,218	240,837 1,229
•		87,521	242,066
5	Interest payable and similar charges	2019 £	2018 £
	Interest payable on financial liabilities at amortised cost	801,926	818,979
		801,926	818,979
	Including interest paid to group undertakings of:	514,389	497,352

2019	2018 £
£	£
-	_
(84,886)	35,502
(84,886)	35,502
(84,886)	35,502
2019	2018
£	£
269,461	88,547
(84,886)	35,502
184,575	124,049
35.060	23,569
	(1,785)
• • • •	28,892
(133,179)	(15,174)
(84,886)	35,502
	£ (84,886) (84,886) (84,886) 2019 £ 269,461 (84,886) 184,575 35,069 (15,668) 28,892

Factors affecting future tax charges:

In the year ended 31 December 2019 a deferred tax asset of £161,584 (2018: £294,763) comprising of tax losses carried forward was not recognised as realisation of this asset was dependent on suitable taxable profits in future periods.

7 Employees

There were no employees during the year or prior period apart from the directors. No director received any remuneration for their services to the company (year ended 31 December 2018: £nil).

8 Tangible fixed assets

Cost	
At 1 January 2019 and at 31 December 2019	<u>16,517,486</u>
At 1 January 2019 and at 31 December 2019	16,517,486
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2019	6,517,748
Charge for the year	661,139
At 31 December 2019	7,178,887
Net book value	
At 31 December 2019	9,338,599
At 31 December 2018	9,999,738

13 Other financial liabilities

Amounts falling due within one year

Amounts falling due after more than one year Financial liabilities designated as fair value through profit and loss

Financial liabilities designated as fair value through profit and loss

9	Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	2019 £	2018 £
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	229,239	144,353
	Prepayments	42,291	40,831
	Accrued income	368,048	437,949
		639,578	623,133
	Amounts owed by group undertakings consists of group tax relief balances		
10	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2019	2018
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	942,638	893,720
	Trade creditors	16,448	3,616
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	7,327,041	7,012,652
	Accruals	31,752	45,882
	Other financial liabilities	169,164	182,631
	Other creditors	72,621	81,522
		8,559,664	8,220,023
11	Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	2019 £	2018 £
	Bank loans	2,615,608	3,802,413
	Other financial liabilities	565,493	638,329
		3,181,101	4,440,742
12	Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	2019	2018
		£	£
	Amounts due:	942,638	893,720
	<1 year 1-2 years	957,285	926,902
	2-5 years	1,658,323	2,875,511
	2 0 7 0 3 1 0	.,,.	,,
		3,558,246	4,696,133
	The Barclays bank loan is secured by a legal charge on the property and assets and bears interest at LIBOR plus an applicable margin of 0.95% per annum. The maturity date of 31 December 2026, and a 6-monthly repayment schedule.		

2018

638,329

182,631

820,960

£

2019 £

565,493

169,164

734,657

14 Capital and reserves Share capital	2019 £	2018 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid 235,450 Ordinary shares of £1 each	235,450	235,450
Shares classified in capital and reserves	235,450	235,450

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

15 Financial Instruments	2019	2018
	£	£
The carrying amount of financial liabilities include:		
Liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss	734,657	820,960
Loan commitments measured at cost less impairment	10,885,287	11,708,785
•		
	11.619.944	12.529.745

Loan commitments measured at cost less impairment includes loans payable to group undertakings of £7,327,041 (31 December 2018 : £7,012,652).

16 Operating Leases

The company has financial commitments under non-cancellable operating leases for land rentals. The land rentals payable have a fixed and a variable element (based on 2.5% of income from electricity generation). The cost of leases for the year ended 31 December 2019 amounted to £63,058 (2018: £53,937). Future commitments on operating leases are not disclosed due to the variable nature of the lease costs.

17 Post balance sheet events

On 31 January 2020, the World Health Organisation (WHO) announced a global health emergency in relation to the COVID-19 outbreak and the risks to the international community as the virus spreads globally beyond its point of origin. Because of the rapid increase in exposure globally, on 11 March 2020, the WHO classified the COVID-19 outbreak as a pandemic.

As discussed in Note 1 the full impact and duration of COVID-19 remains unclear and as at the date of this report the Company is uncertain as to the full impact that the pandemic will have on the business, however any impact is expected to be not material given the nature of the businesses operations.

No current information has been identified by the directors which would effect the carrying value of amounts held on the balance sheet as at 31 December 2019.

18 Related party transactions

Identity of related parties with which the Company has transacted

The Company's immediate parent company is Wind POL 2 Holding Limited. A shareholder loan agreement is in place between the Company and its immediate parent. The ultimate controlling party is Encavis AG (formerly Capital Stage AG) which has a 100% ownership through the group structure.

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions conferred by Section 33.1A of FRS 102 and has not disclosed related party transactions for wholly owned companies within the group.

19 Controlling party,

Ultimate parent company and parent company of larger group

The Company is a subsidiary undertaking of Encavis AG , which is the ultimate parent company incorporated in Germany.

The largest and smallest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by Encavis AG. The consolidated financial statements of this group are available to the public and may be obtained from Große Elbstraße 59, 22767 Hamburg, Germany.