



## **EPR Glanford Limited**

### **Report and financial statements**

for the year ended 30 June 2017

Registered number: 02547498

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COMPANIES HOUSE

## **Directors and advisers**

### **Directors**

P S Latham  
M G Setchell  
E J Wilkinson

### **Secretary**

S Ludlow

### **Bankers**

Barclays Bank Plc  
1 Churchill Place  
London  
E14 5HP

### **Registered office**

6<sup>th</sup> Floor  
33 Holborn  
London  
EC1N 2HT

## Strategic report for the year ended 30 June 2017

The directors present their strategic report for the company for the year ended 30 June 2017.

### Business review

The results of the company for the period and financial position at the year end in line with expectations.

During the prior period, the company's parent undertaking, Melton Renewable Energy UK PLC was acquired with funds managed by Octopus Investments and Eucalyptus Energy Limited acquired 100% of the share capital. In order to align the financial year end of Melton Renewable Energy UK PLC and its subsidiaries with that of its ultimate parent company, Fern Trading Limited, the company has changed its financial year end to 30 June, giving rise to a 15 month accounting year ending 30 June 2016, the comparative period in the accounts.

Between summer 2015 and February 2016, mainly as a result of a decrease in UK natural gas prices, wholesale electricity market future prices decreased by between 20% and 25%. Subsequently wholesale electricity market prices recovered to levels equivalent to those available in summer 2015. Pursuant to its power purchase agreement with British Gas Trading Limited, the electricity price the company receives is fixed annually for the twelve months commencing 1 October, based on the average wholesale market electricity future prices over a three-month calculation period (June, July and August).

On 20 June 2017 Ofgem confirmed its previous minded to decision to change electricity transmission charging arrangements for embedded generators such as the MRE UK group. These changes remove approximately 90% of the current triad benefit from embedded generators by 2020/21 and will be phased in equally over three years commencing in 2018/19.

Glanford Power Station's output in the year ended 30 June 2017 was 100 GWh (15 months to 30 June 2016: 127 GWh), this was in line with expectations and the equivalent 12 months ended 30 June 2016 (101 GWh). Both availability and output whilst online remain very good.

The station's output in 2015/16 reduced CO2 emissions by some 36,000 tonnes (15 months ending 30 June 2016: 45,000 tonnes) by displacing the equivalent amount of generation from a gas fired plant (based upon Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy's ("BEIS") assessment of average emissions).

The plant is under a competitive fixed price long term Power Purchase Agreement for the next few years.

During the year the company paid a dividend of £2,500,000 (2016: £25,362,000).

### Results

The results of the company show an operating profit of £1,365,000 (15 months ending 30 June 2016: £1,617,000) and a profit for the financial year of £994,000 (15 months ending 30 June 2016: £1,815,000).

## **Strategic report for the year ended 30 June 2017**

### **Principal risks and uncertainties**

From the perspective of the company, the principal risks and uncertainties are integrated with those of the group and are not managed separately. The group has an agreed formal risk management policy and framework that covers identification, mitigation, control, monitoring and review of risks on a regular basis. Further discussion of group wide risks is provided within the directors' report of Melton Renewable Energy UK PLC, which does not form part of this report.

### **Key performance indicators**

The directors of Melton Renewable Energy UK PLC manage the group's operations on a group wide basis. For this reason, the company's directors believe that analysis using key performance indicators for the company is not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business of EPR Glanford Limited. The development, performance and position of Melton Renewable Energy UK PLC, which includes this wholly owned UK subsidiary, is discussed in the group's report and financial statements which does not form part of this report.

**On behalf of the board**

**E J Wilkinson**  
**Director**

**16 October 2017**

## **Directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2017**

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the company for the year ended 30 June 2017.

### **Principal activities**

The company's principal activity is to operate and maintain a 13.5 MW electricity power station at Flixborough, North Lincolnshire. The power station is fuelled by the combustion of meat and bone meal, ("MBM").

### **Future developments**

The directors anticipate that sales volumes and prices in 2017/18 will be consistent with that of the current year and the company will continue to achieve satisfactory trading results.

### **Dividends**

Ordinary dividends of £2,500,000 were paid during the year (15 months ending 30 June 2016: £25,362,000) and as a result a loss of £1,506,000 (15 months ending 30 June 2016: loss £23,547,000) was transferred to reserves.

### **Directors**

The directors of the company, who held office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements, are given below:

P S Latham (appointed 15 August 2017)  
T J Senior (resigned 6 October 2016)  
M G Setchell  
E J Wilkinson

### **Directors' third-party indemnity provision**

A qualifying third-party indemnity provision as defined in section 234 of the Companies Act 2006 was in force throughout the financial year and at the date of approval of the financial statements, for the benefit of each of the directors in respect of liabilities incurred as a result of their office, to the extent permitted by law. In respect of those liabilities for which directors may not be indemnified, the company maintained a directors' and officers' liability insurance policy throughout the financial year and up to the date of approval of the financial statements.

## **Directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2017**

### **Financial risk management**

The company's operations expose it to limited financial risks that include price risk and liquidity risk.

Given the size of the company, the directors have not delegated responsibility of monitoring financial risk management to a sub-committee of the board. The policies set by the board of directors are implemented by the company's finance department.

#### *Price Risk*

The company is exposed to commodity price risk relating to electricity as a result of its operations. However, given the size of the company's operations, the costs of managing exposure to these price risks exceed any potential benefits. The directors will revisit the appropriateness of this policy should the company's operations change in size or nature. The company has no exposure to equity securities price risk as it holds no listed or other equity investments.

The price of fuel for the biomass power station is affected by a number of factors, including competition for existing fuels from other biomass power stations or alternative users, adverse weather, supply chain issues or changes to the regulatory regime governing the availability or price of these fuels. To mitigate the effect of price volatility, where possible, the company sources the majority of biomass fuels pursuant to long-term contracts with a variety of suppliers. The MBM fuel contracts are by their nature more short-term and are generally for between two and four years.

#### *Liquidity risk*

The company maintains cash balances and has access to short-term finance so as to ensure the company has sufficient available funds for operations.

## Directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2017

### Statement of directors' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (FRS 102), 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 affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that year. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards comprising FRS 102 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and 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.

### Audit exemption

The members have not required the Company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006. Accordingly no auditors have been appointed. The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

### On behalf of the board



E. J. Wilkinson  
Director

16 October 2017

**Statement of income and retained earnings**  
for the year ended 30 June 2017

		<i>12 months to 30 June 2017 £000s</i>	<i>15 months to 30 June 2016 £000s</i>
	<i>Note</i>		
<b>Turnover</b>	5	10,506	13,501
Cost of sales		(7,503)	(9,734)
<b>Gross profit</b>		3,003	3,767
Administrative expenses		(1,638)	(2,150)
<b>Operating profit</b>	6	1,365	1,617
Interest receivable and similar income	8	4	925
Interest payable and similar charges	9	(130)	(275)
<b>Profit on ordinary activities before taxation</b>		1,239	2,267
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	10	(245)	(452)
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>	17	994	1,815
<b>Retained earnings brought forward</b>		2,969	26,516
Dividends	11	(2,500)	(25,362)
<b>Retained earnings carried forward</b>	17	1,463	2,969

All items dealt with in the statement of income and retained earnings above relate to continuing operations.

There is no material difference between the profit on ordinary activities before taxation and the profit for the financial year stated above and their historical cost equivalents.

The company has no other comprehensive income other than the results above and therefore no separate statement of comprehensive income has been prepared.



**Balance Sheet**

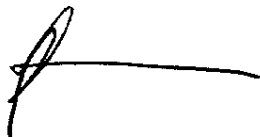
as at 30 June 2017

		<i>As at 30 June 2017 £000s</i>	<i>As at 30 June 2016 £000s</i>
	<i>Note</i>		
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	12	5	6
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	13	881	957
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	14	2,598	2,140
Deferred tax asset	10	12	16
Cash at bank and in hand		824	2,780
		<b>4,315</b>	<b>5,893</b>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	15	<b>(1,357)</b>	<b>(1,430)</b>
<b>Net current assets</b>		<b>2,958</b>	<b>4,463</b>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<b>2,963</b>	<b>4,469</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>2,963</b>	<b>4,469</b>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	16	113	113
Capital redemption reserve	17	1,387	1,387
Retained earnings	17	1,463	2,969
<b>Total shareholders' funds</b>	18	<b>2,963</b>	<b>4,469</b>

For the year ending 30 June 2017 the directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 ("the Act") and the members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 7 to 21 were approved by the board of directors on 16 October 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:



**P S Latham**  
Director

Registered number: 02547498

## Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2017

### 1. General information

EPR Glanford Limited operates and maintains a 13.5 MW electricity power station at Flixborough, North Lincolnshire.

The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in England. The address of its registered office is 6<sup>th</sup> Floor, 33 Holborn, London, EC1N 2HT.

### 2. Statement of compliance

The financial statements of EPR Glanford Limited have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

### 3. 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 periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

#### *Basis of preparation*

The financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102")

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the group and company 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 4.

#### *Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102*

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions, subject to certain conditions, which have been complied with, including notification of, and no objection to, the use of exemptions by the company's shareholders.

The company has taken advantage of the following exemptions:

- (i) from preparing a statement of cash flows, on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and the consolidated statement of cash flows, included in the consolidated financial statements of the group in which the entity is consolidated, includes the company's cash flows;
- (ii) from disclosing the company key management personnel compensation, as required by FRS 102 paragraph 33.7;
- (iii) from the financial instrument disclosures, required under FRS 102 paragraphs 11.39 to 11.48A and paragraphs 12.26 to 12.29, as the information is provided in the consolidated financial statements disclosures.

#### *Related parties*

The company is exempt from disclosing transactions with related entities, these being other 100% owned subsidiaries of Fern Trading Limited, as required by FRS 102, paragraph 33.1.

## Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2017

### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### **Turnover**

Amounts disclosed as turnover are net of trade allowances, duties and taxes paid. Turnover generated from the biomass fuelled power station is recognised where there is a signed unconditional contract of sale as electricity is generated at the contracted rate on the date of generation, except where that rate cannot be determined with reasonable accuracy in which case it is recognised when the rate can be determined with reasonable certainty. Turnover generated from ash sales is recognised on despatch of the material.

#### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts, when applicable, are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### **Tangible fixed assets**

The cost of tangible fixed assets is their purchase cost, together with any incidental costs of acquisition. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, excluding freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset as follows:

Other equipment - over 4 to 10 years

#### **Impairment**

The carrying value of the company's assets is reviewed for impairment at the end of the first full year following acquisition and in other periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

#### **Sale and leaseback**

During 2012 the directors made the decision to consolidate the asset position within the group. As a result Glanford power station and land was sold to Energy Power Resources Limited at the directors' valuation and subsequently leased under an operating lease to the company. The excess of sales proceeds over the carrying value was recognised in the income statement during 2012.

#### **Stocks**

Spare parts are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Fuel stocks have been valued on an average cost basis over one month. Where necessary, provision is made for obsolete, slow moving and defective stock.

#### **Current tax**

Current tax is the amount of corporation tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the period or prior periods. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

## Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2017

### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more, tax, with the following exception:

- Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date.

#### **Group relief**

Credits for amounts receivable in respect of tax losses surrendered to group companies are recognised in the year in which the losses are surrendered, as are charges in respect of tax losses claimed from group companies.

#### **Pension costs**

The employees of the company contribute to a group defined contribution personal pension scheme for certain qualifying employees. Employee contributions of varying amounts together with employer contributions of between 2.0% and 7.5% are paid monthly to the scheme providers. Pension costs are recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings on an accruals basis.

#### **Leases**

At inception the company assesses agreements that transfer the right to use assets. The assessment considers whether the arrangement is, or contains, a lease based on the substance of the arrangement and whether the lease should be classified as either a finance lease or an operating lease.

Leases of assets that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the leased asset and depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful life of the asset. Assets are assessed for impairment at each reporting date.

Leases that do not transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments under operating leases are charged to the statement of income and retained earnings on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

## Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2017

### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### *Financial instruments*

The company has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

#### *Financial assets*

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

#### *Financial liabilities*

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables and loans from fellow group companies are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

#### *Offsetting*

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

## Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2017

### 4. Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

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

- a) Critical judgements in applying the company's accounting policies.

The directors consider that there are no critical judgements in the application of the company's accounting policies which would have a material impact on the financial statements.

- b) Key accounting estimates and assumptions.

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 addressed below.

- (i) Stock obsolescence

The company provides for the value of items within the spare parts and consumables balance which have been deemed to have no net realisable value. As at 30 June 2017 the provision was £19,000 (2016: £nil).

- (ii) Useful economic life of tangible assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed periodically.

### 5. Turnover

Turnover arises solely from the company's principal activities in the United Kingdom, net of value added tax.

## Notes to the financial statements

### for the year ended 30 June 2017

#### 6. Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging the following:

	<i>12 months to 30 June 2017 £000s</i>	<i>15 months to 30 June 2016 £000s</i>
Services provided by the company's auditors:		
- Fees payable for the audit	-	20
Depreciation of fixed assets	1	2
Operating lease rentals		
- land and buildings	16	20
- plant and machinery	2,051	2,500
Inventory recognised as an expense	2,562	3,814
Impairment of inventory	19	-

Head office and administration services were provided by Energy Power Resources Limited throughout the year for a fixed monthly fee. The total sum charged by Energy Power Resources Limited in respect of such services in the year ended 30 June 2017 was £792,000 (15 months ending 30 June 2016: £1,020,000).

#### 7. Employee information

	<i>12 months to 30 June 2017 £000s</i>	<i>15 months to 30 June 2016 £000s</i>
Wages and salaries	993	1,297
Social security costs	113	142
Other pension costs	47	57
	<b>1,153</b>	<b>1,496</b>

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company during the year is:

	<i>12 months to 30 June 2017 Number</i>	<i>15 months to 30 June 2016 Number</i>
Production	23	23

The company paid no remuneration or wages to its directors during the year (15 months ending 30 June 2016: Enil). The emoluments of E J Wilkinson are paid by the parent company and recharged to the company as part of a management charge. This management charge detailed in note 6 also includes a recharge of administration costs borne by the parent company on behalf of the company and it is not possible to identify separately the amount of E J Wilkinson's emoluments. P S Latham and M G Setchell do not and T J Senior did not receive any payment for their services to the Melton Renewable Energy UK PLC group.

**Notes to the financial statements**  
for the year ended 30 June 2017

**8. Interest receivable and similar income**

	<i>12 months to 30 June 2017 £000s</i>	<i>15 months to 30 June 2016 £000s</i>
Intercompany loan interest receivable	-	920
Bank interest receivable	4	5
	<u>4</u>	<u>925</u>

**9. Interest payable and similar charges**

	<i>12 months to 30 June 2017 £000s</i>	<i>15 months to 30 June 2016 £000s</i>
Intercompany loan interest payable	130	275

**10. Tax on profit on ordinary activities**

a) Analysis of charge in the year

	<i>12 months to 30 June 2017 £000s</i>	<i>15 months to 30 June 2016 £000s</i>
<b>Current tax:</b>		
Group relief payable	239	446
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	2	-
Total current tax	<u>241</u>	<u>446</u>
<b>Deferred tax:</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	4	4
Change in tax rate	-	2
Total deferred tax (note 10 (d))	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	<u>245</u>	<u>452</u>



## Notes to the financial statements

### for the year ended 30 June 2017

#### 10. Tax on profit on ordinary activities (continued)

##### b) Reconciliation of tax charge

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities before taxation for the year does not differ (2016: differs) from the effective rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.75% (2016: 20%). The differences are explained below:

	<i>12 months to 30 June 2017 £000s</i>	<i>15 months to 30 June 2016 £000s</i>
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	1,239	2,267
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation multiplied by the effective rate of corporation tax of 19.75% (2016: 20%)	245	454
Effects of:		
Other	-	(4)
Change in tax rate	-	2
Tax charge for the year	245	452

##### c) Factors that may affect future charges

The standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% as at 1 April 2017 to 19%. Accordingly, the company's profits for the accounting period are taxed at an effective rate of 19.75%. A reduction in the main rate of corporation tax to 17% from 1 April 2021 was enacted during the period. Consequently, deferred tax has been calculated at the period-end using a rate of 17%.

**Notes to the financial statements**  
for the year ended 30 June 2017

**10. Tax on profit on ordinary activities (continued)**

d) Deferred tax

	<i>As at 30 June 2017 £000s</i>	<i>As at 30 June 2016 £000s</i>
Decelerated capital allowances	11	15
Other timing differences	1	1
<b>Net deferred tax asset</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>
	<i>As at 30 June 2017 £000s</i>	<i>As at 30 June 2016 £000s</i>
At 1 July	16	22
Deferred tax charge in statement of income and retained earnings	(4)	(6)
<b>Net deferred tax asset</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>

Deferred tax has been calculated at 17% (2016: 18%). The company has no deferred tax provision as at 30 June 2017 (2016: £nil).

**11. Dividends**

	<i>12 months to 30 June 2017 £000s</i>	<i>15 months to 30 June 2016 £000s</i>
2017: £22.18 per ordinary share (2016: £225.00)	2,500	25,362

## Notes to the financial statements

### for the year ended 30 June 2017

#### 12. Tangible assets

	<i>Other equipment £000s</i>
Cost:	
At 1 July 2016	11
<b>At 30 June 2017</b>	<b>11</b>
Accumulated depreciation:	
At 1 July 2016	5
Charge for the year	1
<b>At 30 June 2017</b>	<b>6</b>
Net book amount:	
<b>At 30 June 2017</b>	<b>5</b>
At 30 June 2016	6

During 2012 the directors made the decision to consolidate the asset position within the group. As a result Glanford power station and land was sold to Energy Power Resources Limited and subsequently leased under an operating lease to the company for an initial period of six years. The only remaining assets within the company relates to other equipment.

#### 13. Stocks

	<i>As at 30 June 2017 £000s</i>	<i>As at 30 June 2016 £000s</i>
Fuel	245	280
Spare parts and consumables	636	677
	<b>881</b>	<b>957</b>

The replacement cost of stocks does not differ materially from the numbers disclosed above. Included in the stock value is a provision of £19,000 spare parts with no net realisable (2016: £nil).

**Notes to the financial statements**  
for the year ended 30 June 2017

**14. Debtors**

	<i>As at 30 June 2017 £000s</i>	<i>As at 30 June 2016 £000s</i>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year</b>		
Corporation tax	4	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	69	-
Prepayments and accrued income	2,525	2,140
	<b>2,598</b>	<b>2,140</b>

All amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and have no fixed date of repayment.

**15. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	<i>As at 30 June 2017 £000s</i>	<i>As at 30 June 2016 £000s</i>
Trade creditors	126	37
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	445
Group relief	239	-
Taxation and social security	407	502
Accruals and deferred income	585	446
	<b>1,357</b>	<b>1,430</b>

All amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and have no fixed date of repayment.

**16. Called up share capital**

	<i>As at 30 June 2017 £000s</i>	<i>As at 30 June 2016 £000s</i>
<i>Authorised</i>		
6,501,000 (2016: 6,501,000) "O" ordinary shares of £1 each	<b>6,501</b>	<b>6,501</b>
<i>Allotted and fully paid</i>		
112,720 (2016: 112,720) "O" ordinary shares of £1 each	<b>113</b>	<b>113</b>

## Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2017

### 17. Reserves

	<i>Capital redemption reserve £000s</i>	<i>Retained earnings £000s</i>
At 1 July 2016	1,387	2,969
Profit for the year	-	994
Dividends (note 11)	-	(2,500)
<b>At 30 June 2017</b>	<b>1,387</b>	<b>1,463</b>

The capital redemption reserve arose on the redemption of the original category "B" shares which were redeemed in 2003/04 and 2005/06.

### 18. Reconciliation of movements in total shareholders' funds

	<i>As at 30 June 2017 £000s</i>	<i>As at 30 June 2016 £000s</i>
Profit for the year	994	1,815
Dividends (note 11)	(2,500)	(25,362)
Opening shareholders' funds	4,469	28,016
<b>Closing shareholders' funds</b>	<b>2,963</b>	<b>4,469</b>

### 19. Other financial commitments

At 30 June the company had the following future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	<i>As at 30 June 2017 £000s</i>	<i>As at 30 June 2016 £000s</i>	<i>As at 30 June 2017 £000s</i>	<i>As at 30 June 2016 £000s</i>
	<i>Plant and Machinery</i>	<i>Land and Buildings</i>	<i>Plant and Machinery</i>	<i>Land and Buildings</i>
Payments due:				
Not later than one year	1,654	16	2,000	16
Later than one year and not later than five years	-	13	1,500	29
	<b>1,654</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>45</b>

During 2012 the directors made the decision to consolidate the asset position within the group. As a result Glanford power station and land was sold to Energy Power Resources Limited and subsequently leased under an operating lease to the company for an initial period of six years.

## **Notes to the financial statements**

**for the year ended 30 June 2017**

### **20. Contingent liabilities**

At 30 June 2017 the company was guarantor with other group companies of senior secured notes due February 2020 totalling £152,000,000 (2016: £152,000,000) and a revolving facility agreement totalling £20,000,000 (2016: £20,000,000) (£nil utilised (2016: £nil)) made by the group's financiers.

The company has no other off balance sheet arrangements.

### **21. Pension costs**

The company contributes to its employees' personal pension schemes. The cost for the year is shown in note 7. Outstanding contributions at 30 June 2017 amounted to £3,823 (2016: £4,034).

### **22. Ultimate parent company**

Energy Power Resources Limited is the immediate parent undertaking and Fern Trading Limited (an English limited company with its registered office at 6<sup>th</sup> Floor, 33 Holborn, London EC1N 2HT) is the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party.

Melton Renewable Energy UK PLC is the holding company of the smallest group of undertakings for which group financial statements are drawn up and Fern Trading Limited is the holding company of the largest group of undertakings for which group financial statements are drawn up. Copies of the group financial statements may be obtained from the address above.