

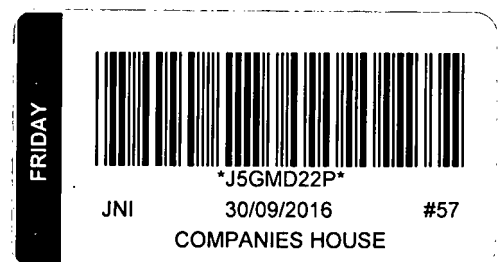
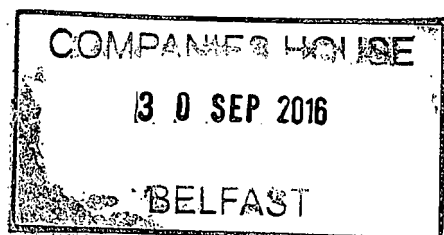
27

AES WIND GENERATION LIMITED

Annual Report and Financial Statements

Registered number No. 04108324

31 December 2015



AES WIND GENERATION LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2015

CONTENTS

	Page
COMPANY INFORMATION	1
DIRECTORS' REPORT	2
DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT	4
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	5
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	6
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	7
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	8
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	9

AES WIND GENERATION LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

COMPANY INFORMATION

DIRECTORS

The following directors were in office during the financial year ended 31 December 2015 and subsequently, except where noted:

Name	Appointed
Mark Reynolds	
Ian Luney	10 October 2014

REGISTERED OFFICE

21 St Thomas Street
Bristol
BS1 6JS

AUDITORS

Ernst & Young LLP
16 Bedford Street
Belfast
BT2 7DT

BANKERS

BARCLAYS BANK PL
Donegall House,
Donegall Square East
Belfast,
BT1, 5HL

SOLICITORS

Simpson & Marwick
114 West George Street
Glasgow
G2 2HG
United Kingdom

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their annual report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The company's results for 2015 showed a loss after taxation of £1,245,000 (2014: loss after taxation of £1,140,000).

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2014: £nil).

ACTIVITIES, REVIEW DEVELOPMENTS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

The principle activity of the company is the identification, development and contracting of wind farm projects.

No key financial and other performance indicators have been identified for this company.

The directors are not expecting a change in the principal activity of the company in the foreseeable future.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The company's activities are exposed to a number of financial risks which the directors considered to be the company's principal risks. The group to which the company belongs has in place a risk management programme that seeks to limit the adverse effects on the financial performance of the company by monitoring the levels of debt finance and related finance costs. The company does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Currency risk

The company's activities expose it to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The company manages this risk by regular monitoring of the foreign currency exchange rates.

Credit risk

The company's principal financial assets are bank balances, cash and other receivables. The company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its receivables. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful receivables. The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies. The company has no significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over large number of related parties.

Liquidity risk

The company actively maintains and monitors its cash balances to ensure that it always has sufficient funds available for its operations.

Interest rate cash flow risk

The company has both interest bearing assets and interest bearing liabilities. Interest bearing assets include bank balances and inter-group loans which earn interest at variable rates. The company's interest bearing liabilities are mainly inter-group loans which also bear interest at variable rates. Where appropriate, the company fixes the interest rate on inter-group loans to minimise the interest rate cash flow risk.

GOING CONCERN

The directors believe that the company can manage its business risks as it has sufficient financial resources.

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company and the company have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITY

During the year the Company maintained liability insurance for its Directors and officers. The Company indemnifies the directors in its Articles of Association to the extent allowed under the Companies Act 2006. The indemnity provision, which is a qualifying third-party indemnity provision as defined by section 236 of the Companies Act 2006, has been in force throughout the year.

STRATEGIC REPORT

The directors have not prepared a strategic report as the company is entitled to the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.


DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as each of the directors in office at the date of approval of these financial statements is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the company's auditor, each director has taken all the steps that they are obliged to take as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

AUDITORS

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and Ernst & Young LLP will therefore continue in office.

Approved by the Board of Directors
and signed on behalf of the Board


Ian Luney

Director

12 September 2016

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

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 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 judgments 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; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

The directors confirm that they have complied with these requirements and, having a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, continue to adapt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF

AES WIND GENERATION LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of AES Wind Generation Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 14. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report and Financial Statements to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2015 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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, explanations we require for our audit and
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption in not preparing the Strategic Report.

Ruth Logan

Ruth Logan (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Belfast

2016

30/09/2016

AES WIND GENERATION LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME For the year ended 31 December 2015

	Notes	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Revenue		-	-
Cost of sales		(324)	(271)
GROSS LOSS		(324)	(271)
Administrative expenses		(126)	(176)
Impairment of investments		(88)	-
OPERATING LOSS		(538)	(447)
Other income		3	10
Interest payable and similar charges	3	(710)	(703)
LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION		(1,245)	(1,140)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	4	-	-
LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES AFTER TAXATION		(1,245)	(1,140)
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		(1,245)	(1,140)

All of the results relate to continuing operations in both the current and previous year.

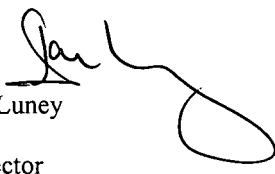
AES WIND GENERATION LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 December 2015

	Notes	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
FIXED ASSETS			
Investments	5	-	88
		<u>-</u>	<u>88</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	6	420	388
Cash at bank and in hand		126	15
		<u>546</u>	<u>403</u>
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(3,750)</u>	<u>(2,945)</u>
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>(3,204)</u>	<u>(2,542)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>(3,204)</u>	<u>(2,453)</u>
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year	8	<u>(12,144)</u>	<u>(12,144)</u>
NET LIABILITIES		<u><u>(15,348)</u></u>	<u><u>(14,598)</u></u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	9	-	-
Share premium		643	148
Profit and loss account		<u>(15,991)</u>	<u>(14,746)</u>
SHAREHOLDER'S DEFICIT		<u><u>(15,348)</u></u>	<u><u>(14,598)</u></u>

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 12 September 2016.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors


Ian Luney
Director

AES WIND GENERATION LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the year ended 31 December 2015

	Called up share capital £'000	Share Premium account £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 January 2014	-	-	(13,606)	(13,606)
Loss for the year	-	-	(1,140)	(1,140)
Issue of shares	-	148	-	148
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 December 2014	-	148	(14,746)	(14,598)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 1 January 2015	-	148	(14,746)	(14,598)
Loss for the year	-	-	(1,245)	(1,245)
Issue of shares	-	495	-	495
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 December 2015	-	643	(15,991)	(15,348)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2015

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

AES Wind Generation Limited is a company limited by shares and incorporated and domiciled 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") as issued in August 2014. The presentation currency of these financial statements is sterling. All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest £1,000.

In the transition to FRS 102 from previous UK GAAP, the Company has made no measurement and recognition adjustments.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking, AES Corporation, includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of AES Corporation are available to the public and may be obtained from the Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 5th Street NW, Washington DC 20549, USA.

The company is considered to be a qualifying entity (for the purposes of this FRS) and has applied the exemptions available under FRS 102 in respect of the following disclosures:

- Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding from the beginning to end of the period required by FRS 102.4.12;
- Section 33 Related Party Disclosures required by FRS 102.33.5;
- Cash Flow Statement and related notes required by FRS 102.7; and
- Key Management Personnel compensation required by FRS 102.33.6.

As the consolidated financial statements of AES Corporation include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 102 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- Certain disclosures required by FRS 102.26 *Share Based Payments*; and,
- The 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 accounting rules of Paragraph 36(4) of Schedule 1.

Unless otherwise stated the accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements. On first time adoption of FRS 102, the Company has not retrospectively changed its accounting under previous UK GAAP for derecognition of financial assets and liabilities before the date of transition, accounting estimates or discontinued operations.

Going concern

The Company is considered to have sufficient financial resources as it has received letter of support of its parent. As a consequence, the directors believe that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully despite the current uncertain economic outlook.

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts. The Directors consider it appropriate to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis.

Basis of consolidation

In accordance with Section 401 of the Companies Act 2006, consolidated financial statements have not been presented as the company is a wholly owned subsidiary of the AES Corporation, a company incorporated in the state of Delaware, USA and incorporates the financial statements of this company. These financial statements present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

Revenue recognition

Revenue represents project development and consultancy fees. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts, customs duties and sales taxes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2015

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses and similar charges are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account as the service is received.

Project development costs

Costs associated with the development of wind farm sites are charged to the profit and loss account as incurred and disclosed within cost of sale expenses.

Interest

Interest is charged against interest payable and similar charges in the year in which it is incurred.

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 instrument 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.

Investments in preference and ordinary shares

Investments in equity instruments are measured initially at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Transaction costs are excluded if the investments are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. Subsequent to initial recognition investments that can be measured reliably are measured at fair value with changes recognition in profit or loss. Other investments are measured at cost less impairment in profit or loss

Investments in subsidiaries

These are separate financial statements of the company. Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less impairment.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions expressed in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the year end. Any resulting gains or losses are taken to the profit and loss account.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2015

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Taxation

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

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 that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing difference can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the accounts and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

2. INFORMATION REGARDING DIRECTORS, EMPLOYEES AND AUDITORS

The directors received total remuneration for the year of £562,386 (2014: £485,511), all of which was paid by various subsidiaries of the AES Corporation. The directors do not believe that it is practicable to apportion this amount between their services as directors of the company and their services as employees of other companies within AES Corporation.

The company has no employees (2014: nil).

The auditor's remuneration for the audit of the company's annual financial statements amounted to £13,750 (2013: £15,750).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2015

3. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Interest payable to group companies	713	703
	<u>713</u>	<u>703</u>

4. TAX ON LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Current tax on income for the period	-	-
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The difference between the total tax recognised in the profit and loss and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax to the loss before tax is as follows:

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	(1,245)	(1,140)
Tax on ordinary activities at the standard UK corporation tax rate of 20.25% (2014: 21.50%)	252	245
Effect of:		
Permanent differences	(261)	(261)
Fixed asset timing differences	1	1
Utilisation of losses	4	15
Group relief	4	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Tax credit for the period	-	-

Reductions in the UK corporation tax rate from 23% to 21% (effective from 1 April 2014) and 20% (effective from 1 April 2015) were substantively enacted on 2 July 2013. Further reductions to 19% (effective from 1 April 2017) and to 18% (effective 1 April 2020) were substantively enacted on 26 October 2015. Any deferred tax balance at 31 December 2015 has been calculated based on these rates.

An additional reduction to 17% (effective from 1 April 2020) was announced in the Budget on 16 March 2016. This will reduce the company's future current tax charge accordingly and reduce any deferred tax balance accordingly.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2015

4. TAX ON LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

An analysis of the full potential deferred tax asset, none of which has been recognised, is as follows:

	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000
Tax effect of timing difference because of:		
Excess capital allowances over depreciation	3	4
Tax losses carried forward	984	1,096
Total deferred tax asset	987	1,100

Deferred tax asset has not been recognised as there is insufficient evidence that the assets will be recovered. The deferred tax asset is expected to be utilised if the company made sufficient taxable profit in the future.

5. INVESTMENTS HELD AS FIXED ASSETS

	Total £'000
Cost:	
At 1 January 2015	88
Additions	-
At 31 December 2015	88
Provision for impairment:	
At 1 January 2015	-
Impairment	(88)
At 31 December 2015	(88)
Net book value:	
At 31 December 2015	-
At 31 December 2014	88

The company's total shareholding as at 31 December 2015 is 3.6% (2014: 3.6%). The principal activity of Aviation Investment Fund Company Limited is research and development solutions to the problems of wind turbines being detected on radar displays.

During 2015, the company recorded an impairment of £87,501 in relation to its investments in Aviation Investment Fund Company Limited. The Directors have assessed this investment is not recoverable. As a result the company also resigned its directorship.

Details of the investments in which the company held more than 20% of the nominal value of any class of share capital either directly or indirectly as at 31 December 2015 were as follows:

Name of company	Country of incorporation	Type of shares	Voting rights and shares held	Nature of business	Net income/(loss) £'000	Aggregate capital and reserves/(deficit) £'000
Subsidiary undertakings:						
<i>Directly held</i>						
Touch Estate Wind Farm Limited (formerly known as Ebbw Vale Wind Farm Limited)	England & Wales	Ordinary	100%	Dormant company	-	-

AES WIND GENERATION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2015

6. DEBTORS

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	390	301
Other debtors	16	32
Prepayments and accrued income	14	55
	<u>420</u>	<u>388</u>

7. CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Trade creditors	12	50
Amounts owed to parent company	3,455	2,746
Amounts owed to group undertakings	250	96
Accruals and deferred income	33	53
	<u>3,750</u>	<u>2,945</u>

8. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Loans payable to parent company	<u>12,144</u>	<u>12,144</u>

The loan provided to company has a loan facility with its parent company of £18,900,000 (2014: £18,900,000) which bears interest at the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus 4.85% and matures in March 2020. As at 31 December 2015, the company has drawn down £12,144,204 (2014: £12,144,204).

9. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	2015 £	2014 £
Called up, allotted and fully paid:		
204 (2014: 201) Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>204</u>	<u>201</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2015

10. CONTINGENT ASSET

An agreement is in place in which the company's immediate parent undertaking, AES K2 Limited, will gift the company shares with a value of £9,266,000. This is not due to occur until 2020 when the agreement under which this gift was made matures.

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Carrying amount of financial instruments

The carrying amounts of the financial assets and liabilities include:

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Assets measured at amortised cost	420	388
Assets measured at cost less impairment	-	88
Liabilities measured at amortised cost	(3,750)	(2,945)
	<u>(3,330)</u>	<u>(2,469)</u>

12. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The company is controlled by its immediate parent undertaking, AES K2 Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The ultimate controlling party is AES Corporation, a company incorporated in the State of Delaware, USA.

The company is a subsidiary undertaking of AES Corporation which is the ultimate parent undertaking.

The largest and smallest group in which the results of the company are controlled is that headed by AES Corporation.

Copies of the parent company's financial statements can be obtained from the Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 5th Street NW, Washington DC 20549, USA.

13. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE SHEET DATE

On 9 February 2016 company's subsidiary Touch Estate Wind Farm was dissolved.

14. TRANSITION TO FRS 102

As stated in note 1, these are the Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with FRS 102.

The accounting policies set out in note 1 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 and the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014.

In preparing its FRS 102 balance sheet, the Company has no material measurement differences in respect of the amounts reported previously in the statements prepared in accordance with its previous basis of accounting UK GAAP.