

GVO WIND NO. 3 LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



GVO WIND NO. 3 LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Bernd Michael Küssner Ian Rosen Kuno Sutter Schreiber
Company number	08008328
Registered office	Berger House 36/38 Berkeley Square London W1J 5AE
Auditor	Hazlems Fenton LLP Chartered Accountants Palladium House 1-4 Argyll Street London W1F 7LD
Business address	Berger House 36/38 Berkeley Square London W1J 5AE
Bankers	HSBC Bank Plc City of London Branch 60 Queen Victoria Street London EC4N 4TR

GVO WIND NO. 3 LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 7

GVO WIND NO. 3 LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

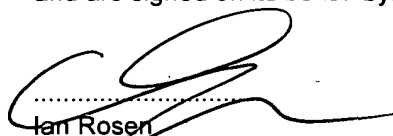
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 £	£	2015 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2		1,482,273		1,581,741
Current assets					
Debtors	3	70,135		118,052	
Cash at bank and in hand		44,457		84,171	
		<u>114,592</u>		<u>202,223</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	<u>(986,757)</u>		<u>(509,944)</u>	
Net current liabilities			(872,165)		(307,721)
Total assets less current liabilities			610,108		1,274,020
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	5		-		(769,755)
Provisions for liabilities			(104,312)		(83,013)
Net assets			<u>505,796</u>		<u>421,252</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		100,000		100,000
Profit and loss reserves	8		405,796		321,252
Total equity			<u>505,796</u>		<u>421,252</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 09/06/17 and are signed on its behalf by:


 Ian Rosen
 Director

Company Registration No. 08008328

GVO WIND NO. 3 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

GVO Wind No. 3 Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Berger House, 36/38 Berkeley Square, London, W1J 5AE.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in pounds sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 are the first financial statements of GVO Wind No. 3 Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 January 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable from the generation and sale of electricity and associated benefits net of VAT and is recognised on a receivable basis according to the quantity of electricity generated during the year.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Wind turbine development

Straight line over 20 years

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

GVO WIND NO. 3 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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 the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

GVO WIND NO. 3 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans 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 payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts 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 creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.7 Equity instruments

Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is more likely than not that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

GVO WIND NO. 3 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2 Tangible fixed assets

Plant and machinery etc £

Cost

At 1 January 2016

1,879,296

Disposals

(6,950)

At 31 December 2016

1,872,346

Depreciation and impairment

At 1 January 2016

297,555

Depreciation charged in the year

93,966

Eliminated in respect of disposals

(1,448)

At 31 December 2016

390,073

Carrying amount

At 31 December 2016

1,482,273

At 31 December 2015

1,581,741

3 Debtors

2016

2015

Amounts falling due within one year:

£

£

Other debtors

70,135

118,052

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

2016

2015

£

£

Trade creditors

339

601

Amounts due to group undertakings

950,229

289,789

Other taxation and social security

54

770

Other creditors

36,135

218,784

986,757

509,944

5 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

2016

2015

£

£

Other creditors

-

769,755

GVO WIND NO. 3 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

6 Provisions for liabilities

	2016 £	2015 £
Deferred tax liabilities	104,312	83,013
	<u>104,312</u>	<u>83,013</u>

7 Called up share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		
100,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100,000	100,000
	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>

8 Profit and loss reserves

	2016 £	2015 £
At the beginning of the year	321,252	202,609
Profit for the year	84,544	118,643
	<u>405,796</u>	<u>321,252</u>

9 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.
The senior statutory auditor was Russell Tenzer FCA.
The auditor was Hazlems Fenton LLP.

10 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company is party to a composite cross guarantee between a number of its fellow subsidiaries for bank borrowings. The total contingent liability in respect of the guarantee at the balance sheet date is £65,461,771 (2015: £3,812,794).

11 Operating lease commitments

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
	<u>1,154,994</u>	<u>1,184,170</u>

GVO WIND NO. 3 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

12 Related party transactions

Included in creditors due within one year is an amount of £141,283 (2015: £289,789) due to GVO Wind Limited, the ultimate parent company. The loan is interest free and repayable upon demand.

Included in creditors due within one year and after more than one year is an amount of £808,946 (2015: £916,537) due to GVO F-1 Limited, the immediate parent company. During the year, interest of £40,147 (2015: £43,508) was paid by the company to GVO Wind F-1 Limited.

13 Parent company

The immediate parent company is GVO Wind F-1 Limited. The ultimate parent company is GVO Wind Limited. The ultimate controlling party is Mr Georg von Opel by virtue of his shareholding in GVO Wind Limited.