

Registered number: 08465694

AURA WIND (WESTWOOD FARM) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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AURA WIND (WESTWOOD FARM) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors N T Cole (Resigned 31 March 2018)
E A Wilson

Registered number 08465694

Registered office Windsor House
Bayshill Road
Cheltenham
GL50 3AT

Independent auditor UHY Hacker Young LLP
Chartered Accountants
Quadrant House
4 Thomas More Square
London
E1W 1YW

Bankers Barclays Bank Plc
8 Hanover Square
London
W1S 1HH

AURA WIND (WESTWOOD FARM) LIMITED
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**DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Principal activity and place of business

The principal activity of the Company is the generation of electricity from renewable energy sources which is achieved through the construction and operation of a wind turbine in Nottinghamshire, England, UK.

Directors

The directors who served during the year and up to the approval of this report:

N T Cole (Resigned 31 March 2019)
E A Wilson

Small companies' exemptions

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

UHY Hacker Young LLP were appointed as auditor to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put to a general meeting.

This report was approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf.



E A Wilson
Director

Date: 20 June 2019

Windsor House
Bayshill Road
Cheltenham
GL50 3AT

**DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare audited financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the audited financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the audited 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 audited financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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 to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AURA WIND (WESTWOOD FARM) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Aura Wind (Westwood Farm) Limited (the "company") for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet and 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 FRS 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 31st December 2018 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including Financial Reporting Standard 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.

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 company 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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, 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 matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AURA WIND (WESTWOOD FARM) LIMITED
(CONTINUED)**

Matters on which we report by exception

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

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

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Other matters

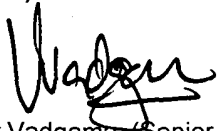
The financial statements of Aura Wind (Westwood Farm) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2017 were audited by another auditor whose report dated 29 August 2018 expressed an unqualified opinion on those statements.

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 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.

AURA WIND (WESTWOOD FARM), LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AURA WIND (WESTWOOD FARM) LIMITED
(CONTINUED)



Vinodkumar Vadgama (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of
UHY Hacker Young LLP

Chartered Accountants

Quadrant House
4 Thomas More Square
London
E1W 1YW

26 June 2019

AURA WIND (WESTWOOD FARM) LIMITED
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**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover		272,702	263,726
Cost of sales		(54,178)	(52,180)
Gross profit		218,524	211,546
Administrative expenses		(99,010)	(102,924)
Operating profit		119,514	108,622
Interest payable and expenses	3	(124,600)	(131,906)
Loss before tax		(5,086)	(23,284)
Tax on loss		(8,647)	392
Loss for the financial year		(13,733)	(22,892)

There was no other comprehensive income for 2018 (2017:£NIL).

The notes on pages 8 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

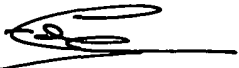
All of the Company's income is derived from continuing operations during the current year and prior period.

**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018**

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	1,363,347	1,443,790
		<u>1,363,347</u>	<u>1,443,790</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	5	94,632	51,523
Cash at bank and in hand		36,113	85,966
		<u>130,745</u>	<u>137,489</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(1,555,149)	(1,628,602)
Net current liabilities		<u>(1,424,404)</u>	<u>(1,491,113)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(61,057)</u>	<u>(47,323)</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Other provisions	8	(25,000)	(25,000)
		<u>(25,000)</u>	<u>(25,000)</u>
Net liabilities		<u><u>(86,057)</u></u>	<u><u>(72,323)</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	9	2	2
Profit and loss account		(86,059)	(72,325)
		<u>(86,057)</u>	<u>(72,323)</u>

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors and were signed on its behalf by:


E A Wilson
Director

Date: 20 June 2019

The notes on pages 8 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The Company is limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is given in the company information page of these financial statements.

The Company is incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A ("FRS 102") issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The functional and presentational currency of the Company is considered to be pound sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. The financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the current year and prior period:

1.2 Going concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Directors' Report. The Company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the Company should be able to operate within the level of its current facility. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for at least the next twelve months from the approval of the financial statements. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

1.3 Turnover recognition

Turnover is generated from electricity sold to a third party under a Power Purchase Agreement ("PPA") and through the feed in tariff ("FiT") under a UK government scheme associated with electricity generated. It is recognised net of VAT when the electricity is physically exported on an accruals basis.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation commences on the date that the asset is brought into use.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Wind installation asset	- 20 years
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The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

1.5 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured initially and subsequently at transaction price, less any impairment.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.6 Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

1.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.9 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

(i) Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are measured initially and subsequently at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially and subsequently measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a finance transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured initially and subsequently at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the Balance Sheet when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Debt instruments that have no stated interest rate (and do not constitute financing transaction) and are classified as payable or receivable on demand are initially measured at an undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Other debt instruments not meeting these conditions are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Commitments to make and receive loans which meet the conditions mentioned above are measured at cost (which may be nil) less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the Company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the Company, despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party and the other party has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without needing to impose additional restrictions on the transfer.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(ii) Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the fair value of cash or other resources received or receivable, net of direct issue costs.

1.10 Finance costs

Finance costs of financial liabilities are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the instrument at a constant rate on the carrying amount.

1.11 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs which are directly attributable to the construction of tangible fixed assets are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets. The commencement of capitalisation begins when both finance costs and expenditures for the asset are being incurred and activities that are necessary to get the asset ready for use are in progress. Capitalisation ceases when substantially all the activities that are necessary to get the asset ready for use are complete

1.12 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.13 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Where a provision that has been recognised relates to restoring a site at the end of a tangible fixed asset's useful economic life, the cost will be capitalised against the fixed asset.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.14 Current and deferred taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign 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.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, 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 differences can be deducted.

Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if: a) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and b) the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

2. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Carrying value of tangible fixed assets:

In determining fixed asset carrying values, management have made a judgment in respect of the useful economic life of wind installation assets. Management decided that the economic benefits will be realised on a straight line basis over 20 years and as such, tangible fixed assets will be depreciated over this period. In making its judgment, management considered the cash flows that will be derived from the Company's tangible fixed assets and the recoverable amount at the end of the 20 year period, including the estimated cost of decommissioning, and are satisfied with the accounting policy.

Decommissioning provision.

A provision has been made for future expected costs on the decommissioning of wind installation assets.

This is on the basis of the amount agreed with the landowners or where no such clause is mentioned in the agreement, management considers the value of the provision based on other similar wind installation assets in its portfolio.

3. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2018 £	2017 £
Loans from group undertakings	124,600	131,906
	<u>124,600</u>	<u>131,906</u>

Refer to note 6 for details regarding loans from group undertakings.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Wind installation asset £
Cost	
At 1 January 2018	1,608,864
At 31 December 2018	<u>1,608,864</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2018	165,074
Charge for the year on owned assets	80,443
At 31 December 2018	<u>245,517</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2018	<u><u>1,363,347</u></u>
At 31 December 2017	<u><u>1,443,790</u></u>

Bayerische Landesbank has security over the Company's fixed assets through a loan facility provided to the Company's immediate parent, Aura Wind (Midco) Limited (see note 6).

Borrowing costs amounting to £3,513 have been included in the cost of tangible fixed assets.

A provision of £25,000 for restoring the site at the end of the asset's useful economic life has been recognised and capitalised in the cost of tangible fixed assets (see note 8).

AURA WIND (WESTWOOD FARM) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

5. Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Due after more than one year		
Deferred tax asset	1,602	10,249
	<u>1,602</u>	<u>10,249</u>
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	9,466	-
Called up share capital not paid	2	2
Prepayments and accrued income	83,562	41,271
	<u>94,632</u>	<u>51,522</u>

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	7,591	128
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,525,942	1,603,250
VAT	3,023	1,916
Accruals and deferred income	18,593	23,308
	<u>1,555,149</u>	<u>1,628,602</u>

The Company's immediate parent, Aura Wind (Midco) Limited, provided a loan on 17 March 2016. Interest is charged at 8% per annum and compounded quarterly. The loan is repayable on demand. The loan facility is unsecured.

7. Deferred taxation

	2018 £	2017 £
At beginning of year	10,249	9,857
Charged to profit or loss	(8,647)	392
At end of year	<u>1,602</u>	<u>10,249</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

7. Deferred taxation (continued)

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(78,823)	(61,814)
Tax losses available	80,391	72,029
Timing difference in relation to depreciation of decommissioning provision	34	34
	<u>1,602</u>	<u>10,249</u>

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only where the Company has a legally enforceable right to do so and where the assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity or another entity within the Company.

8. Provisions

Decommissioning Provision

	£
At 1 January 2018	25,000
At 31 December 2018	<u>25,000</u>

The decommissioning provision is the estimated future decommissioning costs at the end of the operating life of the wind turbine asset.

9. Share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Shares classified as equity		
Allotted, called up and unpaid		
2 (2017 - 2) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

10. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2018 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Operating leases	144,000	150,000
	<u>144,000</u>	<u>150,000</u>

11. Other financial commitments

The bank has provided a facility to the company in which security has been provided by way of a fixed charge on the credit balance. Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements related to commitments on future turbine maintenance amount to £158,601 (2017: £181,401).

12. Controlling party

As at year end, the Company's immediate parent is Aura Wind (Midco) Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, registered office Windsor House, Bayshill Road, Cheltenham. The ultimate parent is PIP Multi-Strategy Infrastructure (2-5%) LP, registered in England and Wales, registered office 50 Lothian Road, Festival Square, Edinburgh.

The consolidated financial statements of Aura Wind (Midco) Limited can be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff CF14 3UZ.