

REGISTERED NUMBER: SC492033 (Scotland)

MARYLAND RENEWABLES LTD  
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD 1 DECEMBER 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2018

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**MARYLAND RENEWABLES LTD**

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FOR THE PERIOD 1 DECEMBER 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2018**

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**MARYLAND RENEWABLES LTD**

**COMPANY INFORMATION  
FOR THE PERIOD 1 DECEMBER 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2018**

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**Directors:** M R Bolton  
J A Corrigan

**Registered office:** 272 Bath Street  
Glasgow  
G2 4JR

**Registered number:** SC492033 (Scotland)

**Accountants:** The Gallagher Partnership LLP  
69-85 Tabernacle Street  
London  
EC2A 4RR

BALANCE SHEET  
31 MARCH 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2016 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	3	1,086,101	-
Tangible assets	4	4,368,104	1,100,767
		<u>5,454,205</u>	<u>1,100,767</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	5	108,551	133,476
Cash at bank		11,646	-
		<u>120,197</u>	<u>133,476</u>
<b>Creditors</b>			
Amounts falling due within one year	6	5,254,884	1,324,146
		<u>(5,134,687)</u>	<u>(1,190,670)</u>
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			
		<u>(5,134,687)</u>	<u>(1,190,670)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>319,518</u>	<u>(89,903)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	7	250,100	100
Retained earnings	8	69,418	(90,003)
		<u>319,518</u>	<u>(89,903)</u>
<b>Shareholders' funds</b>		<u>319,518</u>	<u>(89,903)</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the period ended 31 March 2018.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2018 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

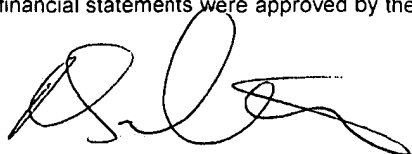
The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

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

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 17 December 2018 and were signed on its behalf by:



Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

## MARYLAND RENEWABLES LTD

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD 1 DECEMBER 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2018

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#### 1. Statutory information

Maryland Renewables Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

#### 2. Accounting policies

##### **Basis of preparing the financial statements**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Set out below is a summary of principal accounting policies, all of which have been consistently applied throughout the period and the preceding period. The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£).

##### **Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

In applying the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in determining the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. The directors' judgements, estimates and assumptions are based on the best and most reliable evidence available at the time when the decisions are made, and are based on historical experience and other factors that are applicable. Due to the inherent subjectivity involved in making such judgements, estimates and assumptions, the actual results and outcomes may differ.

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.

##### **Critical judgements in applying the company's accounting policies**

The critical judgement that the directors have made in the process of applying the company's accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the statutory financial statements are discussed below:

##### **(i) Assessing indicators and impairment**

In assessing whether there have been any indicators or impairment assets, the directors have considered both external and internal sources of information such as market conditions, counterparty credit ratings and experience or recoverability. There have been no indicators or impairments identified during the current financial period.

##### **Key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period are discussed below:

##### **(i) Determining residual values and useful economic lives of tangible and intangible assets**

The company depreciates tangible assets and amortises intangible assets over their estimated useful lives. The estimation of the useful lives is based on historical performance as well as expectations about future use and therefore requires estimates and assumptions to be applied by management. The actual lives of these assets can vary depending on a variety of factors, including technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes. Judgement is applied by management when determining the residual values for tangible and intangible assets. When determining the residual value management aim to assess the amount that the company would currently obtain for the disposal of the asset, if it were already of the condition expected at the end of its useful economic life. Where possible this is done with reference to external market prices.

##### **Turnover**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Turnover is recognised as electricity is generated in line with contractual agreements with PPA (Power Purchase Agreement) providers and FIT (Feed in Tariff) licensees.

2. Accounting policies - continued

**Intangible assets**

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Accreditation and contracts are being amortised evenly over their estimated useful life of twenty five years.

**Tangible fixed assets**

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Plant and machinery etc - 4% on cost

**Financial instruments**

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The company holds financial instruments which comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, loans and borrowings. The company has chosen to apply the provisions of FRS102 Section 11 Basic Financial Instruments in full.

Financial assets and liabilities - classified as basic financial instruments

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

This includes cash in hand, deposits held with banks, and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

(ii) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at the transaction price, including any transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortised cost including the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Amounts that are receivable within one period are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash expected to be received, net of any impairment.

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a receivable amount may be impaired. A provision for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognised immediately in the income statement.

(iii) Trade and other payables and loans and borrowings

Trade and other payables and loans and borrowings are initially measured at the transaction price, including any transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**Taxation**

Taxation for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

**Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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

MARYLAND RENEWABLES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued  
FOR THE PERIOD 1 DECEMBER 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2018

2. Accounting policies - continued

**Hire purchase and leasing commitments**

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

**Going concern**

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The current economic conditions present increased risks for all businesses. In response to such conditions, the directors have carefully considered these risks including an assessment on uncertainty on future trading projection for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements, and the extent to which they might affect the preparation of the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Based on assessment, the directors consider that the company maintains an appropriate level of liquidity, sufficient to meet the demands of the business including any capital and servicing obligations and external debt liabilities.

In addition, the company's assets are assessed for recoverability on a regular basis, and the directors consider that the company is not exposed to losses on these assets which would affect their decision to adopt the going concern basis.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and that there are no material uncertainties that lead to significant doubts upon the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Thus, the directors have continued to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these financial statements.

3. Intangible fixed assets

	Other intangible assets £
<b>Cost</b>	
Additions	1,086,101
At 31 March 2018	<u>1,086,101</u>
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 March 2018	<u><u>1,086,101</u></u>

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 December 2016	1,147,249
Additions	3,304,986
At 31 March 2018	<u>4,452,235</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>	
At 1 December 2016	46,482
Charge for period	37,649
At 31 March 2018	<u>84,131</u>
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 March 2018	<u><u>4,368,104</u></u>
At 30 November 2016	<u><u>1,100,767</u></u>

MARYLAND RENEWABLES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued  
FOR THE PERIOD 1 DECEMBER 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2018

5. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018. £	2016 £
Trade debtors	19,247	133,476
Other debtors	89,304	-
	<u>108,551</u>	<u>133,476</u>

6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	13,166	11,802
Amounts owed to group undertakings	5,202,525	1,312,344
Other creditors	39,193	-
	<u>5,254,884</u>	<u>1,324,146</u>

At the balance sheet date, included in creditors was a loan from the group of £5,202,525 (2017: nil). This loan has no formal repayment terms and is therefore repayable within 1 year. Interest is charged at 6%.

7. Called up share capital

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2018 £	2016 £
250,100	Ordinary	£1	<u>250,100</u>	<u>100</u>

250,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each were allotted and fully paid for cash at par during the period.

8. Reserves

	Retained earnings £
At 1 December 2016	(90,003)
Profit for the period	224,457
Dividends	(65,036)
At 31 March 2018	<u>69,418</u>

9. Other financial commitments

The lease commitment for the wind farm called "Limes" held in Maryland Renewables Ltd is 19% of turnover.

As these lease commitments are variable and unpredictable, given they will be based on the amount of wind in a period, no disclosure regarding the expected cost of the commitment has been provided.

Provisions

The company has estimated tax losses carried forward at year end of £351,498. The losses carried forward have been substantially created by the accelerated claiming of capital allowances on fixed asset additions and as such the net deferred tax asset or liability is not considered material to the company by the directors.

There is a provision within the lease agreements held over the wind farms that they will return the land to its original state within certain requirements. This potential future cost is offset by the potential future scrap metal value of the turbines and the directors believe that the net loss or gain is uncertain and is likely to net off to approximately £nil, therefore no provision has been recognised regarding this in the accounts.



**10. Related party disclosures**

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

There were no transactions with key management personnel.

**11. Controlling parties**

*The parent of the smallest group that draws up consolidated accounts is E3 Wind Limited. The registered office of E3 Wind Limited is 1st Floor, 14 City Road, London, United Kingdom, EC1Y 2AA.*