SCOTTISHPOWER RENEWABLE ENERGY LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS
for the year ended 31 December 2019

Registered No. SC326127

SCOTTISHPOWER RENEWABLE ENERGY LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS
for the year ended 31 December 2019

CONTENTS

SCOTTISHPOWER RENEWABLE ENERGY LIMITED
STRATEGIC REPORT

The directors present an overview of ScottishPower Renewable Energy Limited's business structure, 2019 performance and strategic outlook including principal risks and uncertainties.

STRATEGIC OUTLOOK
Introduction
The principal activity of ScottishPower Renewable Energy Limited ("the company"), registered company number SC326127, is that of a holding company for the Scottish Power Limited Renewables business ("Renewables"). The company will continue with this activity for the foreseeable future.

The ultimate parent of the company is Iberdrola, S.A. ("Iberdrola") which is listed on the Madrid stock exchange and the immediate parent of the company is Scottish Power UK plc ("SPUK"). Scottish Power Limited ("SPL") is the United Kingdom ("UK") holding company of the Scottish Power Limited group ("ScottishPower"), of which the company is a member.

Renewables is responsible for the origination, development, construction and operation of renewable energy generation plants, principally onshore and offshore wind, with a growing presence in emerging renewable technologies and innovations such as battery storage and solar.

2019 performance
During the year a net profit of £284.4 million was recognised (2018 £150.5 million), an increase of £133.9 million from the prior year. This was primarily due to an increase in dividends received from the company's subsidiaries.

Financial instruments
Treasury services are provided by SPL. ScottishPower has a risk policy within treasury and financing which is designed to ensure that the company's exposure to variability of cash flows and asset values due to fluctuations in market interest rates and exchange rates are minimised and managed at acceptable risk levels. Further details of the treasury and interest policy for ScottishPower and how it manages them is included in the most recent Annual Report and Accounts of SPL.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES
The delivery of ScottishPower's strategy requires ScottishPower, and therefore the company, to conduct business in a manner benefitting customers through balancing cost and risk while delivering shareholder value and protecting ScottishPower's performance and reputation by prudently managing the risks inherent in the business. To maintain this strategic direction, ScottishPower develops and implements risk management policies and procedures, and promotes a robust control environment at all levels of the organisation. Further details of ScottishPower's governance structure and risk management are provided in the most recent Annual Report and Accounts of SPL ("the SPL Accounts").

The principal risks and uncertainties of ScottishPower, and so that of the company, other than those specific to the COVID-19 crisis and Brexit, that may impact current and future operational and financial performance and the management of these risks are described below:

SCOTTISHPOWER - GLOBAL	
RISK	**RESPONSE**
Material deterioration in the relatively stable and predictable UK regulatory and political environment, including any sudden changes of policy, or interventions outside established regulatory frameworks.	Positive and transparent engagement with all appropriate stakeholders to ensure that long-term regulatory stability and political consensus is maintained and public backing is secured for the necessary investment in the UK energy system. Providing stakeholders with evidence of the risks of ad hoc intervention in markets.
A major health and safety incident in the course of operations could impact staff, contractors, communities or the environment.	ScottishPower's Health and Safety function provides specialist services and support for the businesses in relation to health and safety. A comprehensive framework of health and safety policy and procedures, alongside audit programmes, is established throughout ScottishPower, which aims to ensure not only continuing legal compliance but also to drive towards best practice in all levels of health and safety operations.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES *continued*

SCOTTISHPOWER - GLOBAL *continued*	
RISK *continued*	**RESPONSE *continued***
Breach in cyber security and unwanted infiltration of ScottishPower's IT infrastructure by internal and external parties.	Implementation of a cyber-risk policy which provides the framework for mitigation. Proactive approach to identifying where ScottishPower is vulnerable and addressing these points through technical solutions. Educating company employees and contractors as to how behaviour can reduce this risk. Embedding cyber security in all projects where appropriate.

The principal risk and uncertainty of the company, other than those specific to the COVID-19 crisis and Brexit, that may impact current and future operational and financial performance and the management of this risk is described below:

RISK	**RESPONSE**
The potential for impairment in the value of investments.	Periodic review of operational financial performance of the subsidiaries and joint ventures.

Emergence and spread of Coronavirus (COVID-19)
In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of Coronavirus COVID-19 a pandemic, due to its rapid spread throughout the world. In common with many governments, the UK and devolved Governments have put in place restrictive measures to contain the spread of the virus. These are expected to endure for some time. Nevertheless, the principal activities of the company will continue and are expected to operate throughout this crisis period without significant disruption.

As the COVID-19 crisis has developed, ScottishPower, and therefore the company, has been committed to taking all necessary measures to help to protect the safety and wellbeing of its employees, its customers and the communities they serve and have been working closely with government departments, The Office of Gas and Electricity Markets ("Ofgem") and industry bodies to ensure that ScottishPower, and therefore the company, continues to follow the latest advice.

Notwithstanding the above, as at the date of signing these Accounts, it is the directors' opinion that the principal activities of the company are expected to operate throughout this crisis period without significant disruption and therefore will not have an impact on the company's business operations, assets and liabilities. Further detail of events subsequent to the balance sheet date is provided in Note 20.

UK decision to leave the EU (Brexit)
On 31 January 2020, the UK left the European Union ("EU"). However, all EU laws will remain in force in the UK until 31 December 2020 when the transition period is scheduled to expire. A cross-business working group will continue to co-ordinate ScottishPower's preparations to mitigate the impact on ScottishPower, and therefore the company, of any pre and post-Brexit outcomes as they become clearer. The key risks considered relevant to ScottishPower, and therefore the company, are detailed in the latest version of the SPL Accounts. The directors of the company confirm that there has been no material change to these risks as at the date of approval of these Accounts.

ENGAGING WITH STAKEHOLDERS
References to "ScottishPower" apply fully to the Renewables business, and so the company.

The importance of engaging with stakeholders
As part of the Iberdrola group, ScottishPower is developing a responsible and sustainable energy model which focuses on the wellbeing of people, the protection of the environment and the economic and social progress in the communities in which ScottishPower operates. ScottishPower strongly believes that effective and meaningful engagement with stakeholders and employees is key to promoting the success of ScottishPower.

Meaningful engagement with these stakeholder groups supports the ethos of Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 which states that directors should have regard to stakeholder interests when discharging their duty to promote, in good faith, the success of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole. Details of how the company engages with its stakeholders, and how these activities influence the company's operations, are set out on the following page.

ENGAGING WITH STAKEHOLDERS *continued*

Key stakeholders

The directors are fully aware of their duties under the Companies Act 2006, including as set out in section 172 of the same. The primary responsibility of the board of directors of the company ("the Board") is to supervise and make decisions as required in relation to the activities of the company's business and its subsidiaries, all as part of the Renewables business, in accordance at all times with the Renewables business corporate governance system and the provisions of all applicable legislation and regulations. The Board has the responsibility of carrying out the day-to-day management, effective administration and ordinary control of the Renewables business overall.

The company's key stakeholder is its shareholder. Notwithstanding this, as a holding company and due to the governance framework described above it also has indirect stakeholders, being the stakeholders of its subsidiary entities. The company's subsidiary entities have four key stakeholder categories: employees and customers; suppliers and contractors; government and regulators; and community and environment. Further details as to how ScottishPower, and therefore the company and the company's subsidiaries, engage with these four stakeholder categories are provided in the latest version of the SPL Accounts.

Shareholders are important to the company and ScottishPower. All shareholder management activities are carried out on ScottishPower's behalf by its ultimate parent company, Iberdrola, which is listed on the Madrid Stock exchange. Iberdrola is committed to dialogue, proximity and actions in favour of shareholders. Iberdrola is one of the first companies in the world to formalise a Shareholder Engagement Policy focusing upon two-way interaction with the shareholders in order to forge a sense of belonging and to encourage their engagement in the corporate life of Iberdrola. Iberdrola's Shareholder Engagement Policy is published at https://www.iberdrola.com/corporate-governance/corporate-governance-system/corporate-policies/shareholder-engagement-policy.

MODERN SLAVERY STATEMENT

ScottishPower is committed to human and labour rights and to eliminating modern slavery that could in any way be connected to its business. ScottishPower welcomed the introduction of the Modern Slavery Act 2015 and published its own Modern Slavery Statement, which was approved by the board of SPL. This statement is published on the ScottishPower website at: www.scottishpower.com/pages/scottishpowers_modern_slavery_statement.aspx.

SECTION 172 STATEMENT

Statement by the directors in performance of their statutory duties in accordance with section 172 of the Companies Act 2006

The Companies (Miscellaneous) Reporting Regulations 2018 introduced a new statutory reporting requirement for financial reporting years beginning on or after 1 January 2019. As a result, the directors of the company are required to give a statement which describes how the directors have had regard to the matters set out in section 172(1) of the Companies Act 2006 when discharging their duty under that section.

The directors acknowledge and understand their duties and responsibilities, including that, under section 172 of the Companies Act 2006, a director of a company must act in the way he or she considers, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole, and in doing so have regard (amongst other matters) to:

a) the likely consequences of any decision in the long-term;
b) the interests of the company's employees;
c) the need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others;
d) the impact of the company's operations on the community and the environment;
e) the desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct; and
f) the need to act fairly as between members of the company.

The delivery of the strategy of the Renewables business (headed by the company), requires the Renewables business to conduct business in a manner benefitting customers through balancing cost and risk while delivering shareholder value and protecting the performance and reputation of the Renewables business by prudently managing risks inherent in the business. In carrying out this strategy, the directors' duties under section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 have been considered.

SECTION 172 STATEMENT *continued*

Details of the key stakeholders of the company (both direct and indirect) and how ScottishPower, and therefore the company, engages with them are as follows:

- **Customers:** details of how ScottishPower assesses broader customer service measures are explained in the 'Energy customers' sub-section of the Strategic Report of the most recent SPL Accounts, on page 19.
- **Employees**: details of how ScottishPower engages with its employees are set out in the 'Employees' sub-section of the Strategic Report of the most recent SPL Accounts, on page 16.
- **Communities and the environment:** details of how ScottishPower engages with communities are set out in the 'Community and environment' section of the Strategic Report of the most recent SPL Accounts, on page 21.
- **Suppliers:** details of how ScottishPower engages with its suppliers are set out in the 'Suppliers and contractors' sub-section of the Strategic Report of the most recent SPL Accounts, on page 21.
- **Government and regulators**: details of how ScottishPower engages with governments and regulators are set out in the 'Government and regulators' section of the Strategic Report of the most recent SPL Accounts, on page 20.

The directors strongly believe that effective and meaningful engagement with stakeholders is key to promoting the success of the company. Details of the company's key stakeholder, its shareholder, and its indirect stakeholders are described in the 'Engaging with stakeholders' section of the Strategic Report on pages 2 and 3.

The directors, both individually and together as a board, consider that the decisions taken during the year ended 31 December 2019 in discharging the function of the Board, were in conformance with their duty under section 172 of the Companies Act 2006.

The Board are assisted in considering key stakeholders (direct and indirect) as part of the decision-making process by including stakeholder considerations in board papers as appropriate, and board papers are carefully reviewed and considered by all directors.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Lindsay McQuade
Director
23 June 2020

The directors present their report and audited Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2019.

INFORMATION CONTAINED WITHIN THE STRATEGIC REPORT

The directors have chosen to disclose information on the following, required by the Companies Act 2006 to be included in the Directors' Report, within the Strategic Report, found on pages 1 to 4:

- information on financial risk management and policies; and
- information regarding future developments of the business.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The net profit for the year amounted to £284.4 million (2018 £150.5 million). A dividend of £262.9 million was paid during the year (2018 £180.0 million).

DIRECTORS

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

Xabier Viteri Solaun (Chairman, non-independent, non-executive director)	
Lindsay McQuade (Chief Executive Officer)	
Jonathan Cole (Non-independent, executive director)	
Javier García de Fuentes Churruca (Non-independent, non-executive director)	(resigned on 2 December 2019)
Rafael de Icaza de la Sota (Non-independent, non-executive director)	(resigned on 2 December 2019)
David Wark (Non-independent, non-executive director)	(appointed 2 December 2019)
Marion Shepherd Venman (Non-independent, non-executive director)	(appointed 2 December 2019)
Charles Langan (Non-independent, non-executive director)	(appointed 2 December 2019)
Lena Wilson (Independent, non-executive director)	

David Mesonero Molina was appointed as a non-independent, non-executive director on 23 June 2020.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Reports and Accounts, including a Strategic Report and Directors' Report, in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 101, 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ("FRS 101").

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 judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information relating to the company that is included on the ScottishPower website. Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of the financial statements differs from legislation in other jurisdictions.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS ***continued***

Disclosure of information to auditor
Each of the directors in office as at the date of this Annual Report and Accounts confirms that:

- so far as he or she is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- he or she has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

AUDITOR
KPMG LLP were re-appointed as auditor of the company for the year ended 31 December 2019.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Lindsay McQuade
Director
23 June 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF SCOTTISHPOWER RENEWABLE ENERGY LIMITED

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of ScottishPower Renewable Energy Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the Balance Sheet, Income Statement, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity, Cash Flow Statement and related notes, including the accounting policies in Note 2.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 101 *'Reduced Disclosure Framework'*; 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 are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the Financial Reporting Council ("FRC") Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern
The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements. In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the company's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period. We have nothing to report in these respects.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

Strategic report and directors' report
The directors are responsible for the strategic report and the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the strategic report and the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
Under the Companies Act 2006, we are required 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.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on pages 5 and 6, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; 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 they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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.

Andrew Williamson

Andrew Williamson (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
319 St. Vincent Street
Glasgow
G2 5AS

24 June 2020

SCOTTISHPOWER RENEWABLE ENERGY LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET
at 31 December 2019

	Notes	2019 £m	2018 £m
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Financial assets		**2,033.3**	673.6
Investments in subsidiaries	3	2,033.3	673.6
Trade and other receivables	4	**2.3**	3.4
Deferred tax asset	5	**-**	-
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**2,035.6**	677.0
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables	4	**84.3**	81.5
Financial assets		**-**	1.1
Derivative financial instruments	6	-	1.1
CURRENT ASSETS		**84.3**	82.6
TOTAL ASSETS		**2,119.9**	759.6
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Of shareholders of the parent		**2,072.6**	691.4
Share capital	7, 8	2,047.5	687.8
Hedge reserve	8	-	-
Retained earnings	8	25.1	3.6
TOTAL EQUITY		**2,072.6**	691.4
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Loans and other borrowings	9	**27.5**	48.4
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**27.5**	48.4
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Provisions	10	**-**	0.2
Bank borrowings and other financial liabilities		**19.6**	19.3
Loans and other borrowings	9	18.2	19.3
Derivative financial instruments	6	1.4	-
Trade and other payables	11	**0.1**	0.2
Current tax liabilities		**0.1**	0.1
CURRENT LIABILITIES		**19.8**	19.8
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**47.3**	68.2
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**2,119.9**	759.6

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf on 23 June 2020.

Lindsay McQuade
Director

The accompanying Notes 1 to 20 are an integral part of the balance sheet at 31 December 2019.

SCOTTISHPOWER RENEWABLE ENERGY LIMITED
INCOME STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 December 2019

	Notes	2019 £m	2018 £m
Revenue		-	0.1
GROSS MARGIN		**-**	0.1
NET OPERATING INCOME		**0.5**	0.5
Net staff income	12	-	0.5
Net external income		**0.5**	-
External services		(0.1)	-
Other operating income		0.6	-
OPERATING PROFIT		**0.5**	0.6
Dividends received		284.1	150.0
Finance income	13	4.7	3.2
Finance costs	14	(4.8)	(3.0)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		**284.5**	150.8
Income tax	15	(0.1)	(0.3)
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		**284.4**	150.5

Net profit for both years is wholly attributable to the equity holder of ScottishPower Renewable Energy Limited.

All results relate to continuing operations.

The accompanying Notes 1 to 20 are an integral part of the income statement for the year ended 31 December 2019.

SCOTTISHPOWER RENEWABLE ENERGY LIMITED
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £m	2018 £m
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		**284.4**	150.5
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to the income statement:			
Cash flow hedges:			
Change in the value of cash flow hedges	8	-	-
Tax relating to cash flow hedges	8	-	-
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**-**	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**284.4**	150.5

Total comprehensive income for both years is wholly attributable to the equity holder of ScottishPower Renewable Energy Limited.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Share capital £m	Hedge reserve £m	Retained earnings £m	Total equity £m
At 1 January 2018	687.8	-	33.1	720.9
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	150.5	150.5
Dividends	-	-	(180.0)	(180.0)
At 1 January 2019	687.8	-	3.6	691.4
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	284.4	284.4
Share capital issued	1,359.7	-	-	1,359.7
Dividends	-	-	(262.9)	(262.9)
At 31 December 2019	**2,047.5**	**-**	**25.1**	**2,072.6**

The accompanying Notes 1 to 20 are an integral part of the statement of comprehensive income and statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2019.

SCOTTISHPOWER RENEWABLE ENERGY LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 December 2019

	2019 £m	2018 £m
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	**284.5**	150.8
Adjustments for:		
Change in provisions	**-**	0.2
Finance income and costs	**0.1**	(0.2)
Shareholding income	**(284.1)**	(150.0)
Changes in working capital:		
Change in trade and other receivables	**(0.2)**	15.0
Change in trade payables	**-**	(6.6)
Provisions paid	**(0.1)**	(0.2)
Income taxes (paid)/received	**(0.1)**	0.4
Interest received	**2.0**	1.9
Dividends received	**284.1**	150.0
Net cash flows from operating activities (i)	**286.2**	161.3
Cash flows from investing activities		
Investments in subsidiaries	**(1,359.7)**	-
(Increase)/decrease in amounts due from Iberdrola group companies - current loans receivable	**(3.3)**	37.2
Decrease in amounts due from Iberdrola group companies - non-current loans receivable	**1.1**	1.0
Net cash flows from investing activities (ii)	**(1,361.9)**	38.2
Cash flows from financing activities		
Decrease in amounts due to Iberdrola group companies - current loans payable	**(20.7)**	(18.8)
Share capital issued	**1,359.7**	-
Dividends paid to company's equity holder	**(262.9)**	(180.0)
Interest paid	**(0.4)**	(0.7)
Net cash flows from financing activities (iii)	**1,075.7**	(199.5)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (i)+(ii)+(iii)	**-**	-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	**-**	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**-**	-

The accompanying Notes 1 to 20 are an integral part of the cash flow statement for the year ended 31 December 2019.

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

A COMPANY INFORMATION

ScottishPower Renewable Energy Limited ("the company"), registered company number SC326127, is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in Scotland and its registered address is 320 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, Scotland, G2 5AD.

B BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE ACCOUNTS

The company is required by law to prepare Accounts and to deliver them to the Registrar of Companies. The Accounts are prepared in accordance with the Accounting Policies set out in Note 2. Monetary amounts are presented in pounds Sterling and are rounded to the nearest hundred thousand unless otherwise indicated. The Accounts are prepared on the historical cost basis apart from certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value.

The Accounts contain information about ScottishPower Renewable Energy Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of subsidiary companies or as the investor in joint ventures. The company is exempt under Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirements to prepare consolidated Accounts as it and its subsidiary undertakings and joint ventures are included by full consolidation in the consolidated Accounts of its ultimate parent company Iberdrola, S.A.

The Accounts have been prepared in accordance with FRS 101. In preparing these financial statements, the company has applied the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as adopted by the EU at the date of approval of these Accounts and which are mandatory for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 ("IFRS as adopted by the EU") but has made amendments where necessary in order to comply with the Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantages of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions have been taken.

In the transition to FRS 101 from IFRS as adopted by the EU, the company has made no measurement and recognition adjustments.

In these Accounts, the company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities;
- certain disclosures regarding revenue;
- disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries of Iberdrola, S.A.;
- disclosures in respect of capital management;
- the effects of new but not yet effective IFRS pronouncements; and
- disclosures in respect of the compensation of key management personnel.

As the consolidated financial statements of Iberdrola, S.A. include the equivalent disclosures, the company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 101 available in respect of certain disclosures required by IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement' and the disclosures required by IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures'.

C IMPACT OF NEW IFRS

In preparing these Accounts, the company has applied all relevant International Accounting Standards ("IAS"), IFRS and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") (collectively referred to as IFRS) that have been adopted by the EU as of the date of approval of these Accounts and that are mandatory for the financial year ended 31 December 2019.

For the year ended 31 December 2019, the company has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time:

Standard	Notes
• IFRS 16 'Leases'	(a)
• IFRIC 23 'Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments'	(b)
• Amendments to IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation'	(b)
• Amendments to IAS 28 'Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures'	(b)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION *continued*

C IMPACT OF NEW IFRS *continued*

Standard *continued*	**Notes**
• Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015-2017 Cycle	(b)
• Amendments to IAS 19 ‘Employee Benefits: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement’	(b)

(a) IFRS 16 ‘Leases’ became effective for the company from 1 January 2019. The company carried out analysis to assess whether its agreements are, or contain, a lease at their inception considering the requirements of IFRS 16. No leases were identified, as such the application of IFRS 16 has not had a material impact on the company’s accounting policies, financial position or performance.

(b) The application of these pronouncements has not had a material impact on the company’s accounting policies, financial position or performance.

2 JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTIES AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In determining and applying accounting policies, judgement is often required in respect of items which have a significant effect on the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses recognised in the financial statements, other than those involving estimates; the company has no such judgements. At 31 December 2019, there are no assumptions made about the future or other major sources of estimation uncertainty which have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the next financial year.

The principal accounting policies applied in preparing the company’s Accounts are set out below:

A REVENUE
B FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS
C FOREIGN CURRENCIES
D TAXATION
E INVESTMENTS

A REVENUE

Revenue comprised management recharges to other Iberdrola group companies. Revenue was recorded once the services were provided. All revenue was earned wholly within the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland.

B FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

B1 FINANCIAL ASSETS

B1.1 RECOGNITION AND INITIAL MEASUREMENT

Financial assets (excluding derivative financial assets and investments) are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets are initially recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset is initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

B1.2 CLASSIFICATION AND SUBSEQUENT MEASUREMENT

(a) Classification

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the company changes its business model for managing financial assets in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model. These are expected to be infrequent and no other reclassifications are permitted.

The company’s business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. The business model of the company does not depend on the intentions of management for an individual instrument. Therefore, it is not an instrument-by-instrument classification approach and should be determined from a higher level of aggregation.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the ‘SPPI’ test.

2 JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTIES AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES *continued*

B FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS *continued*

B1 FINANCIAL ASSETS *continued*

B1.2 CLASSIFICATION AND SUBSEQUENT MEASUREMENT *continued*

(b) Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment losses are recognised in the income statement. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in the income statement.

(i) Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the company's balance sheet) when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired.

B2 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

B2.1 RECOGNITION AND INITIAL MEASUREMENT

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, and in the case of loans and borrowings, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

B2.2 CLASSIFICATION AND SUBSEQUENT MEASUREMENT

Financial liabilities (excluding derivative financial instruments) are classified as measured at amortised cost and are subsequently measured using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the income statement. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in the income statement.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest method is included as Finance costs in the income statement.

(a) Derecognition

The company derecognises a financial liability when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the income statement.

B3 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING

B3.1 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward foreign currency contracts, to hedge its foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

The gain or loss on remeasurement to fair value is recognised immediately in the income statement. However, where derivatives qualify for hedge accounting, recognition of any resultant gain or loss on remeasurement to fair value depends on the nature of the item being hedged.

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which it wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge.

The hedge documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the company will assess whether the hedging relationship meets the hedge effectiveness requirements (including the analysis of sources of hedge ineffectiveness and how the hedge ratio is determined).

A hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting if it meets all of the following effectiveness requirements:

- There is 'an economic relationship' between the hedged item and the hedging instrument.
- The effect of credit risk does not 'dominate the value changes' that result from that economic relationship.
- The hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the company actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the company actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

2 JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTIES AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES *continued*

B FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS *continued*

B3 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING *continued*

B3.1 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS *continued*

Hedge accounting is applied when certain conditions required by IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' are met. The accounting for cash flow hedges is discussed at Note B3.2.

B3.2 CASH FLOW HEDGES

The company designates only the spot element of treasury related forward foreign currency contracts (hedging the value of currency denominated intercompany loans) as a hedging instrument. The forward element is recognised in Other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate component of the hedge reserve under the Cost of hedging reserve.

For hedges of financing activities, any ineffectiveness is recognised within Finance income or Finance costs, as appropriate, in the income statement. For hedges that relate to an underlying transaction which results in recognition of a financial asset or a liability, amounts deferred in equity are recognised in the income statement in the same period in which the hedged item affects the income statement.

The company discontinues hedge accounting when the hedge instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, when the hedge relationship no longer qualifies for hedge accounting or when the designation is revoked. In the case of cash flow hedging, any gain or loss that has been recognised in equity until that time remains separately recognised in equity until the forecast transaction occurs. If the transaction is no longer expected to occur, related cumulative gains and losses which have been previously deferred in equity are recognised in the income statement.

B3.3 VALUATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

In those circumstances where IFRS 9 requires financial instruments to be recognised in the balance sheet at fair value, the company's valuation strategies for derivative and other financial instruments utilise as far as possible quoted prices in an active trading market.

In the absence of quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities, it is sometimes necessary to apply valuation techniques where contracts are marked using approved models. Models are used for developing both the forward curves and the valuation metrics of the instruments themselves where the instruments are complex combinations of standard or non-standard products. All models are subject to rigorous testing prior to being approved for valuation, and subsequent continuous testing and approval procedures are designed to ensure the validity and accuracy of the model assumptions and inputs.

C FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the spot rate at the date of the transaction. At the year end, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date, with exchange gains and losses recognised in the income statement.

D TAXATION

The company's assets and liabilities for current tax are calculated using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on the difference between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profits (temporary differences), and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses or credits can be utilised.

Deferred tax is calculated on a non-discounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is charged in the income statement, except where it relates to items charged or credited to equity (via the statement of comprehensive income), in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity and is shown in the statement of comprehensive income.

2 JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTIES AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES *continued*

E INVESTMENTS

The company's investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures are stated in the balance sheet at cost, or fair value of shares issued as consideration where applicable. Dividends from subsidiaries are recognised when the right to receive the dividend is established.

3 INVESTMENTS

(a) Movements in investments

	Note	Subsidiary undertakings shares £m
At 1 January 2018 and 1 January 2019		673.6
Additions	(i)	1,359.7
At 31 December 2019		**2,033.3**

(i) On 30 August 2019, the company subscribed for and was allotted an additional 1,359,722,220 ordinary shares of £1 each in ScottishPower Renewables (UK) Limited ("SPRUKL"), for a consideration of £1,359.7 million.

(b) Subsidiaries and joint ventures

The subsidiaries and joint ventures of the company at 31 December are as set out below. Entities are indirect holdings unless specified.

Name	Principal activities	Registered office and country of incorporation (see Note (i))	Equity interest in ordinary shares 2019		2018
Subsidiaries					
Coldham Windfarm Limited	Operation of an onshore wind farm	(A)	80%		80%
Douglas West Extension Limited	Development of an onshore wind farm	(B)	72%	(ii)	-
East Anglia One Limited	Construction and operation of an offshore wind farm	(C)	60%	(iii)	100%
East Anglia One North Limited	Development of an offshore wind farm	(C)	100%		100%
East Anglia Three Limited	Development of an offshore wind farm	(C)	100%		100%
East Anglia Two Limited	Development of an offshore wind farm	(C)	100%		100%
ScottishPower Renewables (UK) Limited	Development, construction and operation of onshore wind farms	(D)	100%	(iv)	100%
ScottishPower Renewables (WODS) Limited	Operation of an offshore wind farm	(B)	100%		100%
ScottishPower Renewables (UK Assets) Limited	Dormant	(B)	100%	(iv), (v)	100%
Joint ventures					
CeltPower Limited	Operation of an onshore wind farm	(A)	50%		50%
East Anglia Offshore Wind Limited	Commercial operation of offshore meteorological masts	(C)	50%		50%
Morecambe Wind Limited	Provision of operational services	(E)	50%		50%

(i) The registered offices of the subsidiaries and joint ventures are as listed below, along with their countries of incorporation. Where a company's registered office is in England it is registered in England and Wales:
- (A) 3 Prenton Way, Prenton, CH43 3ET, England
- (B) 320 St Vincent Street, Glasgow, G2 5AD, Scotland
- (C) 3rd Floor, 1 Tudor Street, London, EC4Y 0AH, England
- (D) The Soloist, 1 Lanyon Place, Belfast, BT1 3LP, Northern Ireland
- (E) 5 Howick Place, London, SW1P 1WG, England

(ii) On 20 May 2019, SPRUKL acquired 72% of the share capital of Douglas West Extension Limited.
(iii) On 30 August 2019, SPRUKL sold 40% of the share capital of East Anglia One Limited to Bilbao Offshore Holding Limited.
(iv) This investment is a direct holding of the company.
(v) ScottishPower Renewables (UK Assets) Limited was incorporated on 5 February 2018.

4 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Notes	2019 £m	2018 £m
Current receivables:			
Receivables due from Iberdrola group companies - loans	(a)	**80.8**	77.5
Receivables due from Iberdrola group companies - interest		**1.3**	2.0
Receivables due from Iberdrola group companies - other		**2.2**	1.7
Other tax receivables		**-**	0.3
		84.3	81.5
Non-current receivables:			
Receivables due from Iberdrola group companies - loans	(b)	**2.3**	3.4
		2.3	3.4

(a) This loan earns interest at Bank of England base rate ("Base") plus 1%, is unsecured and is repayable on demand.
(b) This loan earns interest at 5.71% and it is repayable on maturity, however annual capital repayments can be made from 27 January 2008 until 27 January 2023 if advance written warning is given to the company. The loan is secured upon the assets of Coldham Windfarm Limited.
(c) The total expected credit loss at 31 December 2019 was less than £0.1 million (2018 £0.1 million).

5 DEFERRED TAX

	Other temporary differences £m
At 1 January 2018	(0.3)
Charge to the income statement	0.3
At 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2019	**-**

Legislation was previously enacted to reduce the rate of UK Corporation Tax to 17% on 1 April 2020. Accordingly, deferred tax balances have been measured at the 17% rate, this being the tax rate enacted at the balance sheet date and the rate temporary differences are expected to reverse. After 31 December 2019, further legislation has been substantively enacted on 17 March 2020 under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act 1968 that maintains the 19% UK Corporation tax rate. The 19% rate will apply from 1 April 2020.

6 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The company holds derivative financial instruments which are measured in the balance sheet at fair value as detailed below.

	Notes	Derivative financial instruments £m
At 1 January 2019		1.1
Recorded in income statement	(a)	(4.1)
Recorded in cash flow hedge reserve	(b)	-
Other movements	(c)	1.6
At 31 December 2019		**(1.4)**

(a) Refer to Note 14.
(b) Movements through the Cost of hedging reserve net to nil. Refer to Note 8(d).
(c) Represents cash paid on settlement of foreign currency forward contracts.

(a) Derivative Financial Instruments

The company's derivatives comprise forward foreign exchange contracts. The company uses these forward foreign exchange contracts to hedge its exposure to foreign currency risk arising from holding foreign currency denominated intercompany loans. Under the company's policy the critical terms of the forwards must align with the hedged items. When hedging the value of Euro denominated intercompany loans the company only designates the spot component of foreign currency forwards in the hedge relationship. The spot component is determined with reference to relevant spot market exchange rates. The differential between the contracted forward exchange rate and the spot market exchange rate is defined as the forward points. The changes in the forward element of the foreign currency forwards that relate to hedged items are deferred in the Cost of hedging reserve (refer to Note 8(d)).

The table on the following page illustrates the timing of the notional amount of the hedging instrument and the average forward price of the foreign exchange hedging instrument.

6 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS *continued*

(a) Derivative Financial Instruments *continued*

As at 31 December 2019	Note	**Notional amount of hedging instrument (maturity profile) £m 1 year**	**Average forward price (exchange rate) (GBP:EUR) 1 year**
Forward foreign exchange contracts	(i)	**47.5**	**1.12**

(i) The future amounts on derivative instruments may be different from the amounts in the table above as interest rates and exchange rates or the relevant conditions underlying the calculation change.

7 SHARE CAPITAL

	Notes	**2019 £m**	2018 £m
Allotted, called up and fully paid shares:			
2,047,511,685 ordinary shares of £1 each (2018 687,789,465)	(a), (b)	**2,047.5**	687.8

(a) On 30 August 2019, the company issued 1,359,722,220 ordinary shares of £1 each to its immediate parent, SPUK, for a total consideration of £1,359.7 million.

(b) Holders of these ordinary shares are entitled to dividends as declared from time to time; amounts on the capitalisation of profits and reserves; and notice and attendance at general meetings of the company, with every member entitled to one vote on a show of hands and on a poll one vote for every share held.

8 ANALYSIS OF MOVEMENTS IN EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDER OF THE COMPANY

	Share capital (Note (a)) £m	Hedge reserve (Note (b)) £m	Retained earnings (Note (c)) £m	Total £m
At 1 January 2018	687.8	-	33.1	720.9
Profit for the year attributable to equity holder of the company	-	-	150.5	150.5
Dividends	-	-	(180.0)	(180.0)
At 1 January 2019	687.8	-	3.6	691.4
Profit for the year attributable to equity holder of the company	-	-	284.4	284.4
Share capital issued	1,359.7	-	-	1,359.7
Dividends	-	-	(262.9)	(262.9)
At 31 December 2019	**2,047.5**	**-**	**25.1**	**2,072.6**

(a) On 30 August 2019, the company issued 1,359,722,220 ordinary shares of £1 each to its immediate parent, SPUK, for a total consideration of £1,359.7 million.

(b) The hedge reserve represents the balance of gains and losses on cash flow hedges (net of taxation) not yet transferred to income or the carrying amount of a non-financial asset.

(c) Retained earnings comprises the cumulative balance of profits and losses recognised in the accounts as adjusted for transactions with shareholders, principally dividends.

(d) The changes in the hedge reserve arising from valuation adjustments to hedging derivatives are set out below:

Cash flow hedges	Cost of hedging reserve £m	Tax effect £m	Total £m
At 1 January 2018	-	-	-
Cost of hedging reserve - change in fair value	(1.6)	0.3	(1.3)
Cost of hedging reserve - reclassified to income statement	1.6	(0.3)	1.3
At 1 January 2019	-	-	-
Cost of hedging reserve - change in fair value	(0.1)	-	(0.1)
Cost of hedging reserve - reclassified to income statement	0.1	-	0.1
At 31 December 2019	**-**	**-**	**-**

9 LOANS AND OTHER BORROWINGS

(a) Analysis of loans and borrowings by instrument and maturity

Instrument	Notes	Interest rate*	Maturity	2019 £m	2018 £m
Loans with Iberdrola group companies	(i), (ii)	EURIBOR +1.025%	28 March 2022	**45.7**	67.7

*EURIBOR – Euro Bank Offered Rate

Analysis of total loans and other borrowings	2019 £m	2018 £m
Non-current	**27.5**	48.4
Current	**18.2**	19.3
	45.7	67.7

(i) The EURIBOR loan with Iberdrola, S.A. that is due to mature in March 2022 has a schedule of repayments which commenced in 2014. The repayment of £18.2 million due in 2020 (2018 £19.5 million due in 2019) is classified as current in the above analysis.

(ii) The loan is shown net of finance costs of £0.1 million (2018 £0.5 million) of which the short-term element is £nil (2018 £(0.2) million).

(b) Borrowing facilities

The company has no undrawn borrowing facilities at 31 December 2019 (2018 £nil).

10 PROVISIONS

Year ended 31 December 2018	Note	At 1 January 2018 £m	New provisions £m	Utilised during year £m	At 31 December 2018 £m
Reorganisation and restructuring	(a)	0.2	0.2	(0.2)	0.2

Year ended 31 December 2019	Note	At 1 January 2019 £m	Transfers £m	Utilised during year £m	**At 31 December 2019 £m**
Reorganisation and restructuring	(a)	0.2	(0.1)	(0.1)	**-**

(a) £0.1 million of the provision for reorganisation and restructuring recognised in 2018 was utilised in 2019. The remaining £0.1 million was transferred to the company's subsidiary SPRUKL.

11 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2019 £m	2018 £m
Current trade and other payables:		
Payables due to Iberdrola group companies - interest	**0.1**	0.2

12 EMPLOYEE INFORMATION

(a) Net staff income

	Note	2019 £m	2018 £m
Pension and other costs	(i)	**-**	0.5

(i) Pension and other costs in 2018 includes a credit of £0.7 million in relation to pension-related restructuring costs.

(b) Employee numbers

The company has no employees (2018 none). On 1 January 2018, as part of a Renewables reorganisation, the company transferred all 367 of its employees to its subsidiary SPRUKL.

13 FINANCE INCOME

	2019 £m	2018 £m
Interest receivable from Iberdrola group companies	**1.3**	2.0
Foreign exchange gains	**3.4**	1.2
	4.7	3.2

14 FINANCE COSTS

	2019 £m	2018 £m
Interest on amounts due to Iberdrola group companies	**0.7**	0.9
Foreign exchange losses	**3.3**	1.1
Fair value and other losses on financing derivatives	**0.8**	1.0
	4.8	3.0

15 INCOME TAX

	2019 £m	2018 £m
Current tax:		
UK Corporation Tax charge on profits for the year	**0.1**	0.1
Adjustments in respect of prior years	**-**	(0.1)
Current tax charge for the year	**0.1**	-
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	**-**	0.2
Adjustments in respect of prior years	**-**	0.1
Deferred tax charge for the year	**-**	0.3
Income tax expense for the year	**0.1**	0.3

The tax charge on profit for the year varied from the standard rate of UK Corporation Tax applicable to the company as follows:

	2019 £m	2018 £m
Corporation Tax at 19% (2018 19%)	**54.1**	28.6
Dividend income	**(54.0)**	(28.5)
Other permanent differences	**-**	0.2
Income tax expense for the year	**0.1**	0.3

Legislation was previously enacted to reduce the rate of UK Corporation Tax to 17% on 1 April 2020. After 31 December 2019, further legislation has been substantively enacted on 17 March 2020 under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act 1968 that maintains the 19% UK Corporation tax rate. The 19% rate will apply from 1 April 2020.

16 DIVIDENDS

	2019 pence per ordinary share	2018 pence per ordinary share	2019 £m	2018 £m
Interim dividend paid	**12.8**	26.2	**262.9**	180.0

17 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Transactions and balances arising in the normal course of business (excluding wholly owned subsidiaries of Iberdrola, S.A.)

	Note	2019 Subsidiaries £m	2018 Subsidiaries £m
Types of transaction			
Interest income		**0.1**	0.2
Balances outstanding			
Loans receivable	(i)	**2.3**	3.4
Interest receivable		**0.1**	0.2

(i) Loans receivable are secured upon the assets of Coldham Windfarm Limited.
(ii) No guarantees have been given or received.

17 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS *continued*

(b) Directors' remuneration

The total remuneration of the directors that provided qualifying services to the company is shown below. As these directors are remunerated for their work for Renewables, it has not been possible to apportion the remuneration specifically in respect of services to this company. All nine (2018 seven) of the directors were remunerated by other companies within ScottishPower.

Executive directors	**2019 £000**	2018 £000
Aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services	**911**	1,075
Aggregate contributions payable to a defined contribution pension scheme	**29**	27
Number of directors who exercised share options	**5**	3
Number of directors who received shares under a long-term incentive scheme	**4**	3
Number of directors accruing retirement benefits under a defined benefit scheme	**4**	2
Number of directors accruing retirement benefits under a defined contribution scheme	**1**	1

Highest paid director	Note	**2019 £000**	2018 £000
Aggregate remuneration		**429**	507
Accrued pension benefits	(i)	**-**	96

(i) The accrued pension benefit for the highest paid director represents the value accrued as at the year end.
(ii) The highest paid director received shares under a long-term incentive scheme during both years.
(iii) The highest paid director exercised share options during both years.

(c) Ultimate and immediate parent company

The immediate parent company is SPUK. The registered office of SPUK is 320 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, G2 5AD.

The directors regard Iberdrola, S.A. as the ultimate parent company, which is also the parent company of the largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated. The parent company of the smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is SPUK.

Copies of the consolidated Accounts of Iberdrola, S.A. (incorporated in Spain) may be obtained from Iberdrola, S.A., at its registered office, Torre Iberdrola, Plaza Euskadi 5, 48009, Bilbao, Spain. Copies of the consolidated Accounts of SPUK may be obtained from Scottish Power UK plc at its registered office, 320 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, G2 5AD.

In addition to the company's parent undertakings disclosed above, the company's other related undertakings are disclosed in Note 3.

18 AUDITOR REMUNERATION

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Audit of the company's annual Accounts	**20**	23

19 GOING CONCERN

The company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development and position, are set out in the Strategic Report on pages 1 to 4.

The company has recorded a profit after tax in the current financial year and the company's balance sheet shows that it has net current assets of £64.5 million as at 31 December 2019. As at 31 December 2019 the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The company is a significant component of ScottishPower which in turn is part of Iberdrola, one of the world's largest integrated utilities. The company participates in a UK treasury function operated by the company's intermediate parent company, SPL. The UK treasury function works closely with Iberdrola to manage the company's funding requirements which are reviewed and adjusted on a regular basis using funding provided via Iberdrola, through the global treasury function. SPL has indicated its intention to provide the company with the funding it requires ("financial support"), for a period of at least twelve months from the date of these financial statements. SPL will provide this financial support through the UK treasury function utilising its committed facilities with Iberdrola group treasury. The directors of SPL have completed an assessment of their ability to provide this financial support across ScottishPower and are satisfied that this can be provided utilising its committed facilities with Iberdrola group treasury.

19 GOING CONCERN *continued*

The directors of the company are aware of the assessment performed by the directors of SPL and they are satisfied that SPL has the ability to provide the company with the financial support it requires to meet its liabilities as they fall due for a period of at least twelve months from the date of these financial statements. However, as with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the company directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this financial support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so. Further, should the company's subsidiaries cease to trade, the company will no longer act as an intermediate holding company. A list of all the subsidiaries is outlined in Note 3(b).

Since the year end, the economic environment has been affected by the global COVID-19 pandemic. However, due to the nature of the company's core activities, the direct effects on cash flows as a result of COVID-19 are expected to be limited.

For the purposes of the directors' assessment of the company's going concern position and to satisfy them of the company's ability to pay its liabilities as they fall due, the directors have prepared a company cash flow statement for a period of 18 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The cash flow forecasts indicate that, after taking account of severe but plausible downsides including the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the company's existing resources and the financial support noted above from SPL are sufficient to enable it to trade and pay its liabilities as they fall due for the forecast period.

Consequently, the directors are confident that the company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 18 months from the date of approval of the financial statements, and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

20 EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE – COVID-19

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of Coronavirus COVID-19 a pandemic, due to its rapid spread throughout the world, having affected more than 110 countries at that time. Most global governments are taking restrictive measures to contain the spread of the virus, including: isolation, quarantine, restricting the free movement of people, closure of public and private premises (except those of basic necessity and health), closure of borders and a significant reduction in air, sea, rail and land transport.

In the UK, the UK and the devolved Governments have put in place various measures, culminating on 23 March 2020 when a 'lockdown' was announced, requiring all citizens to stay at home (with a few specific exceptions) for a number of weeks. Following the slow release of the full lockdown, some level of restriction is expected to be in place for a significant part of 2020. Also, temporary emergency legislation, the Coronavirus Act 2020 ("The Act") received Royal Assent on 25 March 2020. This Act (and other similar acts approved by the devolved governments) provide powers needed to respond to the current coronavirus pandemic, including containing and slowing the virus and enhancing capacity and the flexible deployment of staff.

As the significant impacts of COVID-19 arose after 31 December 2019, this is considered a non-adjusting post balance sheet event for the company for the year ended 31 December 2019, without prejudice to the fact that the impacts will be recognised as part of the 31 December 2020 year end.

It is difficult to estimate the present and future impacts resulting from this crisis, however, at the date of signing these Accounts, it is thought that the effects of the COVID-19 crisis on the results of the company's subsidiaries, and therefore the company itself, will be temporary and as such will not significantly affect the long-term recoverability of the company's investments.