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Wigton Windfarm Limited

Financial Statements
31 March 2019

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Independent auditor's report

To the Members of Wigton Windfarm Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Wigton Windfarm Limited (the Company) as at 31 March 2019, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and with the requirements of the Jamaican Companies Act.

What we have audited

The Company's financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2019;
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and with the requirements of the Jamaican Companies Act, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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In preparing the financial statements, management is 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Jamaican Companies Act, we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept, so far as appears from our examination of those records, and the accompanying financial statements are in agreement therewith and give the information required by the Jamaican Companies Act, in the manner so required.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Chartered Accountants

19 July 2019

Kingston, Jamaica

Wigton Windfarm Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Year ended 31 March 2019

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	2019 $'000	Restated 2018 $'000
Sales		2,447,595	2,356,766
Cost of sales		(740,162)	(704,416)
Gross Profit		1,707,433	1,652,350
Other income	6	502,994	636,920
General administrative expenses		(433,539)	(404,121)
Operating Profit		1,776,888	1,885,149
Finance expense	9	(1,049,526)	(877,356)
Profit before Taxation		727,362	1,007,793
Taxation	10	(173,027)	(240,255)
Net Profit		554,335	767,538
Other comprehensive income, net of taxes -			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss -			
Remeasurements of pension and other post-employment benefits	10	19,103	7,941
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		573,438	775,479
Earning per stock unit for profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company during the year	12	$55,433	$76,754

Wigton Windfarm Limited
Statement of Financial Position
31 March 2019
(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	2019 $'000	Restated 2018 $'000	Restated 2017 $'000
Non-Current Assets				
Property, plant and equipment	11	7,997,089	8,363,008	8,782,308
Pension plan asset	13	82,702	67,499	50,891
Deferred tax asset	14	-	-	165,042
		8,079,791	8,430,507	8,998,241
Current Assets				
Inventory		-	-	19,076
Accounts receivable	15	134,815	175,176	443,488
Taxation recoverable		61,545	61,106	44,802
Cash and deposits	17	1,376,599	690,367	1,117,906
		1,572,959	926,649	1,625,272
Current Liabilities				
Due to parent company	16	19,459	24,485	25,189
Accounts payable	18	119,498	100,947	201,393
Current portion of long term liabilities	21	22,546	770,475	1,093,367
		161,503	895,907	1,319,949
Net Current Assets		1,411,456	30,742	305,323
		9,491,247	8,461,249	9,303,564
Equity				
Share capital	19	202,598	202,598	202,598
Retained earnings		2,691,410	2,117,972	1,370,243
		2,894,008	2,320,570	1,572,841
Non-Current Liabilities				
Capital grants	20	103,090	123,265	143,440
Long term liabilities	21	6,250,731	5,945,690	7,566,089
Post-employment benefit obligation	13	26,925	30,164	21,194
Deferred tax liabilities	14	216,493	41,560	-
		9,491,247	8,461,249	9,303,564

Approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 17 July 2019 and signed on its behalf:

Oliver W. Holmes Chairman

Gregory Shirley Audit and Finance Chairman

Wigton Windfarm Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended 31 March 2019

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	Number of Shares $'000	Share Capital $'000	Retained Earnings $'000	Total $'000
Balance at 1 April 2017 as previously stated		10	202,598	771,375	973,973
Restatement		-	-	598,868	598,868
Balance at 1 April 2017, as restated		10	202,598	1,370,243	1,572,841
Net profit as previously stated		-	-	826,152	826,152
Restatement		-	-	(58,614)	(58,614)
Net profit as restated		-	-	767,538	767,538
Remeasurements of pension and other post-employment benefits	10	-	-	7,941	7,941
Total comprehensive income for 2018, as restated		-	-	775,479	775,479
Transaction with owners-					
Financial Distribution		-	-	(27,750)	(27,750)
Total transactions with owners		-	-	(27,750)	(27,750)
Balance at 31 March 2018 as restated		10	202,598	2,117,972	2,320,570
Net profit				554,335	554,335
Remeasurements of pension and other post-employment benefits	10		-	19,103	19,103
Total comprehensive income for 2019		-	-	573,438	573,438
Transaction with owners-					
Financial Distribution			-	-	-
Total transactions with owners		-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2019		10	202,598	2,691,410	2,894,008

Wigton Windfarm Limited

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended 31 March 2019

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	2019 $'000	Restated 2018 $'000
SOURCES OF CASH:			
Operating Activities			
Net profit		554,335	767,538
Items not affecting cash:			
Depreciation	11	665,225	623,917
Interest income	6	(19,642)	(25,939)
Interest expense	9	381,806	402,099
Pension plan asset		475	(1,959)
Post-employee benefit obligation		6,555	4,908
Taxation	10	173,027	240,255
Amortisation of grant	20	(20,175)	(20,175)
Exchange (gain)/loss on foreign balances		53,071	(124,334)
		1,794,677	1,866,310
Change in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable		40,360	267,135
Due to parent company		(5,025)	(704)
Accounts payable		18,552	(100,446)
		1,848,564	2,032,295
Tax paid		(4,903)	(52,603)
Cash provided by operating activities		1,843,661	1,979,692
Financing Activities			
Loans repaid		(6,716,165)	(1,780,082)
Loans received		6,250,731	-
Special financial distribution		-	(27,750)
Interest paid		(359,260)	(402,099)
Cash used in financing activities		(824,694)	(2,209,931)
Investing Activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	11	(299,306)	(185,541)
Interest received		19,642	27,116
Cash used in investing activities		(279,664)	(158,425)
Increase/(decrease)in cash and cash equivalents		739,303	(388,664)
Exchange gains on cash and cash equivalents		(53,071)	(38,875)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		690,367	1,117,906
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR	17	1,376,599	690,367

Wigton Windfarm Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements
31 March 2019
(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

1. Identification and Activities

Wigton Windfarm Limited (the company) is incorporated and domiciled in Jamaica. The company was incorporated on April 12, 2000. It was formally a wholly owned subsidiary of the Petroleum Corporation of Jamaica (See note 23). The principal activity of the company is the generation and sale of electricity from wind technology. The registered office of the company is located at 36 Trafalgar Road, Kingston 10.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. Although these estimates are based on managements' best knowledge of current events and action, actual results could differ from those estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in the current year

Certain new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards that have been published, became effective during the current financial year. The company has assessed the relevance of all such new standards, interpretations and amendments and has put into effect the following IFRS, which are immediately relevant to its operations.

- **IFRS 9, Financial Instruments (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018)** was issued in November 2009. IFRS 9 addresses the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities and introduces a new impairment model for financial assets. Key features are as follows:

  Financial assets are required to be classified into two measurement categories: those to be measured subsequently at fair value, and those to be measured subsequently at amortised cost. The decision is to be made at initial recognition. The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing its financial instruments and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instrument.

  An instrument is subsequently measured at amortised cost only if it is a debt instrument and both the objective of the entity's business model is to hold the asset to collect the contractual cash flows, and the asset's contractual cash flows represent only payments of principal and interest (that is, it has only 'basic loan features'). All other debt instruments are to be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

  All equity instruments are to be measured subsequently at fair value. Equity instruments that are held for trading will be measured at fair value through profit or loss. For all other equity investments, an irrevocable election can be made at initial recognition, to recognise unrealised and realised fair value gains and losses through OCI rather than profit or loss. There is to be no recycling of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. This election may be made on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Dividends are to be presented in profit or loss, as long as they represent a return on investment.

Wigton Windfarm Limited

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in the current year (continued)

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018) (Continued)

There will be no impact on the company's accounting for financial liabilities, as the new requirements only affect the accounting for financial liabilities that are designated at fair value through profit or loss and the company does not have any such liabilities. The derecognition rules have been transferred from IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* and have not been changed.

The new impairment model requires the recognition of impairment provisions based on expected credit losses (ECL) rather than only incurred credit losses as is the case under IAS 39. It applies to financial assets classified at amortised cost, debt instruments measured at FVOCI, lease receivables, loan commitments and certain financial guarantee contracts. In addition, the estimation of ECL should take into account the time value of money. As a result, the recognition and measurement of impairment is intended to be more forward-looking than under IAS 39. It will also tend to result in an increase in the total level of impairment allowances, since all financial assets will be assessed for at least 12-month ECL and the population of financial assets to which lifetime ECL applies is likely to be larger than the population for which there is objective evidence of impairment in accordance with IAS 39.

The new standard also introduces expanded disclosure requirements and changes in presentation. These are expected to change the nature and extent of the company's disclosures about its financial instruments particularly in the year of the adoption of the new standard.

The mandatory effective date of IFRS 9 is 1 April 2018. The new impairment and classification and measurement requirements will be applied using the modified retrospective method adjusting opening retained earnings on the date of initial application with no restatement of the comparative periods.

The adoption of IFRS 9 is supported by the company's governance framework and a strong implementation plan. An IFRS 9 project team headed by the Finance Manager was created to oversee the implementation project. A communication plan including progress reporting protocols was established with regular updates provided to the Audit committee on key decisions.

The initial focus of the project was the design and implementation of policies and controls to support the project. Management is in the process of assessing how the company's business model will impact the classification and measurement of financial assets in scope of IFRS 9. Expected credit loss models are being developed which reflect the available credit risk data, information systems and risk management practices of the company.

While significant progress has been made to date, work is still ongoing to refine this approach, including the supporting processes and controls. Accordingly, the company is not yet in a position to make a reliable estimate of the expected impact of the adoption of the standard.

Wigton Windfarm Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
31 March 2019
(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in the current year (continued)

- **IFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers' –** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018). The standard replaces IAS 18 "Revenue and IAS 11 Construction contracts' and related interpretations. IFRS 15 deals with revenue recognition and establishes principles for reporting useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. Revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of a good or service and thus has the ability to direct the use and obtain the benefits from the good or service; so the notion of control replaces the existing notion of risks and rewards.

  A key change to current practice is the point at which revenue is able to be recognised, which may shift so that some revenue that is currently recognised at a point in time at the end of a contract may have to be recognised over the contract term and vice versa. Other effects of the new standard include variable consideration that involve contracts with customers which provide a right of return, trade discounts or volume rebates which in some cases result in more revenue being deferred. The treatment of customer loyalty programmes is also affected.

  In reviewing this standard the company looked at whether the five steps used in recording revenue from contracts with customers applied. The five step process includes (1) identifying contracts with customers (2) identifying the separate performance obligation (3) determining the transaction price of the contract (4) allocating the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations, and (5) recognize the revenue as each performance obligation is satisfied. This standard has not affected the company's revenue recognition method.

- **IFRIC 22,' Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration', (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).** This IFRIC addresses foreign currency transactions or parts of transactions where there is consideration that is denominated or priced in a foreign currency. The interpretation provides guidance for when a single payment/receipt is made as well as for situations where multiple payments/receipts are made. The guidance aims to reduce diversity in practice. There was no significant impact on the company's financial statements arising from the future adoption of the interpretation.

Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Company
At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been issued which are mandatory for the company's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019 or later periods, but were not effective at the year end date, and which the company has not early adopted.

Wigton Windfarm Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
31 March 2019
(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Company (continued)

- **IFRS 16, 'Leases' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, with earlier application permitted if IFRS 15, 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers', is also applied).**The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) published IFRS 16, 'Leases', which replaces the current guidance in IAS 17. This will require changes in accounting by lessees in particular. IFRS 16 requires lessees to recognise a lease liability reflecting future lease payments and a 'right-of-use asset' for virtually all lease contracts. The IASB has included an optional exemption for certain short-term leases and leases of low-value assets; however, this exemption can only be applied by lessees. For lessors, the accounting stays almost the same. However, as the IASB has updated the guidance on the definition of a lease (as well as the guidance on the combination and separation of contracts), lessors will also be affected by the new standard. The company is assessing the impact of the future adoption of the standard on the financial statements.

- **IFRIC 23, 'Uncertainty over income tax treatments' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).** This IFRIC clarifies how the recognition and measurement requirements of IAS 12 'Income taxes', are applied where there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. The IFRS IC had clarified previously that IAS 12, not IAS 37 'Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets', applies to accounting for uncertain income tax treatments. IFRIC 23 explains how to recognise and measure deferred and current income tax assets and liabilities where there is uncertainty over a tax treatment. The company does not expect any significant impact on its financial statements arising from the future adoption of the interpretation.

- **Amendments to IAS 19, 'Employee benefits', (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).** These amendments require an entity to use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the reminder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and to recognise in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognised because of the impact of the asset ceiling. The company does not expect any significant impact on its financial statements arising from the future adoption of the amendment.

- **Annual improvements to IFRS 2015 - 2018 Cycle – Amendments to IAS 12 and IAS 23 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).** The amendments to IAS 12 clarify that all income tax consequences of dividends should be recognised in profit or loss, regardless of how the tax arises. The amendments to IAS 23 clarify that if any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows generally when calculating the capitalisation rate on general borrowings. The company does not expect any significant impact from future adoption of these amendments.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Company (continued)

- **Amendments to IAS 1 and 8 on the definition of material (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020).** The amendments to IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements', and IAS 8, 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors', and consequential amendments to other IFRS: i) use a consistent definition of materiality throughout IFRS and the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting; ii) clarify the explanation of the definition of material; and iii) incorporate some of the guidance in IAS 1 about immaterial information.

  The amended definition is: "Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity."

  The amendment clarifies that the reference to obscuring information addresses situations in which the effect is similar to omitting or misstating that information. It also states that an entity assesses materiality in the context of the financial statements as a whole.

  The amendment also clarifies the meaning of 'primary users of general purpose financial statements' to whom those financial statements are directed, by defining them as 'existing and potential investors, lenders and other creditors' that must rely on general purpose financial statements for much of the financial information they need. The amendment is not expected to have a significant impact on the company.

(b) Financial instruments

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

Consistent with the transitional arrangements for the implementation of IFRS 9, the company decided not to restate the prior period financial statements for any adjustments arising from IFRS 9's implementation in the current year. Classification, measurement and impairment for financial instruments for the current year were done using IFRS 9 and IAS 39 for the prior year, as discussed below.

Wigton Windfarm Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
31 March 2019
(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Financial instrument (continued)

Financial assets

IFRS 9 (Current Financial Year)

Trade Receivables

Trade receivables relate mainly to Jamaica Public Service (JPS), through which the all of the company's business is transacted. Receivables are generally due for settlement within 31 days and therefore are all classified as current. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, in which case they are recognised at fair value. The company holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows. The cash flows of the company's trade receivables are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI). Subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, the company measures trade receivables at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

The company classifies its other financial assets as at amortised cost only if both the asset is held within a business model the objective of which is to collect the contractual cash flows and the contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest. Other financial assets at amortised cost include cash and bank balances, balances dues from related parties and other receivables.

Impairment

The company's trade receivables and other financial assets at amortised cost are subject to the expected credit loss model in determination of impairment. While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

The company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

The expected loss rates for the ECL at 31 March 2019 and 1 April 2018 are based on the payment profiles for services provided over a period of 36 months respectively and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the Jamaica Public Service (JPS) to settle the receivables. The company has identified the GDP and the inflation rate to be the most relevant factors, and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Financial instrument (continued)

Trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the group, and a failure to make contractual payments for a period of greater than 31 days past due. Based on the nature of the client business there were no significant increase in credit risk and this is solely due to the fact that the company has a Power Purchase Agreements with its singular customer, JPS.

Where impairment losses on trade receivables have been identified these are presented as net impairment losses within operating profit. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the same line item.

IAS 39 (Prior Financial Year)
Classification

The company classifies its financial assets as loans and receivables. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date.

In the prior year, the company established an allowance for impairment that represented its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables. The company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of its sole customer. The company's relationship with its customer is governed by 20 year power purchase agreement which require the customer to settle all outstanding amounts within one month after the billing date.

Recognition and measurement
Regular purchases and sales of financial assets were recognised on trade-date – the date on which the company committed to purchase or sell the asset. Loans and receivables were recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition loans and receivables were measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment losses. Loans and receivables were derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from these financial assets had expired or where the company had transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Loans and receivables
Loans and receivables were non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that were not quoted in an active market. They were classified as current assets on the Statement of Financial Position, except for maturities greater than 12 months. These were classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables comprised receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

Financial liabilities
The company's financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. At year end date, the following were classified as financial liabilities: accounts payable, due to parent company and long term liabilities.

Financial instruments on the statement of financial position include cash and cash equivalents, receivables and payables. The particular recognition methods adopted are disclosed in the individual policy statements associated with each item. The determination of the fair values of the company's financial instruments is discussed in Note 3 (b).

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(c) Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency
Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Jamaican dollars, which is also the company's functional currency.

Transactions and balances
Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income.

(d) Revenue recognition
Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities.

The company recognize revenue as performance obligations are satisfied over time. Where a customer contract contains multiple performance obligations, the transaction price is allocated to each distinct performance obligation based on the relative stand-alone selling prices of the service being provided to the customer. It is probable that the entity will recognise revenue when the following specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities as described below.

Sales of goods
Sale of electricity is recognised when the company has generated and transferred the electricity to its customer, the customer has accepted the electricity and collectibility of the related receivables is reasonably assured.

Interest Income
Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method. When a loan and receivable is impaired, the company reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income. Interest income on impaired loan receivables is recognised using the original effective interest rate.

Other operating income
Other operating income is recognised as they accrue unless collectibility is in doubt.

Wigton Windfarm Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements
31 March 2019
(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(e) Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

All property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated on the straight line basis to write off the cost of each asset, to its residual value over its estimated useful life as follows:

Plant	20 years
Computers	5 years
Service equipment	20 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	10 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Books	2 years

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amount and are taken into account in determining profit. Repairs and maintenance expenses are charged to the profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income when the expenditure is incurred.

(f) Impairment of long-lived assets

Property, plant and equipment and other non-current assets, are reviewed for impairment losses whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of an asset's net selling price and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows.

(g) Income taxes

Taxation expense in the statement of comprehensive income comprises current and deferred tax charges. Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit in the statement of comprehensive income, except where they relate to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, in which case, they are also dealt with in other comprehensive income or equity.

Current tax charges are based on taxable profits for the year, which differ from the profit before tax reported because it excludes items that are taxable or deductible in other years, and items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated at tax rates that have been enacted at year end.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be paid or recovered on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the corresponding tax bases. Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Currently enacted tax rates are used in the determination of deferred income tax.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(h) Accounts receivable

Recognition, measurement and impairment of trade receivables balances under IFRS 9 are dealt with under note 2 (b). Recognition and measurement of trade receivables under IAS 39 are also discussed under note 2 (b).

In the prior year , receivables are carried at original invoice amount less provision made for impairment of these receivables. A provision for impairment of these receivables 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 receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount, being the present value of expected cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest for similar borrowers. Bad debts are written off during the year in which they are identified.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at cost. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand, deposits held at call with banks and investments in money market instruments with original maturities of 90 days or less, net of bank overdraft.

(j) Accounts payable

Payables are recorded at cost.

(k) Grants

Grants received and used to purchase property, plant and equipment are credited to a liability account and amortised to other income. These grants are amortised over the useful lives of the assets to which they relate. All other grants are recognised as income. All grants are accounted for in the year in which they are received on a prorated basis.

(l) Borrowings

Loans are recorded at proceeds received net of fees paid. Finance charges, including direct issue costs are accounted for on an accrual basis to the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method and are added to the carrying amount of the loan to the extent that they are not settled in the period in which they arise.

(m) Leases

Leases of assets under which all the risks and benefits of ownership are effectively retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. When an operating lease is terminated before the lease period has expired, any payment required to be made to the lessor by way of penalty is recognised as an expense in the period in which termination takes place.

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the company assumes substantially all the benefits and risks of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the estimated present value of the underlying lease payments. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance charges so as to achieve a constant rate on the finance balance outstanding. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in long term liabilities. The interest element of the finance charge is charged to profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income over the lease period. The items of property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leasing contracts are depreciated over the shorter of the useful life of the asset or the lease term.

Wigton Windfarm Limited
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2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(n) Employee benefits

Pension benefits
The company participates in a defined benefit pension scheme operated by Petroleum Corporation of Jamaica, its parent company. The scheme is generally funded through payments to trustee-administered funds, determined by periodic actuarial calculations. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that defines an amount of pension benefit to be provided, usually as a function of one or more factors such as age, years of service or compensation.

The asset or liability in respect of defined benefit plans is the difference between present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date and the fair value of plan assets. Where a pension asset arises, the amount recognised is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reduction in future contributions to the plan. The pension costs are assessed using the Projected Unit Credit Method. Under this method, the cost of providing pensions is charged in arriving at profit or loss so as to spread the regular cost over the service lives of the employees in accordance with the advice of the actuaries, who carry out a full valuation of the plans every year. The pension obligation is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows using discount estimated rates based on market yields on government securities which have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related liability.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

Past-service costs are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Other post-employment benefits
The company provides post-employment medical benefits to its retirees through participation in a scheme operated by the parent company. The entitlement to these benefits is usually based on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment, using an accounting methodology similar to that for the defined benefit pension plan. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustment and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. These obligations are valued annually by independent qualified actuaries.

(o) Dividend distribution/Special financial distribution
Dividend distribution to the company's shareholder is recognised as a liability in the company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the company's shareholder. Special financial distribution is recognised as a liability in the company's financial statements in the period in which the request is received from the financial secretary and the distributions are approved by the company's shareholder.

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3. Financial Risk Management

The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the company's financial performance.

The company's risk management policies are designed to identify and analyse these risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits by means of reliable and up-to-date information systems. The company regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and emerging best practice.

The Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for the establishment and oversight of the company's risk management framework. The Board provides principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, and investment of excess liquidity.

(a) Credit risk

The company takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that its customers, clients or counterparties will cause a financial loss for the company by failing to discharge their contractual obligations. Credit exposures arise principally from trade receivables and cash and bank. The company structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to a single counterparty or groups of related counterparties.

Credit review process
The company's operation is such that it only has one customer. As a result of this there is no formal credit review process employed by the company.

Maximum exposure to credit risk
The company's maximum exposure to credit risk at the year end was as follows:

	2019 $'000	2018 $'000
Trade and other receivables	106,697	129,843
Cash and deposits	1,376,599	690,367
	1,483,296	820,210

The above table represents a worst case scenario of credit risk exposure to the company at 31 March 2019 and 2018.

Wigton Windfarm Limited

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3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

The Company has the following types of financial assets subject to IFRS 9's new expected credit loss model:

- trade receivables from the sale of electricity,

Trade receivables
The Company's average credit period on sale of service is 30 days. The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, the Company first considers whether any individual customer accounts require specific provisions. Loss rates are then assigned to these accounts based on an internal risk rating system considering various qualitative and quantitative factors. All other non-specific trade receivables are then grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 12 months before 1 April 2018 and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward looking information on macroeconomic and other factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The company has identified the GDP, the unemployment rate and the days sales outstanding to be the most relevant factors, and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors.

Aging analysis of receivables that are past due but not impaired
Receivables that are less than three months past due are considered to have a nil loss allowance based on a probability of default of 0.001%. At year end there were trade receivables that were past due of $Nil (2018 – $Nil).

	Current Days	30 Days	60 Days	Over 90 days	Total
	$	$		$	$
As at 31 March 2019					
Trade receivables	98,207	-	-	-	98,207
Other receivables	8,490	-	-	-	8,490
	106,697	-	-	-	106,697
As at 31 March 2018					
Trade receivables	123,548	-	-	-	123,548
Other receivables	6,295	-	-	-	6,295
	129,843	-	-	-	129,843

Wigton Windfarm Limited
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3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company is unable to meet its payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and secured funding.

Liquidity risk management process

The company's liquidity management process includes procedures to monitor future cash flows and liquidity on a regular basis. This incorporates an assessment of expected cash flows and committed funding from its parent company, Petroleum Corporation of Jamaica, where necessary.

The maturities of assets and liabilities are important factors in assessing the liquidity of the company and its exposure to changes in interest rates and exchange rates.

Wigton Windfarm Limited
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3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

Undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities
The maturity profile of the company's financial liabilities at year end based on contractual undiscounted payments was as follows:

	1 to 3 Months $'000	4 to 12 Months $'000	1 to 5 Years $'000	Over 5 Years $'000	Total $'000
At 31 March 2019:					
Accounts payable	113,320	-	-	-	113,320
Due to parent company	19,459	-	-	-	19,459
Long term liabilities	146,797	355,737	4,381,747	4,686,023	9,570,304
	279,576	355,737	4,381,747	4,686,023	9,703,083
At 31 March 2018:					
Accounts payable	97,271	-	-	-	97,271
Due to parent company	24,485	-	-	-	24,485
Long term liabilities	274,538	809,374	4,812,892	2,336,767	8,233,571
	396,294	809,734	4,812,892	2,336,767	8,355,327

(c) Market risk
The company takes on exposure to market risks, which is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risks mainly arise from changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. Market risk is monitored by the treasury department which carries out extensive research and monitors the price movement of financial assets on the local and international markets. Market risk exposures are measured using sensitivity analysis.

There has been no change to the company's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

Wigton Windfarm Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
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3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(i) Currency risk
Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the US dollar and the Euro. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities. The company manages its foreign exchange risk by ensuring that the net exposure in foreign assets and liabilities is kept to an acceptable level by monitoring currency positions. The company further manages this risk by maximising foreign currency earnings and holding foreign currency balances.

Concentrations of currency risk
The table below summarises the company exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at 31 March.

	Jamaican$ J$'000	US$ J$'000	Euro J$'000	Total J$'000
At 31 March 2019:				
Financial Assets				
Receivables	106,697	-	-	106,697
Cash and deposits	634,625	741,974	-	1,376,599
Total financial assets	741,322	741,974	-	1,483,296
Financial Liabilities				
Payables	60,641	24,531	28,058	113,230
Due to parent company	19,460	-	-	19,460
Long term liabilities	6,273,276	-	-	6,273,276
Total financial liabilities	6,353,377	24,531	28,058	6,405,966
Net financial position	(5,612,055)	717,443	(28,058)	(4,922,670)

	Jamaican$ J$'000	US$ J$'000	Euro J$'000	Total J$'000
At 31 March 2018:				
Financial Assets				
Receivables	129,843	-	-	129,843
Cash and deposits	161,060	529,307	-	690,367
Total financial assets	290,903	529,307	-	820,210
Financial Liabilities				
Payables	44,846	21,035	31,390	97,271
Due to parent company	24,485	-	-	24,485
Long term liabilities	-	6,716,165	-	6,716,165
Total financial liabilities	69,331	6,737,200	31,390	6,837,921
Net financial position	221,572	(6,207,893)	(31,390)	(6,017,711)

Wigton Windfarm Limited

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3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(i) Currency risk (continued)

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables indicate the currencies to which the company had significant exposure on its monetary assets and liabilities and its forecast cash flows. The change in currency rate below represents management's assessment of the possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis represents outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the year end for a 6% devaluation and 4% revaluation (2018 – 4% devaluation and 2% revaluation) change in foreign currency rates. The sensitivity of the profit was as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of US and Euro dollar-denominated cash and bank balances, trade receivables and payables and foreign exchange losses/gains on translation of US dollar-denominated borrowings.

	% Change in Currency Rate	Effect on Profit before Taxation
	2019	2019 $'000
Currency:		
USD	+6%	43,047
USD	-4%	(28,698)
EURO	+6%	(1,683)
EURO	-4%	1,122

	% Change in Currency Rate	Effect on Profit before Taxation
	2018	2018 $'000
Currency:		
USD	+4%	(248,316)
USD	-2%	124,158
EURO	+4%	(1,256)
EURO	-2%	628

Wigton Windfarm Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements
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3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Floating rate instruments expose the company to cash flow interest risk, whereas fixed interest rate instruments expose the company to fair value interest risk.

The following table summarises the company's exposure to interest rate risk. It includes the company's financial instruments and other assets at carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates.

	1 to 3 Months	4 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Non-Interest Bearing	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
At 31 March 2019:						
Financial Assets						
Accounts receivable	-	-	-	-	106,697	106,697
Cash and deposits	1,327,552	-	-	-	49,047	1,376,599
Total assets	1,327,552	-	-	-	155,744	1,483,296
Financial Liabilities						
Accounts payable	-	-	-	-	113,230	113,230
Due to parent company	-	-	-	-	19,460	19,460
Long term liabilities	(5,222)	(15,666)	2,606,962	3,664,657	22,546	6,273,277
Total liabilities	(5,222)	(15,666)	2,606,962	3,664,657	155,235	6,405,966
Total interest repricing gap	1,332,774	15,666	(2,606,962)	(3,664,657)	509	(4,922,670)
Cumulative repricing gap	1,332,774	1348,440	(1,258,522)	(4,923,179)	(4,922,670)	-

Wigton Windfarm Limited

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3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

	1 to 3 Months $'000	4 to 12 Months $'000	1 to 5 Years $'000	Over 5 Years $'000	Non-Interest Bearing $'000	Total $'000
At 31 March 2018:						
Financial Assets						
Accounts receivable	-	-	-	-	129,843	129,843
Cash and deposits	662,342	-	-	-	28,025	690,367
Total assets	662,342	-	-	-	157,868	820,210
Financial Liabilities						
Accounts payable	-	-	-	-	97,271	97,271
Due to parent company	-	-	-	-	24,485	24,485
Long term liabilities	192,619	577,856	3,852,373	2,093,317	-	6,716,165
Total liabilities	192,619	577,856	3,852,373	2,093,317	121,756	6,837,921
Total interest repricing gap	469,723	(577,856)	(3,852,373)	(2,093,317)	36,112	(6,017,711)
Cumulative repricing gap	469,723	(108,133)	(3,960,506)	(6,053,823)	(6,017,711)	

Interest rate sensitivity

The company's interest rate risk arises from its deposits and long term liabilities. There is no sensitivity to interest rate risk as the deposits and long term liabilities are at fixed interest rates.

(d) Fair value estimation

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

The financial instruments that, subsequent to initial recognition, are measured at fair value are grouped into levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable, as follows:

(i) Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments;

(ii) Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the instrument, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and

(iii) Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the instrument that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Fair value estimation (continued)

At 31 March 2019 and 2018, the company had no financial instruments that, subsequent to initial recognition, are measured at fair value.

The fair value of the company's financial instruments that, subsequent to initial recognition, are not measured at fair value is determined by using valuation techniques. The company uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each statement of financial position date. The fair values of these financial instruments are determined as follows:

(i) The amounts included in the financial statements for cash and deposits, accounts receivable and payable and due to parent company, reflect their approximate fair values due to the short term nature of these instruments.

(ii) The fair values of long term liabilities from the PetroCaribe Development Fund approximate to the carrying amounts as these loans are subject to such terms and conditions as are available in the market for similar transactions.

4. Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions in Applying Accounting Policies

The company makes judgements and estimates concerning the future. Judgements and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Income taxes

Estimates are required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are some transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The company recognises liabilities for possible tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Depreciable assets

Estimates of the useful life and the residual value of property, plant and equipment are required in order to apply an adequate rate of transferring the economic benefits embodied in these assets in the relevant periods. The company applies a variety of methods in an effort to arrive at these estimates. The company reassesses the useful lives and residual values annually and makes changes based on factors such as technological change, expected level of usage and physical condition of the assets concerned.

5. Segmenting Financial Reporting

Management has determined the operating segments based on the reports reviewed by the Board of Directors that are used to make strategic decisions. Wigton Windfarm Limited is organised and managed in three main reportable segments based on the respective windfarms.

The designated segments are as follows:

- Phase I
- Phase II
- Phase III

The company measures the performance of its operating segments through a measure of segment profit or loss which is profit before taxation.

A measure of segment assets is only required to be disclosed if the measure is regularly provided to the chief operating decision-maker (CODM). Segment assets include items of Property Plant and Equipment. No other information is reported to or used by the CODM in order to assess performance and allocate resources.

Segment liabilities that are reviewed by the CODM include interest-bearing liabilities.

Revenue from transactions is with the company's single customer Jamaica Public Service (JPS).

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5. Segmenting Financial Reporting (Continued)

	2019			
	Phase I	**Phase II**	**Phase III**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Gross external revenues	735,258	695,129	1,017,209	2,447,596
Other income	20,369	-	7,018	27,387
Allocated other income	210,034	182,638	243,517	636,189
Total revenue	965,661	877,767	1,267,744	3,111,172
Segment Results	395,810	205,838	507,520	1,109,168
Interest Expense				(381,806)
Profit before tax				727,362
Taxation				(173,027)
Net profit				554,335
Segment Assets	742,921	2,691,678	4,409,147	7,843,746
Unallocated Assets				1,812,396
Total assets				9,656,142
Segment liabilities	28,058	2,634,421	3,638,856	6,301,335
Unallocated liabilities				295,904
Total liabilities				6,597,239
Other segment items-				
Capital Expenditure	158,125	64,782	76,399	299,306
Depreciation	120,099	244,944	300,182	665,225

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5. Segmenting Financial Reporting (Continued)

	2018			
	Phase I	**Phase II**	**Phase III**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Gross external revenues	719,378	752,239	885,149	2,356,766
Other income	20,278	-	2,888	23,166
Allocated other income	202,627	176,198	234,930	613,755
Total revenue	942,283	928,437	1,122,967	2,993,687
Segment Results	466,067	425,675	518,150	1,409,892
Interest Expense				(402,099)
Profit before tax				1,007,793
Taxation				(240,255)
Net profit				767,538
Segment Assets	885,650	2,854,007	4,569,292	8,308,949
Unallocated Assets				1,047,135
Total assets				9,356,084
Segment liabilities	31,390	3,165,308	3,551,248	6,747,946
Unallocated liabilities				288,640
Total liabilities				7,036,586
Other segment items-				
Capital Expenditure	119,485	20,645	45,411	185,541
Depreciation	110,000	234,903	279,014	623,917

Wigton Windfarm Limited

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6. Other Income

	2019 $'000	2018 $'000
Grant amortisation	20,175	20,175
Interest income	19,642	25,939
Miscellaneous	7,429	3,202
Foreign exchange gain	455,748	587,604
	502,994	636,920

7. Expenses by Nature

	2019 $'000	2018 $'000
Auditors' remuneration	2,433	1,823
Depreciation	665,225	623,917
Directors' emoluments –		
Fees	2,427	1,840
Insurance	71,689	88,379
Other expense	57,429	43,699
Professional fees	3,144	11,266
Rental and utility charges	25,233	21,598
Repairs and maintenance	163,825	142,124
Staff costs (Note 7)	141,196	123,527
Security costs	9,211	8,618
Project expenses	-	150
Electricity	31,889	41,596
	1,173,701	1,108,537

Wigton Windfarm Limited

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8. Staff Costs

	2019 $'000	2018 $'000
Salaries and wages	106,199	98,648
Payroll taxes – Employer's Contribution	7,366	7,015
Pension and other post-employment benefits (Note 13)	7,793	3,604
Other	19,838	14,260
	141,196	123,527

The average number of employees in 2019 was 20 (2018 – 20).

9. Finance Expense

	2019 $'000	2018 $'000
Amortisation of upfront fees on loan	5,222	-
Interest expense – loans	381,806	402,099
Foreign exchange losses	662,498	475,257
	1,049,526	877,356

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10. Taxation

Taxation is based on the profit for the year adjusted for taxation purposes and comprises income tax at 25%:

	2019 $'000	Restated 2018 $'000
Current tax	2,304	39,620
Prior year underaccrual/(over) of taxes	2,160	(3,321)
Deferred taxation (Note 14)	168,563	203,956
	173,027	240,255

The tax on the company's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic statutory tax rate of the 25% as follows:

	2019 $'000	Restated 2018 $'000
Profit before tax	727,362	1,007,793
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 25%	181,841	251,948
Adjusted for the effects of:		
Income not subject to tax	(27,525)	(5,044)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	17,135	24,407
Employment tax credit	(1,117)	(10,303)
Prior year over-accrual of taxes	2,160	(3,321)
Adjustment of prior year deferred tax	-	(19,928)
Net effects of other charges and allowances	533	2,496
Tax charge	173,027	240,255

Subject to agreement with the Taxpayer Audit and Assessment Department, the company has tax losses of $729,867,000 (2018 - $734,259,000) to carry forward indefinitely against future taxable income.

An Employment tax credit (ETC) is now available to unregulated entities. These entities are now able to claim a credit of up to a maximum of 30% of the tax liability resulting from trading income, if statutory deductions (employee and employer) are paid in full by the due date. This has the potential to reduce the effective tax rate. The ETC is not available to carry forward. There are some provisions for the credit to be restricted based on dividend payments and/or other distributions. The company has recognised an employment tax credit in the amount of $ 1,117,000 (2018- $10,303,000).

Tax charge/(credit) relating to components of other comprehensive income are as follows:

	2019			2018		
	Before Tax $'000	Tax Effect $'000	After Tax $'000	Before Tax $'000	Tax Effect $'000	After Tax $'000
Remeasurements of pension and other post-employment benefits (Note 13)	(25,472)	6,369	19,103	(10,587)	2,646	(7,941)

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11. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Property Plant and Equipment $'000	Computer $'000	Service Equipment $'000	Furniture, Fixtures & Equipment $'000	Training Lab $'000	Motor Vehicles $'000	Capital Work in Progress $000	Total $'000
At Cost or Valuation -								
1 April 2016	11,060,772	70,807	259,706	45,623	95,824	42,368	27,432	11,602,532
Additions	17,482	5,498	107,525	14,973	-	5,410	34,653	185,541
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	29,161	-	-	-	-	-	(29,161)	-
Adjustment	-	-	19,076	-	-	-	-	19,076
At 31 March 2018	11,107,415	76,305	386,307	60,596	95,824	47,778	32,924	11,807,149
Additions	49,908	6,093	182,612	15,826	3,614	-	41,253	299,306
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	74,177	-	-	-	-	-	(74,177)	-
At 31 March 2019	11,231,500	82,398	568,919	76,422	99,438	47,778	-	12,106,455
Depreciation -								
1 April 2017	2,625,610	49,302	91,660	28,113	2,396	23,143	-	2,820,224
Charge	554,602	6,849	46,931	4,918	4,791	5,826	-	623,917
At 31 March 2018	3,180,212	56,151	138,591	33,031	7,187	28,969	-	3,444,141
Charge	561,836	7,033	77,152	6,856	5,378	6,970	-	665,225
At 31 March 2019	3,742,048	63,184	215,743	39,887	12,565	35,939	-	4,109,366
Net Book Value -								
31 March 2019	7,489,452	19,214	353,176	36,535	86,873	11,839	-	7,997,089
31 March 2018	7,927,203	20,154	247,716	27,565	88,637	18,809	32,924	8,363,008

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12. Earnings per Stock Unit Earning

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the period.

	2019	Restated 2018
	$'000	$'000
Net profit attributable to shareholders	554,335	767,538
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	10	10
Basic earnings per share	$55,433	$76,754

13. Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefits

	2019 $'000	2018 $'000
Asset recognised in the statement of financial position:		
Pension plan asset	82,702	67,499
Post-employment benefit obligation	26,925	30,164
Amounts recognised in profit or loss:		
Pension plan asset	1,034	(1,480)
Post-employment benefit obligation	6,759	5,084
	7,793	3,604
Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income:		
Pension plan asset	(15,678)	(14,649)
Post-employment benefit obligation	(9,794)	4,062
	(25,472)	(10,587)

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13. Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefits (Continued)

Pension benefits

The company participates in the defined benefit pension scheme of its parent company. The scheme is open to all permanent employees and is administered by trustees. The pension scheme is funded by contributions from employees at a fixed rate, with the employer contributing such funds as are necessary to meet the balance of the liabilities of the plan. The plan is valued annually by independent actuaries.

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are determined as follows:

	2019	2018
	$'000	$'000
Present value of funded obligations	90,496	64,178
Fair value of plan assets	(173,198)	(131,677)
Asset in the statement of financial position	(82,702)	(67,499)

The movement in the fair value of plan assets during the year was as follows:

	2019	2018
	$'000	$'000
At beginning of year	131,677	91,599
Remeasurement of plan assets – experience gains	28,117	27,807
Interest income on plan assets	10,001	9,373
Benefits paid	(242)	(242)
Contributions	3,645	3,140
At end of year	173,198	131,677

The movement in the present value of the defined benefit obligation during the year was as follows:

	2019	2018
	$'000	$'000
At beginning of year	64,178	40,708
Current service cost	6,231	3,650
Interest cost	4,804	3,856
	75,213	48,214
Remeasurements -		
Losses/(gains) from change in financial assumptions	10,195	32,512
Experience (gains)/losses	2,244	(18,967)
	12,439	13,545
Employee contribution	3,086	2,661
Benefits paid	(242)	(242)
At end of year	90,496	64,178

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13. Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefits (Continued)

Pension benefits (continued)

The amounts recognised in arriving at profit or loss were determined as follows:

	2019 $'000	2018 $'000
Current service costs	6,231	3,650
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	4,804	3,856
Interest income on plan assets	(10,001)	(9,373)
Interest on effect of asset ceiling	-	387
	1,034	(1,480)

The amounts recognised in other comprehensive income were determined as follows:

	2019 $'000	2018 $'000
Remeasurements of the plan assets	(15,678)	(14,649)
Remeasurements of the defined benefit obligation	(9,794)	4,062
	(25,472)	(10,587)

Expected employer contributions for the year ending 31 March 2020 amount to $587,000.

The distribution of plan assets was as follows:

	2019		2018	
	$'000	%	$'000	%
Equity Fund	67,575	39	42,366	32
Fixed Income Fund	656	0	1,104	1
Mortgage and Real Estate Fund	51,837	30	45,978	35
International Equity Fund	17,947	11	13,890	11
Foreign Currency Fund	18,533	11	14,560	11
Inflation Linked Fund	16,014	9	13,509	9
Other	636	0	270	1
	173,198	100	131,677	100

13. Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefits (Continued)

Other post-employment benefits

The company operates a medical post-employment benefit scheme. Funds are not built up to cover the obligations under this retirement benefit schemes. The method of accounting and the frequency of valuations are similar to those used for defined benefit pension schemes.

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position were determined as follows:

	2019 $'000	2018 $'000
Present value of unfunded obligations	26,925	30,164

The movement in the defined benefit obligation over the year is as follows:

	2019 $'000	2018 $'000
At beginning of year	30,164	21,194
Current service cost	4,504	3,079
Interest cost	2,255	2,005
	36,923	26,278
Remeasurement -		
Experience losses	(9,794)	4,062
Benefits paid	(204)	(176)
At end of year	26,925	30,164

The amounts recognised in arriving at profit or loss were determined as follows:

	2019 $'000	2018 $'000
Current service cost	4,504	3,079
Interest cost	2,255	2,005
Total, included in staff costs (Note 7)	6,759	5,084

The amounts recognised in other comprehensive income were determined as follows:

	2019 $'000	2018 $'000
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	(9,794)	4,062

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13. Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefits (Continued)

Other post-employment benefits (continued)

Principal actuarial assumptions

The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	2019	2018
Discount rate	7.00%	7.50%
Future salary increases	5.00%	5.50%
Future pension increases	0.50%	0.50%
Inflation rate	3.00%	4.50%
Medical cost rate	5.50%	7.00%

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation for pension benefits to changes in the principal assumptions is:

	Impact on defined benefit obligation		
	Change in assumption	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
		$'000	$'000
Discount rate	1%	(20,298)	27,298
Future salary increase	1%	15,481	(12,929)
Future pension increase	1%	10,434	(8,811)

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the pension liability recognised within the statement of financial position.

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13. Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefits (Continued)

Other post-employment benefits (continued)

The sensitivity of other post-employment benefits to changes in the principal assumptions is:

	Impact on defined benefit obligation		
	Change in assumption	**Increase in assumption**	**Decrease in assumption**
		$'000	**$'000**
Discount rate	1%	(5,340)	7,225
Medical cost rate	1%	9,095	(6,489)

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the post-employment benefits liability recognized within the statement of financial position.

13. Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefits (Continued)

Risks associated with pension and other post-employment benefit plans
Through its defined benefit pension plan and other post-employment benefit plans, the company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

Asset volatility
The plan liabilities are calculated using a discount rate set with reference to Government of Jamaica bond yields; if plan assets underperform this yield, this will create a deficit.

As the plan matures, the company intends to reduce the level of investment risk by investing more in assets that better match the liabilities.

The company believes that due to the long-term nature of the plan liabilities, a level of continuing equity investment is an appropriate element of the company's long term strategy to manage the plans efficiently. See below for more details on the company's asset-liability matching strategy.

Changes in bond yields
A decrease in Government of Jamaica bond yields will increase plan liabilities, although this will be partially offset by an increase in the value of the plans' Fixed Income Fund holdings.

Inflation risk
Higher inflation will lead to higher liabilities. The majority of the plan's assets are unaffected by fixed interest investments, meaning that an increase in inflation will reduce the surplus or create a deficit.

Life expectancy
The majority of the plan's obligations are to provide benefits for the life of the member, so increases in life expectancy will result in an increase in the plan's liabilities. This is particularly significant, where inflationary increases result in higher sensitivity to changes in life expectancy.

The company ensures that the investment positions are managed within an asset-liability matching (ALM) framework that has been developed to achieve long-term investments that are in line with the obligations under the pension scheme. Within this framework, the company's ALM objective is to match assets to the pension obligations by investing in long-term fixed interest securities with maturities that match the benefit payments as they fall due. The company actively monitors how the duration and the expected yield of the investments are matching the expected cash outflows arising from the pension obligations. The company has not changed the processes used to manage its risks from previous periods. The company does not use derivatives to manage its risk. Investments are well diversified, such that the failure of any single investment would not have a material impact on the overall level of assets. A large portion of assets in 2019 were invested in the Fixed Income Fund.

The weighted average duration of the pension defined benefit obligation is 45 years, and the weighted average duration of the medical defined benefit obligation is 41 years.

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14. Deferred Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes are calculated in full on temporary differences under the liability method using a principal tax rate of 25%.

The movement on the deferred income tax account is as follows:

	2019 $'000	Restated 2018 $'000
Balance as at 1 April	(41,560)	165,042
Charged in arriving at profit or loss	(168,564)	(203,956)
(Charged)/credited to other comprehensive income (Note 10)	(6,369)	(2,646)
Balance as at 31 March	(216,493)	(41,560)

The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the period is as follows:

Deferred tax liabilities	Pension Plan Asset	Unrealised Foreign Exchange gains	Accelerated Tax Depreciation	Interest Receivable	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
At 1 April 2017, restated	(12,723)	(105)	(672,479)	(294)	(685,601)
Credited/(charged) to profit or loss	(490)	(1,902)	(86,494)	294	(88,592)
Charged to other comprehensive income	(3,662)	-	-	-	(3,662)
At 31 March 2018, restated	(16,875)	(2,007)	(758,973)	-	(777,855)
Credited/(charged) to profit or loss	119	(2,439)	(140,582)	-	(142,902)
Charged to other comprehensive income	(3,920)	-	-	-	(3,920)
At 31 March 2019	(20,676)	(4,446)	(899,555)	-	(924,677)

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14. Deferred Income Taxes (Continued)

Deferred tax assets	Unrealised FX losses	Interest Payable	Post-Employment Benefit Obligation	Tax Losses	Other	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
At 1 April 2017, restated	595,468	15,689	5,299	233,531	656	850,643
Credited/(charged) to profit or loss	(50,988)	(15,689)	1,227	(49,966)	52	(115,364)
Credited to comprehensive income	-	-	1,016	-	-	1,016
At 31 March 2018	544,480	-	7,542	183,565	708	736,295
Credited/(charged) to profit or loss	(32,290)	5,740	1,639	(1,099)	348	(25,662)
Credited to comprehensive income	-	-	(2,449)	-	-	(2,449)
At 31 March 2019	512,190	5,740	6,732	182,466	1,056	708,184

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same fiscal authority. The following amounts, determined after appropriate offsetting, are shown in the statement of financial position:

	2019 $'000	Restated 2018 $'000
Deferred tax assets	708,184	736,295
Deferred tax liabilities	(924,677)	(777,855)
	(216,493)	(41,560)

	2019 $'000	Restated 2018 $'000
Deferred tax assets to be recovered after more than 12 months	701,388	191,107
Deferred tax liabilities to be settled after more than 12 months	(920,231)	(775,848)

15. Accounts Receivable

	2019 $'000	2018 $'000
Trade	98,207	123,548
Prepayments	27,862	44,039
Taxation recoverable - General Consumption Tax	256	1,294
Other	8,490	6,295
	134,815	175,176

16. Related Party Transactions and Balances

(a) The statement of financial position includes the following balances with group companies, which are unsecured:

	2019 $'000	2018 $'000
Payable -		
Petroleum Corporation of Jamaica	(19,459)	(24,485)

(b) Loans from related parties

	2019 $'000	2018 $'000
Petroleum Corporation of Jamaica (Note 20) –		
As at beginning	-	411,311
Loan interest capitalised	-	-
Current account converted to loan	-	-
Repayment	-	(411,311)
At the end of the year	-	-

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16. Related Party Transactions and Balances (Continued)

(c) The statement of comprehensive income includes the following transactions with related parties:

	2019 $'000	2018 $'000
Rental and maintenance expense -		
Parent company	6,548	6,470
Interest expense -		
Parent company	-	11,324

(d) Key management compensation

	2019 $'000	2018 $'000
Wages and salaries	29,805	26,649
Pension benefits	187	(282)
Payroll taxes – Employer's Contribution	1,092	938
Other post-employment benefits	1,318	667
Other	6,979	5,938
	39,381	33,910

	2019 $'000	2018 $'000
Directors' emoluments –		
Fees	2,427	1,840

17. Cash and Deposits

	2019	2018
	$'000	$'000
Cash at bank and in hand	55,686	35,982
Deposits	1,320,913	654,385
	1,376,599	690,367

The weighted average effective interest rate at the year-end was 2.01% (2018 – 1.37%) on US$, 2.57% (2018 – 1.55%) on J$ short term deposits.

18. Accounts Payable

	2019	2018
	$'000	$'000
Accruals	6,268	3,676
Other payables – Gamesa	391	391
Other payables	112,839	96,880
	119,498	100,947

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19. Share Capital

	Number of Authorised Shares	Number of Issued Shares	Stated Capital - Ordinary Shares $'000	Total $'000
At the beginning and end of the year	10	10	202,598	202,598

20. Capital Grants

This represents grant received from the Dutch Government to assist in the construction of the Wind turbines and will be amortised over the useful lives of the assets.

	2019 $'000	2018 $'000
Cost of grant	403,495	403,495
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(300,405)	(280,230)
Closing balance	103,090	123,265

	2019 $'000	2018 $'000
Opening balance	123,265	143,440
Less: Amortisation	(20,175)	(20,175)
Closing balance	103,090	123,265

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21. Long Term Liabilities

		2019 $'000	2018 $'000
			-
(i)	*PetroCaribe Development Fund*	-	3,165,308
(ii)	*PetroCaribe Development Fund*	-	3,550,857
(iii)	*Senior Secured Bonds:*	-	-
	Series A	710,000	-
	Series B	1,953,000	-
	Series C	1,674,587	-
	Series D	2,011,000	-
	Unamortised upfront fees on loan	(97,856)	-
		6,250,371	6,716,165
Interest Payable		22,546	-
		6,272,917	6,716,165
Less: Current portion		(22,546)	(770,475)
		6,250,371	5,945,690

PetroCaribe Development Fund

(i) This represents two loans, one of which was granted to provide funding for the wind farm expansion by 18MW, Wigton Phase II. The other loan represents refinancing of the balance on the NCB loan of US10.26M at the end of November 2010. Interest rate on these loans is 6%. Repayments are made monthly. The final repayment date of the loans is December 2025. The loans are guaranteed by the Petroleum Corporation of Jamaica.

(ii) This represents financing for the construction of Wigton Phase III. An amount of US$ 26,671,000 (2019 - US$ Nil) was drawn down during the year from the new facility of US$38.9M with PetroCaribe Development Fund. Interest rate on the loan is 4%. There is a moratorium of one year after the date of the first disbursement on principal payments. Repayments are made monthly. The final repayment date of the loan is June 2028. The loan is guaranteed by the Petroleum Corporation of Jamaica.

Senior Secured Bonds

(iii) This represents capital raised by the company by way of a placement of a series of JMD denominated senior secured bonds (Bond A-D). The proceeds were used to refinance US $ denominated loan with PetroCaribe Development Fund.

Series A- This bond has a coupon rate of 6.65% with coupon payment frequency on a quarterly basis . The principal is payable in full at maturity. The maturity date of the bond is 14 December 2020.

Series B- This bond has a coupon rate of 7.40% with coupon payment frequency on a quarterly basis. principal is payable in full at maturity. The maturity date of the bond is 14 December 2023.

Series C- This bond has a coupon rate of 7.90% with coupon payment frequency on a quarterly basis. principal is payable in full at maturity. The maturity date of the bond is 14 December 2025.

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21. Long Term Liabilities (Continued)

Senior Secured Bonds (Continued)

Series D- This bond has a coupon rate of 8.40% with coupon payment frequency on a quarterly basis. principal is payable in full at maturity. The maturity date of the bond is 14 December 2028.

The bonds are secured by a debenture setting out a floating charge, over all fixed and floating assets of the company.

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities
The table below details changes in the Company's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are those for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Company's statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities.

	31 March 2018	Financing cash flows	Foreign exchange movements	31 March 2019
	$'000	$'000		$'000
PetroCaribe Development Fund	6,716,165	(6,716,165)	-	-
Senior Secured Bonds	-	6,250,731	-	6,250,731
	6,716,165	(465,434)	-	6,250,731

22. Special Financial Distribution

As per the requirements of the Public Bodies (Financial Distribution) Regulations, 2012, the company had paid $Nil to the parent company while in the prior year $27,750,000 was paid over.

23. Subsequent Event

Subsequent to March 31, 2019, 100% of the shareholding of the company was sold by its parent company, the Petroleum Corporation of Jamaica, via an Initial Public Offering on April 17, 2019, which closed on May 2, 2019. As a result of the public offer the company currently has approximately 31,000 shareholders; the application for listing was finalized by the Jamaica Stock Exchange (JSE) and the company was listed on May 22, 2019.

24. Restatement

The financial statements of the company for the years ended 31 March 2018 and 2017 were restated as discussed below. The statement of financial position for the years ended 31 March 2018 and 2017 and the statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2018 along with the affected notes to the financial statements were appropriately restated in accordance with the requirements of IAS 1.

(a) As at the year ended 31 March 2017 a deferred tax asset of $ 598,868,000 was brought on to the books, of this amount $595,468,000 relating to the foreign exchange losses accumulated on the US denominated loans from PetroCaribe Development Fund. Foreign exchange losses relating loans used to acquire capital assets are not allowed as a deduction in computing chargeable income for tax purposes. Instead, these amounts are capitalized notionally when they are realized and written off as taxable expense at prescribed capital allowance rates thereafter. The unutilized capitalized amounts give rise to a deferred tax asset which was not accounted for by the company previously. The remaining amounts of $3,400,000 is due to errors in the capital allowance computation which resulted in changes in the tax losses of $2,805,000 and accelerated depreciation of $595,000.

(b) As at 31 March 2018, an adjustment of $ 58,614,000 was made to account for deferred tax asset, of this amount $ 50,988,000 related to the foreign exchange losses on the US denominated loan from PetroCaribe Development Fund. The treatment of these foreign exchange losses are similar to those explained in note (a) above. During the period ending 31 March 2018 there were also adjustments to the tax losses and the accelerated depreciation which was as a result of errors in the capital allowances now corrected. This correction resulted in changes to the tax losses in the amount of $1,301,000 and accelerated depreciation of $6,325,000.

Based on corrections of the income tax computation this resulted in changes to the income tax payable of $1,072,000.

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24. Restatement (Continued)

The table below reflects the effect of the above restatement on the statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2018.

	2018		
	As previously stated $'000	**Restatement $'000**	**Restated 2018 $'000**
Sales	2,356,766	-	2,356,766
Cost of sales	(704,416)	-	(704,416)
Gross Profit	1,652,350	-	1,652,350
Other income	636,920	-	636,920
General administrative expenses	(404,121)	-	(404,121)
Operating Profit	1,885,149	-	1,885,149
Finance expense	(877,356)	-	(877,356)
Profit before Taxation	1,007,793	-	1,007,793
Taxation	(181,641)	(58,614)	(240,255)
Net Profit	826,152	(58,614)	767,538
Other comprehensive income, net of taxes -			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss -			
Remeasurements of pension and other post-employment benefits	7,941	-	7,941
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	834,093	(58,614)	775,479
Earning per stock unit for profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company during the year	$82,615	(5,861)	$76,754

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24. Restatement (Continued)

	2018		
	As previously stated $'000	Restatement $'000	Restated 2018 $'000
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8,363,008	-	8,363,008
Pension plan asset	67,499	-	67,499
		-	8,430,507
Current Assets			
Accounts receivable	175,176	-	175,176
Taxation recoverable	60,034	1,072	61,106
Cash and deposits	690,367	-	690,367
	925,577	-	926,649
Current Liabilities			
Due to parent company	24,485	-	24,485
Accounts payable	100,947	-	100,947
Current portion of long term liabilities	770,475	-	770,475
	895,907	-	895,907
Net Current Assets	29,670	-	29,670
	8,460,177	-	8,460,177
Equity			
Share capital	202,598	-	202,598
Retained earnings	1,577,718	540,254	2,117,972
	1,780,316		2,319,498
Non-Current Liabilities			
Capital grants	123,265	-	123,265
Long term liabilities	5,945,690	-	5,945,690
Post-employment benefit obligation	30,164	-	30,164
Deferred tax liabilities	580,742	(539,182)	41,560
	8,460,177	-	8,460,177

Wigton Windfarm Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements
31 March 2019
(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

25. Restatement (Continued)

	2017		
	As previously stated $'000	Restatement $'000	Restated 2017 $'000
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8,782,308	-	8,782,308
Pension plan asset	50,891	-	50,891
Deferred tax asset	-	598,868	165,042
	8,833,199		8,998,241
Current Assets			
Inventory	19,076	-	19,076
Accounts receivable	443,488	-	443,488
Taxation recoverable	44,802	-	44,802
Cash and deposits	1,117,906	-	1,117,906
	1,625,272	-	1,625,272
Current Liabilities			
Due to parent company	25,189	-	25,189
Accounts payable	201,393	-	201,393
Current portion of long term liabilities	1,093,367	-	1,093,367
	1,319,949	-	1,319,949
Net Current Assets	305,323	-	305,323
	9,138,522	-	9,303,564
Equity			
Share capital	202,598		202,598
Retained earnings	771,375	598,868	1,370,243
	973,973		1,572,841
Non-Current Liabilities			
Capital grants	143,440	-	143,440
Long term liabilities	7,566,089	-	7,566,089
Post-employment benefit obligation	21,194	-	21,194
Deferred tax liabilities	433,826	-	-
	9,138,522	-	9,303,564