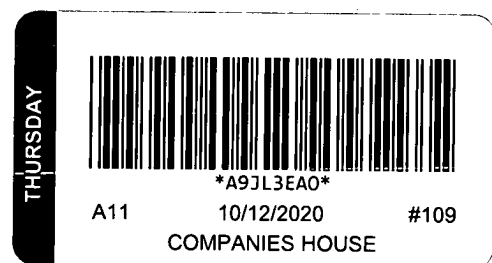


Report of the Directors and
Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019
for
Southam Solar Farm Ltd



Southam Solar Farm Ltd

Contents of the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

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Southam Solar Farm Ltd

Company Information
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

DIRECTORS:

G E Shaw
Pinecroft Corporate Services Limited

REGISTERED OFFICE:

C/O Foresight Group
The Shard
32 London Bridge Street
London
SE1 9SG

REGISTERED NUMBER:

08985708 (England and Wales)

Southam Solar Farm Ltd

Report of the Directors for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2019.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of the development and generation of electricity using solar technology on a solar farm located in Southam, West Midlands.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 January 2019 to the date of this report.

G E Shaw
Pinecroft Corporate Services Limited

SMALL COMPANY EXEMPTION

In preparing this report, the Directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 414B of the Companies Act 2006 not to provide a Strategic Report.

GOING CONCERN

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to be in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

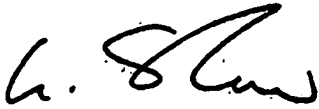
The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Southam Solar Farm Ltd

Report of the Directors
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'G. E. Shaw', written in a cursive style.

G E Shaw - Director

3 December 2020

Southam Solar Farm Ltd

Statement of Profit or Loss
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

	Notes	31.12.19 £	31.12.18 £
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Revenue		1,358,161	1,293,659
Cost of sales		(129,833)	(126,176)
GROSS PROFIT		1,228,328	1,167,483
Administrative expenses		(538,176)	(598,994)
OPERATING PROFIT		690,152	568,489
Finance costs	5	(939,469)	(884,812)
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX	6	(249,317)	(316,323)
Income tax	7	-	(191,801)
LOSS FOR THE YEAR		(249,317)	(508,124)

The notes form part of these financial statements

Southam Solar Farm Ltd

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

	31.12.19 £	31.12.18 £
LOSS FOR THE YEAR	(249,317)	(508,124)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	<u>(249,317)</u>	<u>(508,124)</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

Statement of Financial Position
31 December 2019

	Notes	31.12.19 £	31.12.18 £
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Owned			
Property, plant and equipment	8	8,974,966	9,418,963
Right-of-use			
Property, plant and equipment	8, 15	797,801	-
		<u>9,772,767</u>	<u>9,418,963</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables	9	333,280	208,425
Cash and cash equivalents	10	163,531	163,747
		<u>496,811</u>	<u>372,172</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>10,269,578</u>	<u>9,791,135</u>
EQUITY			
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Called up share capital	11	1	1
Retained earnings	12	(1,713,654)	(1,464,337)
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>(1,713,653)</u>	<u>(1,464,336)</u>
LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	13	11,060,150	11,060,150
Financial liabilities - borrowings			
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	14	801,314	-
		<u>11,861,464</u>	<u>11,060,150</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	13	121,767	195,321
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>11,983,231</u>	<u>11,255,471</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>10,269,578</u>	<u>9,791,135</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 December 2019.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

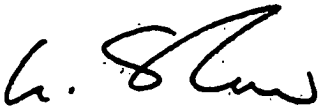
The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

The notes form part of these financial statements

Statement of Financial Position - continued
31 December 2019

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

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 3 December 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'G. E. Shaw', written in a cursive style.

G E Shaw - Director

Southam Solar Farm Ltd

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 January 2018	1	(956,213)	(956,212)
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive income	-	(508,124)	(508,124)
Balance at 31 December 2018	1	(1,464,337)	(1,464,336)
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive income	-	(249,317)	(249,317)
Balance at 31 December 2019	1	(1,713,654)	(1,713,653)

The notes form part of these financial statements

Southam Solar Farm Ltd

Statement of Cash Flows
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

	31.12.19 £	31.12.18 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash generated from operations 1	957,382	1,048,459
Net cash from operating activities	957,382	1,048,459
Cash flows from financing activities		
Payment of lease liabilities	(18,129)	-
Interest paid	(884,812)	(884,812)
Lease interest paid	(54,657)	-
Net cash from financing activities	(957,598)	(884,812)
(Decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(216)	163,647
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year 2	163,747	100
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year 2	163,531	163,747

The notes form part of these financial statements

Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

1. RECONCILIATION OF LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	31.12.19 £	31.12.18 £
Loss before income tax	(249,317)	(316,323)
Depreciation charges	482,524	443,997
Finance costs	939,469	884,812
	1,172,676	1,012,486
Increase in trade and other receivables	(124,855)	(28,088)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	(90,439)	64,061
Cash generated from operations	957,382	1,048,459

2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The amounts disclosed on the Statement of Cash Flows in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these Statement of Financial Position amounts:

Year ended 31 December 2019

	31.12.19 £	1.1.19 £
Cash and cash equivalents	163,531	163,747

Year ended 31 December 2018

	31.12.18 £	1.1.18 £
Cash and cash equivalents	163,747	100

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Southam Solar Farm Limited was a company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is Foresight Group LLP, The Shard, London Bridge Street, London, SE1 9SG.

During the year the Company's activity is the development and generation of electricity using solar technology on a solar farm located in Southam, Warwickshire.

2. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Southam Solar Farm Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

The company's financial statements have been prepared and approved by the directors in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("Adopted IFRSs").

Going concern

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to be in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

Measurement convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

New standards effective for these financial statements

The Company has adopted the following standards in the production of these financial statements.

- IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers.
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

The adoption of the above standards has not had a material impact on the company's financial statements in this period.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Changes in significant accounting policies

IFRS 16 Leases sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement and presentation of leases and replaces IAS 17. The adoption of this standard has resulted in the Company recognising right of use assets and lease liabilities for all qualifying contracts that are, or contain a lease. This has resulted in interest on its lease liabilities and amortisation on its right of use assets, rather than recognising an operating expense for the operating lease payments. The Company initially applied IFRS 16 Leases from 1 January 2019 using the modified retrospective approach, under which the Company measured the right-of-use assets at an amount equal to the lease liability adjusted for any prepaid or accrued lease payments that existed at the date of transition.

The impact on transition is summarised below:

	1st January 2019
Right-of-use assets - lease of land	£ 818,706
Lease liabilities	£ (801,822)

Revenue recognition

Revenue represents income from the generation of energy from the operational solar park during the period. Any income not invoiced is accrued in the period in which it has been generated.

Revenue is stated net of value added tax and is generated entirely within the United Kingdom.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any provision for impairment losses. Cost comprises the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset and includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended. Borrowing costs are expensed as incurred as they do not meet the capitalisation criteria under IAS 23, as the construction of the related assets does not require a substantial period of time. Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated to their estimated residual values on a straight line basis over their expected useful lives as follows:

Solar Photovoltaic (PV) assets - over 25 years - 4% straight line

The depreciation methods, estimated remaining useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date, taking account technological innovations and asset maintenance programmes. A change resulting from the review is treated as a change in accounting estimate. The depreciation expense is recognised in the income statement.

Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, that can be reliably measured and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects risks specific to the liability.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Carrying value of non-financial assets is reviewed at each reporting date or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated.

A previously recognised impairment will be revised insofar as estimates change as a result of an event occurring after the impairment was recognised. An impairment is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment been recognised. A reversal of impairment is recognised in the income statement.

After the recognition of an impairment loss, the depreciation or amortisation charge for the asset is adjusted in the future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value, on a systematic basis over its useful life.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

Financial instruments recognised on the balance sheet include trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, accounts payable and other financial liabilities.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial instruments are initially recorded at fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset of financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent measurement and impairment for each classification is specified in the sections below.

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date i.e. the date that the company commits to purchase or sell the financial assets.

De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities

A financial asset, or apportion of a financial asset, is derecognised where:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- The company retains the right to receive the cash flow from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under "pass-through" arrangement, or
- The company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either:
 - (i) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset or
 - (ii) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or has expired.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables reflected on the balance sheet are net of an allowance for uncollectible amounts.

Financial liabilities

Loans and accounts payables are classified as financial liabilities and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains and losses are recognised in income when the financial liabilities are derecognised or impaired as well as through the amortisation process.

Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the income statement. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any features meeting the definition of financial liability then such capital is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Impairment of financial assets

The company's financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, to determine whether or not there is any indication of impairment.

Taxation

Current taxes are based on the results shown in the financial statements and are calculated according to local tax rules, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Full provision is made for deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from all timing differences between recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and recognition in the tax computation.

A net deferred tax asset is recognised only if it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable profits from which the reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates expected to be effective at the time the timing differences are expected to reverse.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Leases

Policy applicable from 1 January 2019

The Company has applied IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach and therefore the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under IAS 17.

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

When a lease is identified in a contract the Company recognises a right of use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right of use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease prepayments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The right of use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right of use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right of use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right of use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. It is re-measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset.

Policy applicable before 1 January 2019

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership were retained by the lessor were classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases were charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Equity

Equity comprises the following

- "Share capital" represents the nominal value of ordinary equity shares.
- "Retained deficit" include all current results as disclosed in the income statement.

Capital risk management

The company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Total capital is calculated as 'equity' as shown in the balance sheet plus net debt. The loan balances represent inter-company loans.

4. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

There were no staff costs for the year ended 31 December 2019 nor for the year ended 31 December 2018.

	31.12.19 £	31.12.18 £
Directors' remuneration	-	-

5. NET FINANCE COSTS

	31.12.19 £	31.12.18 £
Finance costs:		
Interest payable	884,812	884,812
Leasing	54,657	-
	<u>939,469</u>	<u>884,812</u>

6. LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX

The loss before income tax is stated after charging:

	31.12.19 £	31.12.18 £
Depreciation - owned assets	443,997	443,996
Depreciation - assets on finance leases	38,527	-

Southam Solar Farm Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

7. INCOME TAX

Analysis of tax expense

	31.12.19	31.12.18
	£	£
Deferred tax	-	191,801
Total tax expense in statement of profit or loss	-	191,801

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

7. **INCOME TAX - continued**

Factors Affecting Total Tax Charge for the Current Period

The charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit per the income statement as follows:

	31.12.19 £	31.12.18 £
Loss per financial statements:	(249,317)	(316,323)
Tax on loss at standard UK tax rate of 19.00% (2018: 19%)	(47,370)	(60,101)
Effects of:		
Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	56,222
Expenses not deductible	2,711	2,791
Income not taxable	-	-
Tax rate changes	-	(15,952)
Deferred tax unrecognised	44,659	208,841
Roundings	-	-
Tax credit for the period	-	191,801
Income tax expense reported in the income statement	-	191,801

Deferred tax (assets) / liabilities:

	31.12.19 £	31.12.18 £
Provision at start of period	-	(191,801)
Adjustment in respect of prior years	-	56,222
Deferred tax charge to I/S for the period	-	135,579
Provision at end of period	-	-

Fixed assets	484,143	404,427
Losses	(484,143)	(404,427)
	-	-

Unrecognised deferred tax:

Losses	(274,308)	(186,858)

	Short leasehold £	Plant and machinery £	Totals £
COST			
At 1 January 2019	818,706	11,099,922	11,918,628
Additions	17,622	-	17,622
At 31 December 2019	836,328	11,099,922	11,936,250
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 January 2019	-	1,680,959	1,680,959
Charge for year	38,527	443,997	482,524
At 31 December 2019	38,527	2,124,956	2,163,483
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 December 2019	797,801	8,974,966	9,772,767
At 31 December 2018	818,706	9,418,963	10,237,669

	31.12.19 £	31.12.18 £
Current:		
Trade debtors	82,053	98,725
Other debtors	140,658	109,700
Intercompany parent	110,569	-
	<u>333,280</u>	<u>208,425</u>

	31.12.19	31.12.18
	£	£
Bank accounts	163,531	163,747

Allotted, issued and fully paid:				
Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	31.12.19	31.12.18
			£	£
1	Ordinary	£1	1	1

Southam Solar Farm Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

12. RESERVES

	Retained earnings £
At 1 January 2019	(1,464,337)
Deficit for the year	(249,317)
At 31 December 2019	(1,713,654)

13. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	31.12.19 £	31.12.18 £
Current:		
Trade creditors	15,525	29,629
Other creditors	1,429	55,863
VAT	104,813	109,829
	121,767	195,321
Non-current:		
Shareholders Loan	11,060,150	11,060,150
Aggregate amounts	11,181,917	11,255,471

14. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS

	31.12.19 £	31.12.18 £
Non-current:		
Leases (see note 15)	801,314	-
Terms and debt repayment schedule		
		More than 5 years
		£
Leases		801,314

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

15. **LEASING**

Right-of-use assets

Property, plant and equipment

	31.12.19 £	31.12.18 £
COST OR VALUATION		
At 1 January 2019	818,706	-
Additions	17,622	-
	<u>836,328</u>	<u>-</u>
DEPRECIATION		
Charge for year	<u>(38,527)</u>	<u>-</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	<u><u>797,801</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>

Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

	£
Lease liability as at 01.01.19	801,823
Interest on lease liability recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	54,657
Lease reduction	(72,788)
Lease remeasurement adjustment due to rent review with RPI increase	<u>17,622</u>
Lease Liability as at 31.12.2019	<u><u>801,314</u></u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair Value category

The financial assets and liabilities held by the Company for both 31 December 2019 and the 31 December 2018 we categorised under loans and receivable.

Fair value measurement

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities, together with the carrying amounts shown in the balance sheet are as follows:

	Carrying Amount 31/12/19 £	Carrying Amount 31/12/18 £	Fair Value 31/12/19 £	Fair Value 31/12/18 £
Financial assets:				
Trade and other receivables	322,505	181,522	322,505	181,522
Financial liabilities:				
Trade and other payables	11,878,418	11,145,642	11,878,418	11,145,642

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The company's principal financial assets and liabilities comprise trade receivables, cash, interest bearing loans and trade payables.

The company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Market risks, including foreign currency, commodity price, interest rate, inflation rate risks
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk

This note represents information about the company's exposure to each of the above risks and the company's objectives, policies and processes for assessing and managing risk.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the company's risk management framework.

a) Market risk

The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimising the return on risk.

The company is not exposed to significant foreign currency risk as the majority of all payables and receivables are denominated in pounds sterling which is the functional currency in which the company operates.

The company has limited exposure to interest rate risk. The company is fully funded by the parent company and has no floating rate interest bearing loans or borrowings at 31 December 2019 or 31 December 2018. The company does not intend to hold cash for the purpose of generating interest income. The company does not currently consider it necessary to actively manage interest rate risk.

b) Credit risk

The company's policy are aimed at minimising losses as a result of counterparty's failure to honour its obligations. Exposure to credit risk arises as a result of the transactions with counterparties. The counterparties used by the company are considered by management to be of appropriate credit rating. At each balance sheet date, the company's financial assets were neither impaired nor past due. The maximum credit exposure at reporting date are the carrying value of the credit balances if any.

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The company monitors its risks of shortage of funds using projected cash flows and by monitoring the maturity of both its financial assets and obligations.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

Year ended 31 December 2019

	On demand £	Less than 3 month £	3 to 12 months £	1 to 5 periods £	>5 periods £	Total £
Financial Liabilities						
Trade and other payables	15,525	106,242	-	-	801,314	923,081
Owing to group company	-	-	-	-	11,060,150	11,060,150
						<u>11,983,231</u>

Period ended 31 December 2018

	On demand £	Less than 3 month £	3 to 12 months £	1 to 5 periods £	>5 periods £	Total £
Financial Liabilities						
Trade and other payables	29,629	111,058	-	-	-	140,687
Owing to group company	54,634	-	-	-	11,060,150	11,114,784
						<u>11,255,471</u>

d) Capital management

Management considers capital to consist of equity plus net debt as disclosed in the balance sheet. The primary objective of the company's capital management is to ensure healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value. The company's financial instruments comprise cash and liquid resources and various items, such as receivables and trade payables that arise directly from its operations. The company's policy is to finance its operations through group borrowings. It is the company's policy not to hold financial instruments for speculative purposes.

18. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

At the period end the company owed a long-term loan of £11,060,150 to FS Southam Limited, a parent company. Interest payable is calculated at a flat rate of 8% and amounted to £884,812 during the reported period of which zero balance was outstanding at the end of the year.

During the reported period the aggregate cost of services provided by Foresight Group LLP amounted to £17,375 of which £nil was outstanding at year end.

During the reported period the aggregate cost of services provided by Foresight Asset Management Limited amounted to £29,625 of which £nil was outstanding at year end.

19. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

At 31 December 2019 the company was a wholly owned subsidiary of FS Southam Limited. Foresight Solar Fund Limited is the ultimate parent company incorporated in Jersey.