JLEN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSETS GROUP (UK) LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT
AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2020

Registered Number 8856505

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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DIRECTORS AND ADVISERS

Directors
Christopher James Tanner
Christopher Holmes

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Auditor
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STRATEGIC REPORT

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

JLEN Environmental Assets Group (UK) Limited (formerly known as John Laing Environmental Assets Group (UK) Limited) (the "Company") ("JLEN UK") was incorporated on 22 January 2014 in England and Wales. The Company's principal activity is as an investor in environmental infrastructure assets. The Company completed several acquisitions during the year which are detailed in Note 8. The Company currently has direct and indirect interests in wind farms, solar farms, waste and wastewater projects and a hydropower plant.

BUSINESS REVIEW

The Company acquired three assets during the year and announced a commitment into a Limited Partnership investment vehicle. Refer to Note 8 for further details.

During the year the Company received revenue from its investments in the form of interest on loans and dividends. The Company reports a loss after tax for the year of £32,891,000 (31 March 2019: profit of £35,184,000) and a net loss on investments at fair value of £33,971,000 (31 March 2019: gain of £29,382,000). Refer to Note 8 for further details.

This financial report has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union ("EU") and IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board ("IASB"). The Company reports under the Investment Entities (amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27) and the narrow-scope amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28.

The Company recognises its subsidiaries that provide investment services, who themselves are investment entities, and its investments in environmental infrastructure assets at fair value through profit or loss.

As detailed in note 12, the Company has debt listed on The International Stock Exchange (TISE).

The Company's subsidiaries and joint ventures are held at fair value in the Statement of Financial Position with movements recorded through the Income Statement as explained in Note 2(a). In order to determine the fair value of these investments, the Company takes into consideration the fair value of the underlying portfolio of companies and intermediate holding companies.

The Directors have considered the use of the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements, in light of current market conditions and the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, and concluded that it is appropriate. The Directors noted that whilst the Covid-19 pandemic has introduced a significant level of uncertainty to the global economy, the Company's portfolio has remained mostly resilient. In reaching this conclusion, the Directors have also specifically considered the Company's relationships with its immediate parent. More information is provided in note 2(b) to the financial statements.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The principal risk faced by the Company is market risk in relation to its investments. Credit risk is mitigated by the Company holding investments in environmental infrastructure projects, which receive regular, long term, partly or wholly index linked revenue from government department, public sector, local authority or clients under the Renewable Obligation Certificates and Feed-in Tariff regimes.

The Company also faces volume risk. The operational performance is largely dependent on the levels of solar irradiation and wind available to the underlying assets, which is outside the Directors' control, and represents a principal risk to the performance of the entity if solar irradiation and wind levels are significantly different from the assumptions made in forecasting revenues and costs and hence returns to JLEAG UK.

Please refer to Note 17 for further details on the Company's principal risks.

SECTION 172 STATEMENT

The Directors understand the views of the Companys key stakeholders and take these into consideration during discussions and decision-making processes. As an investment company, the Company does not have any employees and conducts its core activites through third party service providers. Each provider has an established track record and through regulatory oversight is required to have in place suitable policies and procedures to ensure they maintain high standards.

The Company strongly believes that fostering healthy and constructive relationships with its broad range of stakeholders should result in increased shareholder value over the long term.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS ("KPIs")

The Board monitors the progress of the Company by reference to the following KPIs:

Loss before tax:
Loss before tax for the year to 31 March 2020 was £32,891,000 (year ended 31 March 2019: profit of £35,184,000).

Investments at fair value through profit or loss:
At 31 March 2020, the Company's investment at fair value through profit or loss were £537,092,000 (31 March 2019: £523,918,000).

Investment portfolio:
At 31 March 2020, the number of investments was 31 (31 March 2019: 28).
At 31 March 2020, the largest single investment as a % of the portfolio value was 7.9% (31 March 2019: 8.26%).

Further information on the performance of the Company's ultimate shareholder JLEN Environmental Assets Group Limited (formerly known as John Laing Environmental Assets Group Limited) is available in the 31 March 2020 Annual Report and Financial Statements which are publicly available from www.jlen.com.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The Company seeks to benefit from income from the investments in its portfolio as well as to capitalise on the investment opportunities for PPP (Public Private Partnership) and environmental infrastructure assets. The Company is pursuing a number of specific acquisition opportunities which are expected to be finalised in the forthcoming year and which are not expected to be impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic.

Approved by the board and signed on their behalf by:

Chris Tanner

Christopher James Tanner
Director

28 October 2020

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors submit the Annual Report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020.

The Company is a limited company incorporated in England and Wales. The Company is wholly owned by JLEN Environmental Assets Group Limited, a company registered in Guernsey, Channel Islands. The Company invests in environmental infrastructure projects.

DIVIDENDS

The Directors have declared and paid total dividends of £10,600,000 in the year (31 March 2019: £7,300,000). A final dividend for the year ended 31 March 2020 of £3,700,000 was approved on 27 June 2019 and paid on 28 June 2019 (31 March 2019: £2,000,000).

DIRECTORS

The Directors who served throughout the year and up to the date of signing this report were as follows:
Christopher James Tanner
Christopher Holmes
David Michael Hardy (Resigned on 5th June 2019)

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITIES

The Group has granted an indemnity to one or more of its directors against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third party indemnity provision remains in force as at the date of approving the Directors’ Report.

GOING CONCERN

The Directors have considered the use of the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements, in light of current market conditions and the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, and concluded that it is appropriate. The Directors noted that whilst the Covid-19 pandemic has introduced a significant level of uncertainty to the global economy, the Company's portfolio has remained mostly resilient. In reaching this conclusion, the Directors have also specifically considered the Company's relationships with its immediate parent. More information is provided in note 2(b) to the financial statements.

EMPLOYEES

The Company had no employees during the year (31 March 2019: none).

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The forthcoming year remains subject to uncertanties as a result of Covid-19, however the Directors do not foresee any significant changes in the business or in the performance of its underlying projects and believe the Company is in a stable position.

EVENTS AFTER STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION DATE

An interim dividend for the period 1 January 2020 to 31 March 2020 of 1.607 pence per share, amounting £3.7 million, was approved by the Board on 17 June 2020 for payment on 18 June 2020. The dividend has not been included as a liability at 31 March 2020.

On 01 April 2020, the Company acquired at 70% stake into Peacehill Farm AD plant for an aggregate amount of c.£10.7m. The plant is located in Wormit, Fife, Scotland and has a thermal capacity of c.5MW and predominantly produces biomethane which is exported to the national gas grid.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The principal risk faced by the Company is market risk in relation to its investments. Credit risk is mitigated by the Company holding investments in environmental infrastructure projects, which receive regular, long term, partly or wholly index linked revenue from government department, public sector, local authority or clients under the Renewable Obligation Certificates and Feed-in Tariff regimes. Please refer to Note 17 for further details on the Company's financial instruments and risks, including credit risk.

The Directors do not consider that Brexit represents a significant risk for the fund, as more than 99% of the portfolio by value is located in Great Britain and should not be affected directly by matters that are currently the subject of negotiation between the UK Government and the EU, such as customs arrangements and trade deals.

The outbreak of Covid-19 has led to uncertainty in the market. The Directors continue to follow advice given by the World Health Organisation and Public Health England to ensure best practice measures are followed. There has not been any material impact on the Company's operations and the directors do not believe that there is a significant risk to the business as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Macroeconomic risks have also been assesed, particularly the effect of the Covid-19 pandemic on power prices over the long and short term. In the short term, power prices which had already declined in late 2019 are forecast to decline further as industries are not operating at full capacity. The diversification of the Company's portfolio means that it has one of the lowest exposures to wholesale power prices within its peer group, however, it is not immune to the changes in power prices and the Company's underlying projects use power price fixes and floors to reduce its exposure to short-term fluctuations in power prices.

AUDITOR

Each of the persons who is a Director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

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

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

Deloitte LLP were appointed auditor at a meeting of the Board of Directors during the year. Deloitte LLP have indicated their willingness to be appointed as auditor and appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be deemed appointed as auditor in the absence of an Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the board and signed on their behalf by:

Christopher James Tanner

Director

28 October 2020

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

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

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union (EU) and the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). 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 year. In preparing these financial statements, International Accounting Standard 1 requires that Directors:

- properly select and apply accounting policies;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance; and
- make an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of JLEN Environmental Assets Group (UK) Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of JLEN Environmental Assets Group (UK) Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the income statement;
- the statement of financial position;
- the statement of changes in equity;
- the cashflow statement; and
- the related notes 1 to 22.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and IFRSs as adopted by the European Union.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (the 'FRC's') Ethical Standard as applied to listed entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Summary of our audit approach

The key audit matter that we identified in the current year is the valuation of investments at fair value.

The materiality that we used in the current year was £4.2m which was determined on the basis of 2% of net assets.

As the Company is treated as an investment entity under IFRS 10, its subsidiaries are measured at fair value rather than consolidated on a line-by-line basis and therefore the Company has been treated as one component. There has been no change in approach for the current year.

There were no significant changes in our approach from the prior year, other than to incorporate the impact of Covid-19 in our work relating to investment valuation as discussed in the key audit matters section below.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

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

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) that we identified. These matters included those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy, the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team.

These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Valuation of investments at fair value

Key audit matter description:

The Company's principal activity is to act as an investor for environmental infrastructure assets, and has direct and indirect interests in wind farms, solar farms, anaerobic digestion and waste and wastewater projects. As described in the significant accounting policies in Note 2 to the financial statements, the fair value of the Company's investments is determined using a discounted cash flow methodology, as there is no liquid market for these projects. These investments are valued at £537.1 million (2019: £523.9 million). Note 8 to the financial statements provides a breakdown of the movement in these investments in the financial year.

The complexity of the valuation methodology, as well as a number of significant estimates, means that the fair value of the investments will be sensitive to the assumptions made (as described in the sensitivity disclosures in Note 8) and may not be appropriate. There is also judgment as to how the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic has been reflected in the valuation and how this has been incorporated into the key assumptions. The key estimates included in the valuation are:

- Discount rates – the determination of the appropriate discount rate for each investment with regards to risk free rates, operational risk, and recent market transactions, where applicable; there is also potential for fraud through manipulation of this assumption;
- Macroeconomic assumptions - including forward electricity and gas prices (including the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic), corporation tax rates, and inflation rates; and
- Operational assumptions - including expected future energy yields, output levels, and asset extension and upgrade assumptions.

Independent auditor's report to the members of JLEN Environmental Assets Group (UK) Limited (continued)

How the scope of our audit responded to the key audit matter

Our audit procedures were designed to allow us to obtain appropriate evidence to challenge the assumptions adopted in the discounted cash flow models. Our audit procedures included:

- Obtaining an understanding of the relevant controls in respect of updates to the valuation model used at 31 March 2020;
- challenging the discount rates applied by working with our internal valuation specialists to calculate an independent appropriate range, and benchmarking the discount rates against those used by comparable market participants and those indicated by recent market transactions;
- challenging the macroeconomic assumptions by reference to observable market data and forecasts;
- reviewing the adjustments made to the projected cash flows and economic assumptions as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, which included lower short term power and gas price assumptions, and lower anaerobic digestion yields on certain projects;
- reviewing changes to operational assumptions in the underlying models, in particular movements from acquisition values, and extensions and value enhancements made, through reference to third party support where required;
- challenging the conclusions of the investment adviser's external report;
- Reviewing the historical accuracy of the models' cash flow forecasts against actual results;
- reviewing the share purchase agreements for assets acquired in the year in order to confirm that the value of assets acquired was appropriately included in the valuation of the portfolio;
- testing the mechanical accuracy of the valuation models including performing model integrity tests; and
- reviewing the appropriateness of the disclosures made in the financial statements including the sensitivities applied.

Key observations:

In consideration of the fair value of the portfolio, we have determined that as a whole the assumptions adopted are appropriate, noting in particular that:

- the discount rates, macroeconomic assumptions (including electricity and gas price), future energy yield, output level, and asset enhancement assumptions are considered reasonable, and reflect the latest available observable market data;
- the discount rates applied to certain anaerobic digestion assets are at the optimistic end of our acceptable range, however are supported by recent market transactions.

Our application of materiality

We define materiality as the magnitude of misstatement in the financial statements that makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable person would be changed or influenced. We use materiality both in planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined materiality for the financial statements as a whole as follows:

Materiality: £4.2million (2019: £3.9million)

Basis for determining materiality: 2% of net asset value (2019: 2% of net asset value)

Rationale for the benchmark applied: We consider net asset value to be a key benchmark used by members of the Company is assessing financial performance of the portfolio valuation, and its ability to generate value from its environmental infrastructure projects.

We set performance materiality at a level lower than materiality to reduce the probability that, in aggregate, uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceed the materiality for the financial statements as a whole. Performance materiality was set at 70% of materiality for the 2020 audit (2019: 70%). In determining performance materiality, we considered the quality of the control environment, the consistency of operations year on year, and the nature, volume and size of misstatements identified in previous audits.

We agreed with those charged with governance that we would report to the Committee all audit differences in excess of £210,000 (2019: £192,500), as well as differences below that threshold that, in our view, warranted reporting on qualitative grounds. We also report to the Audit Committee on disclosure matters that we identified when assessing the overall presentation of the financial statements.

An overview of the scope of our audit

Our audit was scoped by obtaining an understanding of the entity and its environment, including internal controls, and assessing the risks of material misstatement. Audit work to respond to the risks of material misstatement was performed directly by the audit engagement team.

As the Company is treated as an investment entity under IFRS 10, its subsidiaries are measured at fair value rather than consolidated on a line-by-line basis and therefore the Company has been treated as one component. There has been no change in approach for the current year.

Independent auditor's report to the members of JLEN Environmental Assets Group (UK) Limited (continued)

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Responsibilities of directors

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Adequacy of explanations received and accounting records

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are also required to report if in our opinion certain disclosures of directors' remuneration have not been made.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

David Becker, ACA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
Guernsey, Channel Islands

28 October 2020

INCOME STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2020

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2020 £'000s	Year ended 31 March 2019 £'000s
Interest Income		**20,913**	23,161
Dividend Income		**13,688**	10,234
Net (loss)/gain on investments at fair value through profit or loss	**8**	**(33,778)**	29,382
Other turnover		**288**	466
Operating income		**1,111**	63,243
Operating expenses		**(2,436)**	(1,372)
Operating (loss)/profit	**4**	**(1,325)**	61,871
Net finance costs	**7**	**(31,566)**	(26,687)
(Loss)/Profit before tax		**(32,891)**	35,184
Tax	**5**	-	-
(Loss)/Profit for the year		**(32,891)**	35,184

All results are derived from continuing operations.

There is no Other Comprehensive Income in the current year or preceding year other than profit for the year and therefore no separate Statement of Comprehensive Income has been presented.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 31 March 2020

	Notes	As at 31 March 2020 £'000s	As at 31 March 2019 £'000s
Non-current assets			
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	**8**	**537,092**	523,918
Trade and other receivables		**712**	219
Total non-current assets		**537,804**	524,137
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	**9**	**5,336**	3,573
Cash and cash equivalents		**20,210**	9,524
Total current assets		**25,546**	13,097
Total assets		**563,350**	537,234
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	**10**	**(1,081)**	(532)
Loans and borrowings	**11**	**(29,328)**	(16,670)
Total current liabilities		**(30,409)**	(17,202)
Non-current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	**12**	**(318,900)**	(318,900)
Total non-current liabilities		**(318,900)**	(318,900)
Total liabilities		**(349,309)**	(336,102)
Net assets		**214,041**	201,132
Equity			
Share capital	**13**	**2,302**	1,738
Share premium account	**14**	**137,898**	82,062
Retained earnings	**15**	**73,841**	117,332
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		**214,041**	201,132
Total equity		**214,041**	201,132

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements of JLEN Environmental Assets Group (UK) Limited, registered number 8856505, were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 28 October 2020. They were signed on its behalf by:

Chris Tanner

Christopher James Tanner
Director
28 October 2020

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended 31 March 2020

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2020			
		Share capital £'000s	Share premium account £'000s	Retained earnings £'000s	Total equity £'000s
Balance at 1 April 2019	**13,14 & 15**	**1,738**	**82,062**	**117,332**	**201,132**
Loss for the year		**-**	**-**	**(32,891)**	**(32,891)**
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**-**	**-**	**(32,891)**	**(32,891)**
Ordinary shares issued	**13**	**564**	**-**	**-**	**564**
Premium arising on issue of ordinary shares	**14**	**-**	**55,836**	**-**	**55,836**
Dividend paid	**6**	**-**	**-**	**(10,600)**	**(10,600)**
Balance at 31 March 2020		**2,302**	**137,898**	**73,841**	**214,041**

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2019			
		Share capital £'000s	Share premium account £'000s	Retained earnings £'000s	Total equity £'000s
Balance at 1 April 2018	13,14 & 15	1,601	68,519	89,448	159,568
Profit for the year		-	-	35,184	35,184
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	35,184	35,184
Ordinary shares issued	13	137	-	-	137
Premium arising on issue of ordinary shares	14	-	13,543	-	13,543
Dividend paid	6	-	-	(7,300)	(7,300)
Balance at 31 March 2019		1,738	82,062	117,332	201,132

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2020

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2020 £'000s	Year ended 31 March 2019 £'000s
Operating profit		**(1,325)**	61,871
Adjustments for:			
Increase in accrued interest income		**(2,966)**	(3,224)
Net loss/(gain) on investments at fair value through profit or loss		**33,778**	(29,382)
Investment price adjustment		**194**	2,166
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital		**29,681**	31,431
Increase in debtors	**9**	**(1,763)**	(2,252)
Increase in creditors	**10**	**549**	302
Cash inflow from operations		**28,466**	29,481
Net cash inflow from operating activities		**28,466**	29,481
Investing activities			
Loan stock and equity repayments received	**8**	**12,686**	13,008
Interest received		**-**	1
Acquisition of investments held at fair value	**8**	**(57,404)**	(76,893)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(44,718)**	(63,884)
Financing activities			
External borrowing - Bank loan drawn/(repaid)	**11**	**12,658**	(31,730)
Arrangement fees paid		**(759)**	(404)
Interest paid on bank loan	**7**	**(2,060)**	(2,034)
Interest paid	**7**	**(28,701)**	(24,063)
Dividend paid	**6**	**(10,600)**	(7,300)
Proceeds on issue of loan Notes		**-**	90,000
Proceeds on issue of share capital (net of costs)	**14**	**56,400**	13,680
Net cash from financing activities		**26,938**	38,149
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**10,686**	3,746
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		**9,524**	5,778
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		**20,210**	9,524

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and short-term bank deposits with an original maturity of three months or less. The carrying amount of these assets is approximately equal to fair value.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2020

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

JLEN Environmental Assets Group (UK) Limited is a private Limited company limited by shares and was incorporated in England and Wales on 22 January 2014. The Company is wholly owned by JLEN Environmental Assets Group Limited, registered in Guernsey, Channel Islands. The Company invests in environmental infrastructure projects in the UK. The functional currency of the entity is Sterling and the financial statements are presented to the nearest £'000.

The financial statements of JLEN Environmental Assets Group (UK) limited for the year ended 31 March 2020 have been prepared on the basis of the accounting policies set out below.

The financial statements comprise only the result of the Company as its investments are measured at fair value as detailed in the accounting policies below. The Company and its subsidiaries invest in environmental infrastructure projects that utilise natural or waste resources or support more environmentally friendly approaches to economic activities.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB) using the historical cost basis, except for the financial instruments classified at fair value through profit or loss that are stated at their fair value.

As a result of adopting the amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27 first adopted in the Company's Annual Report to 31 March 2015, the Company is required to hold its subsidiaries that provide investment services at fair value, in accordance with IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, and IFRS 13: Fair Value Measurement. The Company accounts for its investment in its wholly-owned direct subsidiaries at fair value.

Consequently, the Company does not consolidate its subsidiaries or apply IFRS 3 Business Combinations when it obtains control of another entity as it is considered to be an Investment Entity under IFRS. Instead, the Company measures its investment in its subsidiary at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company only.

The following standards which have not been applied in these financial statements were in issue but not yet effective:
•Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, but not yet endorsed in the EU
•Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 Definition of Material (applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020)
•Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations (applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020, but not yet endorsed in the EU)
•Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020)
•Amendments to references to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS standards (applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020)
•IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021, but not yet endorsed in the EU)
•IFRS 10 and IAS 28 (amendments) Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

The following standards became effective during the year and did not have a material impact on the Company's reported results:

•IFRS 16 Leases
•IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments
•Amendments to IAS 19 Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement
•Amendments to IAS 28 Long term interests in Associates and Joint Ventures
•Amendments to IFRS 9 Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation
•Annual improvements to IFRS Standards 2015-2017 Cycle

The Directors do not expect that the adoption of the Standards listed above will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company in future periods.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2020

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

a) Basis of accounting (continued)

Applicability of the guidance concerning Investment Entities (amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27)

To determine that the Company meets the definition of an investment entity, further consideration is given to the following characteristics of an investment entity that are demonstrated by the Company:
a) it has more than one investment;
b) it has more than one investor;
c) it has investors that are not related parties;
d) it has ownership interests in the form of equity or similar interests; and
e) it holds its investments for a limited period only, ie. it has an exit strategy for its investments.

The Directors determined that the Company continues to meet the definition of an investment entity and adopted the amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities and IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements. In order to reach this conclusion, the Directors gave consideration and agreed that the Company meets the following key characteristics of an investment entity:

a) The Company invests only for the purpose of capital appreciation, investment income, or both;
b) The Company does not plan to hold its investments indefinitely; it holds them for a limited period, i.e. there is an exit strategy; and
c) The Company measures and evaluates the performance of substantially all its investments on a fair value basis.

Consequently, the Company does not consolidate its subsidiaries or apply IFRS 3 Business Combinations when it obtains control of another entity as it is considered to be an Investment Entity under IFRS. Instead, the Company measures its investment in its subsidiary at fair value through profit or loss.

Each investment directly or indirectly held (subordinated debt together with equity) has a finite life. In the case of renewable energy assets, the life of the project is based on the expected asset life and/or the land lease term, after which the investment will also be liquidated. The exit strategy is that investments will normally be held to the liquidation of the project company unless the Company sees an opportunity in the market to dispose of investments. The Company's Board regularly consider whether any disposals should be made.

Following the adoption of the amendments and determination that the Company is an investment entity, the Company recognises its investment as investments at fair value through profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2020

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

a) Basis of accounting (continued)

Loans and Subordinated loans
Subordinated loan amounts owed by investments have been included within the fair value of the investment to which it relates. Under IFRS 10 Investment Entities, the debtor has been included in investments. Consequently, the interest revenue associated with the subordinated debt is reported within Operating Income in the Income Statement.

b) Going concern
Having reviewed the Company's investment portfolio including the associated future cash requirements, forecast receipts and the Company's committed banking facility, the Directors are satisfied that they have a reasonable expectation that the Company will have access to adequate resources to continue in existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

The Directors considered the risks that Covid-19 had on the business and noted that whilst some disruption is inevitable, the Company has taken steps to identify and mitigate this disruption where possible. The Company benefits from a diversified investment portfolio and does not expect there to be any significant impacts from Covid-19 which would effect it from adopting the going concern basis.

As at 31 March 2020 the Company has investments in 31 operational projects (31 March 2019: 28 operational projects) which yield interest, dividends and loan repayments. The cash flow from the project yields cover the Company's expected cash flow requirements for overheads and targeted dividend distribution.

As at 31 March 2020, the Company had £29.3 million (31 March 2019: £16.7 million) outstanding borrowings under its £130 million revolving credit facility. The Company also had an “accordion” facility of up to £60 million, of which £40 million has been exercised, increasing the borrowing facility to £170 million. Since the balance sheet date, £3.0m was drawn to fund a further investment in the Vulcan Renewables anaerobic digestion plant and €0.5m was drawn to part fund the investment in FEIP. The Company also has in issue at 31 March 2020 £318.9 million loan Notes (31 March 2019: £318.9 million) owed to its parent company.

c) Revenue recognition

(i) Interest income
Interest income is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time-apportioned basis, using the effective interest rate of the instrument concerned as calculated at the acquisition or origination date. Interest income is recognised gross of withholding tax, if any.

(ii) Dividend income
Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably). Dividend income is recognised gross of withholding tax, if any, and only when paid by the investment project companies.

(iii) Gains on investments at fair value through profit or loss
Gains or losses that arise from the movement in the fair value of investments are presented separately from interest income and dividend income above.

(iv) Other turnover
Other turnover, which includes fees receivable in respect of management services agreements with project companies, is recognised evenly over the period of the agreement.

Revenue excludes the value of intra-group transactions and VAT. All of the above revenue streams are accounted for under IFRS 9.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2020

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances, deposits held on call with banks and other short-term highly liquid deposits with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the cash flow statement. Deposits held with original maturities of greater than three months are included in other financial assets.

e) Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax
The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the Income Statement because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other periods and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities (other than in a business combination) in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited to the Income Statement except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

Deferred 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 they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

f) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the Company's balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the instrument expire or the asset is transferred and the transfer qualifies for derecognition in accordance with IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' and IFRS13 'Fair Value Measurement'.

i) Financial assets
The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: fair value through profit or loss and at amortised cost. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

a) Investments at fair value through profit or loss
Investments at fair value through profit or loss are designated upon initial recognition as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS. The Company's policy is to fair value both the equity and subordinated debt investments and environmental infrastructure assets together. Subsequent to initial recognition, the investments are measured on a combined basis at fair value with changes recognised within operating income in the Income Statement.

The Company's investments comprises both equity and debt. Both elements are exposed to the same primary risk, being performance risk. This performance risk is taken into consideration when determining the discount rate applied to the forecast cash flows. In determining fair value we have considered observable market transactions and have measured fair value using assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset including assumptions regarding risk. The debt and equity are considered to have the same risk characteristics. As such the debt and equity form a single class of financial instrument for the purposes of disclosure. The Company measures its investment as a single class of financial asset at fair value in accordance with IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement'.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2020

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b) Financial assets held at amortised cost

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that are non-derivative financial assets and that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'trade and other receivables'. Trade and other receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. They are included in current assets, except where maturities are greater than 12 months after the Balance Sheet date which are classified as non-current assets. Expected credit losses on these trade recievables are measured using a simplified approach.

ii) Financial liabilities and equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

a) Equity instruments - share capital and share premium

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or associated with the establishment of the Company that would otherwise have been avoided are written off against the balance of the share premium account.

b) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities, comprising of:

- Loans and borrowings which are recognised initially at fair value of the consideration received, less transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loan and borrowings are stated at amortised cost with any difference between cost and redemption value being recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings on an effective interest basis; and

- Other non-derivative financial instruments, including trade and other payables, which are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

iii) Fair value estimation

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in active markets is derived in one of two ways:

a) Investments at fair value through profit or loss

Fair value is calculated by discounting future cash flows, from investments in both equity (dividends and equity redemptions) and loans (interest and repayments), to the Company at an appropriate discount rate. The discount rates used represent the Company's assessment of the market discount rate for assets with similar characteristics and risk profile adjusted to reflect environmental infrastructure assets specific risk.

b) Loans and receivables, borrowings and payables

Loans and borrowings are held at amortised cost. The carrying value less impairment provision of trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2020

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 2, the Directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the fair value of assets and liabilities that affect reported amounts. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Key sources of estimation uncertainties

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

A broad range of assumptions are used in the Company's valuation models. These assumptions are based on long-term forecasts and are not affected by short-term fluctuations in inputs, whether economic or technical and this includes estimates around future irradiation and wind levels which may fluctuate in the short term. The Directors exercise their judgement in assessing both the expected future cash flows from each investment based on the project's life and the financial models produced by each project company and the appropriate discount rate to apply. Please refer to the accounting policies in Note 2 for further detail.

Investments at fair value through profit or loss

Fair values for those investments for which a market quote is not available are determined using the income approach which discounts the expected cash flows at the appropriate rate. In determining the discount rate, regard is had to risk free rates, specific risks and the evidence of recent transactions underlying assumptions and discount rates are disclosed in Note 8. The Directors have satisfied themselves that the environmental infrastructure investments share the same investment characteristics and as such constitute a single asset class for IFRS 7 disclosure purposes.

Critical accounting judgements

Investment entities

There is a significant accounting judgement as to whether the Company demonstrates the characteristics and meets the requirements to be considered as an investment entity. After careful examination of the relevant accounting standards, the Directors consider it to meet the requirements and therefore the Company accounts for its investments at fair value. The Directors consider that the Company demonstrates the characteristics and meets the requirements to be considered as an investment entity and accounts for its investments at fair value. Fair value is calculated by discounting at an appropriate discount rate future cash flows expected to be received by the Company's intermediate holdings, from investments in both equity (dividends and equity redemptions), subordinated and intercompany loans (interest and repayments).

4. OPERATING (LOSS)/PROFIT

The operating (loss)/profit is attributable to the principal activity of the Company, all of which was carried out in the United Kingdom.

The audit fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual accounts are £8,100 (31 March 2019: £7,800).

The Company had no employees other than the directors for the current year. There was no directors' remuneration for the current year or proceeding year.

5. TAX

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

	Year ended 31 March 2020 £'000s	Year ended 31 March 2019 £'000s
Current Tax		
UK Corporation tax	-	-
Total current tax	-	-
Total charge on profit	**-**	-
Factors affecting tax charge for the year		
(Loss) / profit before taxation	**(32,891)**	35,184
(Loss) / profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019: 19%).	**(6,249)**	6,685
Tax effect of		
Non-taxable UK dividends received	**(2,601)**	(1,944)
Non-taxable net loss / (gain) on investments at FV through profit and loss	**6,418**	(5,583)
Expenses and other similar items that are not deductible	**2,432**	842
Total tax charge/(credit) for the year	-	-

The Company has taken the initial recognition exemption which negates the need to recognise deferred tax liability on the interest element of the fair value of the initial investments.

The government substantively enacted in the Finance Act 2019 the Corporation Tax main rate in the United Kingdom at 19% for the year 1 April 2020.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2020

6. DIVIDENDS

	Year ended 31 March 2020 £'000s	Year ended 31 March 2019 £'000s
Dividends paid	**10,600**	7,300

An interim dividend for the period 1 January 2019 to 31 March 2019 of 0.403 pence per share, amounting £0.7 million, was paid on 12 June 2019.

A final dividend for the period 1 January 2019 to 31 March 2019 of 1.151 pence per share, amounting £2.0 million, was paid on 28 June 2019.

An interim dividend for the period 1 April 2019 to 30 June 2019 of 0.575 pence per share, amounting £1.0 million, was paid on 06 September 2019.

A second interim dividend for the period 1 April 2019 to 30 June 2019 of 0.748 pence per share, amounting £1.3 million, was paid on 30 September 2019.

An interim dividend for the period 1 July 2019 to 1 September 2019 of 1.438 pence per share, amounting £2.5 million, was paid on 06 December 2019.

An interim dividend for the period 1 October 2019 to 31 December 2019 of 0.863 pence per share, amounting £1.5 million, was paid on 10 February 2020.

A second interim dividend for the period 1 October 2019 to 31 December 2019 of 0.921 pence per share, amounting £1.6 million, was paid on 30 March 2020.

An final dividend for the period 1 January 2020 to 31 March 2020 of 1.607 pence per share, amounting £3.7 million, was approved by the Board on 17 June 2020 for payment on 18 June 2020. The dividend has not been included as a liability at 31 March 2020.

7. NET FINANCE COST

	Year ended 31 March 2020 £'000s	Year ended 31 March 2019 £'000s
Eurobond interest with parent company	**28,701**	24,063
Revolving credit facility interest and commitment fee	**2,005**	2,011
Other interest costs	**860**	613
Net finance cost	**31,566**	26,687

8. INVESTMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

As set out in Note 1, the Company accounts for its interests in underlying subsidiaries and intermediate holding companies as an investment at fair value through profit or loss. The table below shows the movement in the Company's investments as recorded on the Company's statement of financial position.

	Year ended 31 March 2020 £'000s	Year ended 31 March 2019 £'000s
Fair value of environmental infrastructure investments	**537,094**	523,558
Fair value of intermediate holding companies	**(2)**	360
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	**537,092**	523,918

	Year ended 31 March 2020 £'000s	Year ended 31 March 2019 £'000s
Opening balance	**523,918**	429,999
Acquisitions		
Acquisitions	**57,869**	77,666
Acquisition price adjustment	**-**	(163)
	57,869	77,503
Dividends from investments		
Dividends received from investments*	**(13,688)**	(10,234)
Interest received from investments*	**(20,913)**	(23,161)
	(34,601)	(33,395)
Net capital received		
Loan stock and equity repayments	**(12,702)**	(13,008)
Movement in accrued interest	**2,966**	3,224
Other movement in intermediate holding companies	**(1,180)**	(3,182)
Discount rate movements	**(10,916)**	(12,966)
Other movements		
Other fees *	**(288)**	(466)
Unwind of discount rates and other movements*	**1,124**	63,248
Other net expenses in intermediate holding companies *	**(13)**	(5)
Fair value of the Company's investments	**537,092**	523,918

*Net loss on investments at fair value through profit or loss for the year ended 31 March 2020 is £33,778,000 (31 March 2019: gain of £29,382,000).

The ultimate parent company's Investment Adviser has carried out fair market valuations of the investments as at 31 March 2020. The Directors have satisfied themselves as to the methodology used and the discount rates applied for the valuation. The investments are in environmental infrastructure projects and are valued using a discounted cash flow methodology. The valuation techniques and methodologies have been applied consistently with the methodology used to value the Investments since the launch of the ultimate parent company JLEN Environmental Assets Group Limited in 2014.

At 31 March 2020, discount rates are applied in the range of 6.0% to 9.2% (31 March 2019: 6.5% to 9.2%).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2020

8. INVESTMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (continued)

The following economic assumptions were used in the discounted cash flow valuations:

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Infation Rates (UK)	**2.2% for 2020, gradually rising to 2.75% from 2021**	2.8% for 2019, gradually decreasing to 2.75% from 2021
Inflation Rates (France)	**1.5%**	1.5%
Deposit Interest Rates (UK)	**1.75% for 2020, rising to 2.5% from 2021**	1.5% for 2019, gradually rising to 2.5% from 2020
Deposit Interest Rates (France)	**0.5%**	0.5%
Euro/Sterling Exchange Rate	€1.12/£1	€1.16/£1

The long-term UK corporation tax rate assumed is 19% reflecting the rates enacted by legislation and in line with market practice. The equivalent rate for the French assets is 28% (31 March 2019: 28%) stepping down to 26.5% in 2021 and 25.0% in 2022 (31 March 2019: 26.5% in 2021 and 25.0% in 2022).

The fair value of the investments would be an estimated £19.6 million higher or £18.5 million lower (31 March 2019: £18.6 million higher or £17.6 million lower) if the discount rate used in the discounted cash flow analysis were to differ by 0.5% from that used in the fair value calculation. The weighted average discount rate for the ultimate parent's portfolio which include the Company's investments as at 31 March 2020 was 7.4% (31 March 2019: 7.9%).

The fair value of the investments would be an estimated £22.3 million higher (31 March 2019: £22.0 million higher) if the inflation rate used in the discounted cash flow analysis was an absolute 0.5% higher than that used in the fair value calculation, and £21.4 million lower (31 March 2019: £20.7 million lower) if the inflation rate was an absolute 0.5% lower. RPI inflation rates assumed in the valuation at 31 March 2020 are 2.2% in 2020/2021 (31 March 2019: 3.2%), stepping to 2.75% from 2025 onwards for UK assets, and 1.5% for 2020/2021 and all subsequent years (31 March 2019: 1.5%) for the French assets.

As the proportion of the portfolio assets with cash flows denominated in euros represented approximately less than 1% of the portfolio value at 31 March 2020, the Directors consider the sensitivity to changes in euro/sterling exchange rates to be insignificant. The euro/sterling exchange rate used to value the euro-denominated investments in France was €1.12/£1 at 31 March 2020 (31 March 2019: €1.16/£1).

The fair value of the investments is based on a "P50" level of electricity output for the renewable energy assets, being the expected level of generation over the long term. The sensitivity of the Portfolio to movements in energy yields based on an assumed "P90" level of electricity output (i.e. a level of generation that is below the "P50", with a 90% probability of being exceeded) and an assumed "P10" level of electricity output (i.e. a level of generation that is above the "P50", with a 10% probability of being achieved) is as follows:

- The fair value of the investments would be an estimated £37.3 million higher (31 March 2019: £40.6 million higher) if the energy yield was an assumed "P10" level and £36.7 million lower (31 March 2019: £40.4 million lower) if the energy yield was an assumed "P90" level; and
- The fair value of the investments would be an estimated £26.7 million higher (31 March 2019: £29.1 million higher) if the electricity price used in the discounted cash flow analysis was an absolute 10% higher than that used in the fair value calculation, and £26.8 million lower (31 March 2019: £28.9 million lower) if the inflation rate was an absolute 10% lower.
- The fair value of the investments would be an estimated £7.6 million lower (31 March 2019: £7.2 million lower) if the AD feedstock price used was an absolute 10% higher than that used in the fair value calculation, and £6.8m higher (31 March 2019: £7.0 million higher) if the AD feedstock used was an absolute 10% lower.
- Wastewater assets do not have significant volume and price risks.

Details of the investments acquired in the year are as follows:

On 12 July 2019, the Company acquired two operational hydro projects and an operational battery storage system, Yorkshire Hydropower Limited, for a total consideration of £4.3 million.

On 28 August 2019, the Company acquired an anaerobic digestion asset, Warren Power Limited, for a total consideration of £14.8 million.

On 13 December 2019, the Company acquired a 70% equity stake in an anaerobic digestion ("AD") plant and a waste collection business, Bio Collectors Holdings Limited.

On 28 January 2020, the Company committed €25m to Foresight Energy Infrastructure Partners SCSp ("FEIP"), a Luxembourg limited partnership investment vehicle.

On 31 March 2020, the Company signed a further investment in the Vulcan Renewables anaerobic digestion plant. The investment consists of a provision of funding of c.£3.1 million to acquire two freehold plots of land.

There are no future loan stock or capital commitments on investments held at fair value through profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2020

9. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	At 31 March 2020 £'000s	At 31 March 2019 £'000s
Other debtors	**5,120**	3,361
Prepayments and accrued income	**216**	212
	5,336	3,573

10. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	At 31 March 2020 £'000s	At 31 March 2019 £'000s
Other payables	**800**	374
Accruals and deferred income	**281**	158
	1,081	532

11. LOANS AND BORROWINGS (Current liabilities)

	At 31 March 2020 £'000s	At 31 March 2019 £'000s
Current liabilities		
Revolving credit facility borrowing	**29,328**	16,670
	29,328	16,670

The Company benefits from a three-year revolving credit facility with HSBC, ING, NIBC and Santander which provides for a committed revolving credit facility of £130 million and an uncommitted accordion facility of up to £60 million. On 8 May 2019, the facility was further extended by one year to June 2022 and the accordion facility was exercised for up to £40 million, increasing the borrowing facility to £170 million.

As at 31 March 2020, UK HoldCo had an outstanding balance of £29.3 million under the facility (31 March 2019: £16.7 million). The loan bears interest of LIBOR + 200 to 225 bps and is intended to be repaid by proceeds from future capital raises.

12. LOANS AND BORROWINGS (Non-current liabilities)

	At 31 March 2020 £'000s	At 31 March 2019 £'000s
Non-current liabilities		
Loans from parent company	**318,900**	318,900
	318,900	318,900

As at 31 March 2020 , the Company had £318.9m loans notes (31 March 2019: £318.9m) listed on The International Stock Exchange (TISE), issued entirely to its parent company JLEN Environmental Assets Group Ltd.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2020

13. SHARE CAPITAL

	At 31 March 2020	At 31 March 2019
Issued and fully paid	**£'000s**	£'000s
Opening balance	**1,738**	1,601
56,400,000 ordinary shares issued on 04 March 2020 at nominal value of £0.01	**564**	-
13,680,000 ordinary shares issued on 26 October 2018 at nominal value of £0.01	**-**	137
	2,302	1,738

During the year ended on 31 March 2020, the Company issued £56.4 million of shares (31 March 2019: £13.7 million of shares) for cash consideration which were wholly subscribed by JLEN Environmental Assets Group Limited.

The Company is authorised to issue an unlimited number of shares.

At present, the Company has one class of ordinary shares which carries no right to fixed income.

14. SHARE PREMIUM ACCOUNT

	At 31 March 2020	At 31 March 2019
	£'000s	£'000s
Opening balance	**82,062**	68,519
Premium arising on issue of equity shares	**55,836**	13,543
Closing balance	**137,898**	82,062

15. RETAINED EARNINGS

	At 31 March 2020	At 31 March 2019
	£'000s	£'000s
Opening balance	**117,332**	89,448
(Loss) / profit for the year	**(32,891)**	35,184
Dividends paid (Note 6)	**(10,600)**	(7,300)
	73,841	117,332

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2020

16. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

As a wholly owned subsidiary of John Laing Enviornmental Assets Group Limited, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption under IAS 24 (revised), 'Related party disclosures' not to provide information on related party transactions with other undertakings within the JLEN Environmental Assets Group. Note 21 gives details of how to obtain a copy of the published financial statements of JLEN Environmental Assets Group Limited.

The following transactions took place between the Company and its subsidiaries during the year:

	Year ended 31 March 2020									
	Opening balance / Acquired		**Cash received**			**Capitalised interest/ restructure**		**Income Statement**	**Balance due from Subsidiaries**	
	Subordinated/ Senior loan interest	**Subordinated/ Senior loan**	**Subordinated/ Senior loan interest**	**Dividend**	**Subordinated/ Senior loan**	**Subordinated/ Senior loan interest**	**Subordinated/ Senior loan**	**Subordinated / Senior loan interest**	**Subordinated/ Senior loan interest**	**Subordinated/ Senior loan**
	£000	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**
Amber Solar Parks	**-**	**14,231**	**764**	**867**	**2,174**	**-**	**-**	**808**	**48**	**12,057**
Frome Solar	**-**	**6,878**	**690**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**690**	**-**	**6,878**
ELWA	**959**	**18,599**	**1,925**	**1,109**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,930**	**964**	**18,599**
JLEAG Solar 1	**-**	**20,915**	**1,673**	**-**	**120**	**-**	**-**	**1,673**	**-**	**20,795**
Monksham Power	**-**	**1,129**	**54**	**-**	**229**	**47**	**-**	**101**	**-**	**947**
Pylle Solar	**-**	**4,625**	**324**	**31**	**72**		**-**	**323**	**-**	**4,553**
Branden Solar Parks	**-**	**19,746**	**842**	**-**	**750**		**-**	**1,363**	**-**	**18,996**
Shanks D&G	**989**	**-**	**989**	**1,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
JLEAG Wind	**973**	**99,254**	**7,110**	**663**	**8,649**	**-**		**8,811**	**2,674**	**90,605**
HWT Limited	**1**	**216**	**9**	**1,444**	**216**	**-**	**-**	**8**	**-**	**-**
France Wind GP Germany GmbH	**113**	**3,533**	**139**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**183**	**157**	**3,645**
Icknield Farm	**-**	**8,299**	**740**	**435**	**283**	**-**	**-**	**740**	**-**	**8,016**
Moel Moelogan	**115**	**5,851**	**469**	**3,132**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**469**	**117**	**5,851**
Vulcan Renewables	**-**	**11,799**	**589**		**-**	**-**	**3,914**	**1,415**	**-**	**18,828**
Egmere	**-**	**3,872**	**352**	**1,325**	**-**	**-**	**119**	**352**	**-**	**3,991**
Grange Farm	**-**	**903**	**85**	**1,550**	**-**	**-**	**119**	**85**	**-**	**1,022**
Merlin Renewables	**-**	**1,399**	**129**	**1,650**	**-**	**-**	**106**	**129**	**-**	**1,505**
Biogas Meden	**-**	**11,625**	**991**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**991**	**-**	**11,625**
Warren Energy		**13,429**			**175**	**-**	**-**	**679**	**679**	**13,254**
Bio Collectors		**4,077**	**75**	**490**	**34**			**106**	**31**	**4,044**

	Year ended 31 March 2019									
	Opening balance / Acquired		Cash received			Capitalised interest/ restructure		Income Statement	Balance due from Subsidiaries	
	Subordinated/ Senior loan interest	Subordinated/ Senior loan	Subordinated/ Senior loan interest	Dividend	Subordinated/ Senior loan	Subordinated/ Senior loan interest	Subordinated/ Senior loan	Subordinated / Senior loan interest	Subordinated/ Senior loan interest	Subordinated/ Senior loan
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Amber Solar Parks	-	17,307	1,026	-	3,084	8	-	1,034	-	14,231
Frome Solar	-	7,468	464	-	590	-	-	464	-	6,878
ELWA	965	18,599	1,931	800	-	-	-	1,925	959	18,599
JLEAG Solar 1	-	21,395	1,704	-	480	-	-	1,704	-	20,915
Monksham Power	126	947	-	-	-	182	-	56	-	1,129
Pylle Solar	-	4,706	268	-	140	60	-	328	-	4,625
Branden Solar Parks	-	20,412	1,187	-	893	227	-	1,414	-	19,746
Shanks D&G	-		-	-	-	-		989	989	-
JLEAG Wind	2,239	85,858	10,174	-	4,286	-	17,683	8,907	973	99,254
HWT Limited	11	690	51	797	474	-	-	41	1	216
France Wind GP Germany GmbH	73	3,590	141	-	-	-	-	183	113	3,533
Icknield Farm	-	8,559	762	284	261	-	-	762	-	8,299
Llynfi Afan Wind Farm	225	24,999		-	2,800	2,578	(24,777)	2,353	-	-
Moel Moelogan	115	5,851	468	1,984	-	-	-	468	115	5,851
sPower (CSGH)	479	9,609	503	-	-	916	(10,525)	940	-	-
Vulcan Renewables	-	6,502	585	600	-	-	-	585	-	6,502
Vulcan Renewables -	-	2,606	-	-	-	333	2,358	333	-	5,297
Egmere	-	3,872	256	1,884	-	-	-	256	-	3,872
Grange Farm	-	903	60	2,445	-	-	-	60	-	903
Merlin Renewables	-	1,399	79	1,440	-	-	-	79	-	1,399
Biogas Meden	-	11,625	279	-	-	-	-	279	-	11,625

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2020

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Capital management
The Company manages its capital to ensure that it is able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to the shareholder through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Company consists of cash and cash equivalents, debt as detailed in Note 11 and 12, and equity attributable to equity holders, comprising issued capital, share premium and retained earnings as disclosed in Notes 13, 14 and 15.

Gearing ratio
The Company intends to make prudent use of leverage for financing acquisitions of investments and working capital purposes. Under the Company's revolving credit facility agreement, the Company's outstanding borrowings, excluding the debts of underlying assets and loan Notes issued to the parent company, will be limited to 25% of the portfolio value of investments. At 31 March 2020, the outstanding borrowings as Noted above represented 5.5% of the portfolio value (31 March 2019: 3.2%).

As at 31 March 2020, the Company had £318.9 million outstanding shareholder loan (31 March 2019: £318.9 million) and £29.3 million outstanding borrowing under its revolving credit facility (31 March 2019: £16.67 million), which represent a gearing ratio of 65% (31 March 2019: 65%).

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including interest rate risk and inflation risk), credit risk, liquidity risk, and capital risk. The Company's risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

For the environmental infrastructure investments, due to the nature of the investments, certain financial risks (typically interest rate and inflation risks) are hedged at the inception of a project. The various types of financial risk are managed as follows:

Market risk - interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises in the Company's credit facility borrowings and floating rate deposits. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose those entities to variability of interest payment cash flows. Interest rate hedging may be carried out to seek to provide protection against increasing costs of servicing debt drawn down by the Company, as part of its credit facility. This may involve the use of interest rate derivatives and similar derivative instruments. During the year the Company has not entered into an interest rate hedging instrument due to the low materiality of the interest rate risk.

Each asset investment hedges their interest rate risk at the inception of a project. This will either be done by issuing fixed rate debt or variable rate debt which will be swapped into fixed rate by the use of interest rate swaps.

A sensitivity analysis on the interest rate risk has not been reported due to the low materiality of the risk.

Market risk - inflation risk

Some of the Company's investments will have part of their revenue and some of their costs linked to a specific inflation index at inception of the project. In most cases this creates a natural hedge, meaning a derivative does not need to be entered into in order to mitigate inflation risk.

For a sensitivity analysis of investments at fair value through profit or loss, refer to Note 8.

Market risk - Power price risk

The wholesale market price of electricity and gas is volatile and is affected by a variety of factors, including market demand for electricity and gas, the generation mix of power plants, government support for various forms of power generation, as well as fluctuations in the market prices of commodities and foreign exchange. Whilst some of the Company's renewable energy projects benefit from fixed prices, others have revenue which is in part based on wholesale electricity and gas prices.

A decrease and/or prolonged deterioration in economic activity in the UK, for any reason, could result in a decrease in demand for electricity and gas in the market. Short-term and seasonal fluctuations in electricity and gas demand will also impact the price at which the investments can sell electricity and gas. The supply of electricity and gas also impacts wholesale electricity and gas prices. Supply of electricity and gas can be affected by new entrants to the wholesale power market, the generation mix of power plants in the UK, government support for various generation technologies, as well as the market price for fuel commodities.

For a sensitivity analysis of investments at fair value through profit or loss, refer to Note 8.

Volume risk
Meteorological conditions poorer than forecast can result in generation of lower electricity volumes and lower revenues than anticipated.

For a sensitivity analysis of investments at fair value through profit or loss, refer to Note 8.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2020

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty of the Company or its subsidiaries will default on its contractual obligations it entered into with the Company or its subsidiaries. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers. The Company and its subsidiaries mitigate their risk on cash investments and derivative transactions by only transacting with major international financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies.

The Company's investments receive regular, long-term, partly or wholly index-linked revenue from government departments, public sector, local authority or clients under the Renewables Obligation and Feed-in Tariff regimes. The Directors believe that the Company is not significantly exposed to the risk that the customers of its investments do not fulfil their regular payment obligations because of the Company's policy to invest in jurisdictions with satisfactory credit ratings.

Given the above factors, the Board does not consider it appropriate to present a detailed analysis of credit risk.

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 adopts a prudent approach to liquidity management by ensuring it maintains adequate reserves and banking facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The Directors monitor the Company's liquidity requirements to ensure there is sufficient cash to meet the Company's operating needs.

The Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows and forecasting the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these. Due to the nature of its investments, the timing of cash outflows is reasonably predictable and, therefore, is not a major risk to the Company.

As at 31 March 2020 the Company had £29.3 million (31 March 2019: £16.7 million) outstanding debt under its revolving credit facility and £318.9 million (31 March 2019: £318.9) million debt under its shareholder loan.

Debt raised by asset investments from third parties is without recourse to the Company.

Capital risk

The Company has implemented an efficient financing structure that enables it to manage its capital effectively. The Company's capital structure comprises equity and near equity (loan Notes). As at 31 March 2020 the Company had £29.3 million outstanding debt (31 March 2019: £16.7 million outstanding debt) under its revolving credit facility and £318.9 million debt (31 March 2019: £318.9 million debt) under its shareholder loan. The Company's parent company's ability to raise equity in the stock market will allow to mitigate the capital risk of the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2020

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

a) Financial instruments by category:

	Year ended 31 March 2020				
	Cash and bank balances £'000s	**Financial assets at FVTPL* £'000s**	**Financial assets at amortised cost £'000s**	**Financial liabilities at amortised cost £'000s**	**Total £'000s**
Non-current assets					
Investments at fair value through profit or loss (Level 3)	**-**	**537,092**	**-**	**-**	**537,092**
Trade and other receivables			**712**		**712**
Current assets					
Trade and other receivables	**-**	**-**	**5,336**	**-**	**5,336**
Cash and cash equivalents	**20,210**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**20,210**
Total financial assets	**20,210**	**537,092**	**6,048**	**-**	**563,350**
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,081)**	**(1,081)**
Variable rate loans and borrowings	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(29,328)**	**(29,328)**
Non-current liabilities					
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(318,900)**	**(318,900)**
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(349,309)**	**(349,309)**
Net financial instruments	**20,210**	**537,092**	**6,048**	**(349,309)**	**214,041**

	Year ended 31 March 2019				
	Cash and bank balances £'000s	Financial assets at FVTPL* £'000s	Financial assets at amortised cost £'000s	Financial liabilities at amortised cost £'000s	Total £'000s
Non-current assets					
Investments at fair value through profit or loss (Level 3)	-	523,918	-	-	523,918
Trade and other receivables			219		219
Current assets					
Trade and other receivables	-	-	3,573	-	3,573
Cash and cash equivalents	9,524	-	-	-	9,524
Total financial assets	9,524	523,918	3,792	-	537,234
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	(532)	(532)
Variable rate loans and borrowings	-	-	-	(16,670)	(16,670)
Non-current liabilities					
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	-	-	-	(318,900)	(318,900)
Total financial liabilities	-	-	-	(336,102)	(336,102)
Net financial instruments	9,524	523,918	3,792	(336,102)	201,132

** FVTPL = Fair value through profit or loss*

The above table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to their initial recognition at fair value as follows:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs to the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

There were no transfers between Level 1 and 2, Level 1 and 3 or Level 2 and 3 during the year (2019: none).

In the table above, financial instruments are held at carrying value as an approximation to fair value unless stated otherwise.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2020

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurement of financial assets and liabilities

An analysis of the movement between opening to closing balances of the investments at fair value through profit or loss is given in Note 8. For financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, changing the discount rate used to value the underlying instruments would alter the fair value.

The investments at fair value through profit or loss, whose fair values include the use of level 3 inputs, are valued by discounting future cash flows from investments in both equity (dividends and equity redemptions) and loans and subordinated loans (interest and repayments) to the Company at an appropriate discount rate. The discount rate is considered the most significant unobservable input through which an increase or decrease would have a material impact on the fair value of the investments at fair value through profit or loss. The basis of each discount rate, which is a weighted average cost of capital, is a long run average government bond rates adjusted by an appropriate premium to reflect the investments specific risk, phase of the projects and counterparty credit risk. At 31 March 2020, the weighted average discount rate applied was in the range of 6.0% to 9.2% (31 March 2019: 6.5% to 9.2%). The discount rate is considered the most significant unobservable input through which an increase or decrease would have a material impact on the fair value of the investments at fair value through profit or loss.

For a sensitivity analysis of Financial Assets at fair value through profit or loss, refer to Note 8.

b) Interest rate profile of financial liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities at 31 March 2020 were £349.4 million (31 March 2019: £336.2 million).

		Year ended 31 March 2020			
		Financial liabilities			
	Currency	**Floating rate £'000s**	**Fixed rate £'000s**	**Variable rate £'000s**	**Total £'000s**
Trade and other payables	- Sterling	-	1,081	-	**1,081**
Loans and borrowings < 1 year	- Sterling	-	-	29,328	**29,328**
Total <1 year		**-**	**1,081**	**29,328**	**30,409**
Loans and borrowings > 1 year	- Sterling	-	318,900	-	**318,900**
Total >1 year		**-**	**318,900**	**-**	**318,900**
Total		**-**	**319,981**	**29,328**	**349,309**

		Year ended 31 March 2019			
		Financial liabilities			
	Currency	Floating rate £'000s	Fixed rate £'000s	Variable rate £'000s	Total £'000s
Trade and other payables	- Sterling	-	532	-	532
Loans and borrowings < 1 year	- Sterling	-	-	16,670	16,670
Total <1 year		-	532	16,670	17,202
Loans and borrowings > 1 year	- Sterling	-	318,900	-	318,900
Total >1 year		-	318,900	-	318,900
Total		-	319,432	16,670	336,102

18. GUARANTEES AND OTHER COMMITMENTS

On 28 January 2020, the Company committed €25 million to Foresight Energy Infrastructure Partners SCSp ("FEIP"), a Luxembourg limited partnership investment vehicle, of which £1.4m has been invested at the balance sheet date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2020

19. EVENTS AFTER STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION DATE

An interim dividend for the period 1 January 2020 to 31 March 2020 of 1.607 pence per share, amounting £3.7 million, was approved by the Board on 17 June 2020 for payment on 18 June 2020. The dividend has not been included as a liability at 31 March 2020.

On 01 April 2020, the Company acquired at 70% stake into Peacehill Farm AD plant for an aggregate amount of c.£10.7m. The plant is located in Wormit, Fife, Scotland and has a thermal capacity of c.5MW and predominantly produces biomethane which is exported to the national gas grid.

20. SERVICE CONCESSION ARRANGEMENTS

The Company holds an investment in service concession arrangements. The concessions requires the construction and operation of an asset during the concession period. The operation of the asset includes the provision of facilities management services. At the end of the concession period on the majority of the concessions the assets are returned to the concession provider. As at 31 March 2020 all the service concessions were fully operational (31 March 2019: all).

The rights of both the concession provider and concession operator are stated within the specific project agreement. The standard rights of the provider to terminate the project include poor performance and in the event of force majeure. The operator's rights to terminate include the failure of the provider to make payment under the agreement, a material breach of contract and relevant changes of law which would render it impossible for the service company to fulfil its requirements.

Sector	Company name	Project name	% owned	Short description of concession arrangement	Start date	End date	No. years
Waste management	ELWA Limited	ELWA	80%	Processing of household waste	31-Dec-2002	22-Dec-2027	25
Waste water treatment	Catchment Tay Limited	Tay	33.3%	Waste water treatment	16-Dec-1999	16-Dec-2029	30

21. ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING

The Company's immediate parent and ultimate controlling entity is JLEN Environmental Assets Group Limited, a limited corporate entity incorporated in Guernsey, Channel Islands.

Copies of the accounts of JLEN Environmental Assets Group Limited are available from the website www.jlen.com.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2020

22. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES AND JOINT VENTURES

Name of Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures	Category	Place of business	Registered Office	Ownership interest	Voting rights
JLEAG Solar 1 Limited	Operating subsidiary	UK	C	100%	100%
Croft Solar PV Limited	Operating subsidiary (dormant)	UK	C	100%	100%
Cross Solar PV Limited	Operating subsidiary (dormant)	UK	C	100%	100%
Domestic Solar Limited	Operating subsidiary (dormant)	UK	C	100%	100%
Ecossol Limited	Operating subsidiary (dormant)	UK	C	100%	100%
Hill Solar PV Limited	Operating subsidiary (dormant)	UK	C	100%	100%
Share Solar PV Limited	Operating subsidiary (dormant)	UK	C	100%	100%
Tor Solar PV limited	Operating subsidiary (dormant)	UK	C	100%	100%
Residential PV trading Limited	Operating subsidiary (dormant)	UK	C	100%	100%
South-Western Farms Solar Limited	Operating subsidiary (dormant)	UK	C	100%	100%
Angel Solar Limited	Operating subsidiary (dormant)	UK	C	100%	100%
Easton PV Limited	Project holding company	UK	D	100%	100%
Pylle Solar Limited	Project holding company	UK	D	100%	100%
Second Energy Limited	Operating subsidiary	UK	D	100%	100%
ELWA Holdings Limited	Project holding company	UK	E	80%	80%
ELWA Limited (1)	Operating subsidiary	UK	E	80%	81%
JLEAG Wind Holdings Limited	Project holding company	UK	A	100%	100%
JLEAG Wind Limited	Project holding company	UK	A	100%	100%
Amber Solar Parks (Holdings) Limited	Project holding company	UK	F	100%	100%
Amber Solar Park Limited	Operating subsidiary	UK	F	100%	100%
Fryingdown Solar Park Limited	Non-trading entity	UK	F	100%	100%
Five Oaks Solar Parks Limited	Non-trading entity	UK	F	100%	100%
Bilsthorpe Wind Farm Limited	Operating subsidiary	UK	F	100%	100%
Ferndale Wind Limited	Project holding company	UK	F	100%	100%
Castle Pill Wind Limited	Project holding company	UK	F	100%	100%
Wind Assets LLP	Operating subsidiary	UK	F	100%	100%
Shanks Dumfries and Galloway Holdings Limited	Active proposal to strike off	UK	G	80%	80%
Shanks Dumfries and Galloway Limited	In liquidation	UK	G	80%	80%
Hall Farm Wind Farm Limited	Operating subsidiary	UK	F	100%	100%
Branden Solar Parks (Holdings) Limited	Project holding company	UK	F	100%	100%
Branden Solar Parks Limited	Operating subsidiary	UK	F	100%	100%
KS SPV 3 Limited	Operating subsidiary	UK	F	100%	100%
KS SPV 4 Limited	Operating subsidiary	UK	F	100%	100%
Carscreugh Renewable Energy Park Limited	Operating subsidiary	UK	F	100%	100%
Wear Point Wind Limited	Operating subsidiary	UK	F	100%	100%
Monksham Power Ltd	Project holding company	UK	D	100%	100%
Frome Solar Limited	Operating subsidiary	UK	D	100%	100%
BL Wind Limited	Operating subsidiary	UK	F	100%	100%
Burton Wold Extension Limited	Operating subsidiary	UK	F	100%	100%
New Albion Wind Limited	Operating subsidiary	UK	F	100%	100%
Dreachmhor Wind Farm Limited	Operating subsidiary	UK	F	100%	100%
France Wind GP Germany GmbH	Project holding company	DE	K	100%	100%
France Wind Germany GmbH & Co. KG	Project holding company	DE	K	100%	100%
Parc Eolien Le Placis Vert SAS	Operating subsidiary	FR	I	100%	100%
Energie Eolienne de Plouguernével SAS	Operating subsidiary	FR	J	100%	100%
CSGH Solar Limited	Project holding company	UK	A	100%	100%
CSGH Solar (1) Limited	Project holding company	UK	A	100%	100%
HWT Limited	Intermediate holding	UK	B	100%	100%
Catchment Tay Holdings Limited	Project holding company	UK	H	33.3%	33.3%
Catchment Tay Limited	Operating subsidiary	UK	H	33.3%	33.3%

(1) ELWA Holdings Limited holds 81% of the voting rights and 100% share of the economic benefits in ELWA Limited.

(2) 100% of “B” shares plus 100% of loans to the project. The “A” shareholders, investors under the Enterprise Investment Scheme, remain invested in the project. Including the loans the Company held an effective economic interest over 87% of the value of the project’s cash flow (as calculated at acquisition). The remaining "A" shares were aquired in October 2017 taking the economic interest to 100%.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2020

22. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES AND JOINT VENTURES (continued)

Name of Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures	Category	Place of business	Registered Office	Ownership interest	Voting rights
sPower Holdco 1 (UK) Limited	Project holding company	UK	D	100%	100%
sPower Finco 1 (UK) Limited	Project holding company	UK	D	100%	100%
Higher Tregarne Solar (UK) Limited	Operating subsidiary	UK	D	100%	100%
Crug Mawr Solar (UK) Limited	Operating subsidiary	UK	D	100%	100%
Golden Hill Solar (UK) Limited	Project holding company	UK	D	100%	100%
Golden Hill Solar Limited	Operating subsidiary	UK	D	100%	100%
Shoals Hook Solar (UK) Limited	Operating subsidiary	UK	D	100%	100%
CGT Investment Limited	Project holding company	UK	L	100%	100%
CWMNI GWYNT TEG CYF	Operating subsidiary	UK	L	100%	100%
Moelogan 2 (Holdings) Cyfyngedig	Project holding company	UK	L	100%	100%
Moelogan 2 C.C.C.	Operating subsidiary	UK	L	100%	100%
Vulcan Renewables Limited	Operating subsidiary	UK	M	100%	100%
Llynfi Afan Renewable Energy Park (Holdings) Limited	Project holding company	UK	A	100%	100%
Llynfi Afan Renewable Energy Park Limited	Operating subsidiary	UK	A	100%	100%
Green Gas Oxon Limited	Project holding company	UK	N	52.6%	52.6%
Icknield Gas Limited	Operating subsidiary	UK	N	52.6%	52.6%
Slapton Power Company Limited	Operating subsidiary	UK	N	52.6%	52.6%
Egmere Energy Limited	Operating subsidiary	UK	M	100%	100%
Grange Farm Energy Limited	Operating subsidiary	UK	M	100%	100%
Merlin Renewables Limited	Operating subsidiary	UK	M	100%	100%
Biogas Meden Limited	Operating subsidiary	UK	M	100%	100%
Yorkshire Hydropower Holdings Limited	Project holding company	UK	F	100%	100%
Yorkshire Hydropower Limited	Operating subsidiary	UK	F	100%	100%
Warren Power Limited	Project holding company	UK	M	100%	100%
Warren Energy Limited	Operating subsidiary	UK	M	100%	100%
Bio Collectors Holdings Limited	Project holding company	UK	O	70%	70%
Bio Collectors Limited	Operating subsidiary	UK	O	70%	70%
Riverside Bio Limited	Operating subsidiary	UK	O	70%	70%
Riverside AD Limited	Operating subsidiary	UK	O	70%	70%

Registered office:

A) The Shard, 32 London Bridge Street, London, SE1 9SG.
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