NextEnergy Solar Holdings V Limited Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

Company Number: 11024280

NextEnergy Solar Holdings V Limited COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Aldo Beolchini

Michael Fritz Herbert Bonte-Friedheim Abid Kazim (resigned 30 November 2019)

Ross Grier

Company Number 11024280

Registered Office and Business Address 5th Floor North Side

7/10 Chandos Street Cavendish Square

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Independent Auditors KPMG Channel Islands Limited

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NextEnergy Solar Holdings V Limited DIRECTORS' REPORT

for the year ended 31 March 2020

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of NextEnergy Solar Holdings V Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is to act as a holding company of investments for its parent undertaking, NextEnergy Solar Fund Limited ("NESF").

Directors

The directors who served during the period, and up to the date of signing the financial statements, are as follows:

Aldo Beolchini Michael Fritz Herbert Bonte-Friedheim Abid Kazim (resigned 30 November 2019) Ross Grier

Political contributions

The Company did not make any disclosable political donations in the current period.

Qualifying third-party and pension scheme indemnity provisions

The Company did not have any qualifying third-party indemnity provision and/or qualifying pension scheme indemnity provision for any of the directors, during the financial year and at the date of approval of the directors' report.

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' ("FRS 102"). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have the general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them, to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

NextEnergy Solar Holdings V Limited DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

for the year ended 31 March 2020

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Independent auditors

Pricewaterhouse Coopers LLP resigned as the auditors on 14 May 2020. KPMG Channel Islands Limited were appointed as auditors on 15 May 2020, and have indicated their willingness to continue in office and a resolution concerning their reappointment will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

This report was approved by the board on 21 December 2020 and signed on its behalf.

Ross Grier Director

21 December 2020

NextEnergy Solar Holdings V Limited STRATEGIC REPORT

for the year ended 31 March 2020

The directors present their strategic report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the period ended 31 March 2020.

Business review

The Company is committed to project implementation excellence, the provision of long-term clean energy projects, environmentally sensitive developments for the local community, and long term sustainable returns to investors.

The Company's statement of financial position, as detailed on page 7, shows a satisfactory position, with capital and reserves amounting to £89,571,669 (2019: £95,410,436).

The key performance indicator of the Company is its investment portfolio. The fair value of the investment portfolio at the reporting date was £81,382,888 (2019: £89,721,728). Please refer to note 8 for further details on the movement in investments.

Results and dividends

The profit for the period after providing for taxation amounted to £2,769,414 (period from 20 October 2017 to 31 March 2019: loss of £13,512,479). During the period, the Company declared dividends of £8,608,181 (period from 20 October 2017 to 31 March 2019: £10,151,418) to the shareholder, NextEnergy Solar Fund Limited.

Future developments

The directors have no planned developments and have a reasonable expectation that the Company will continue operating in the foreseeable future. For the detailed assessment refer to page 11.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial and operational risks as detailed in Note 16 of the notes to the financial statements.

Going Concern

The directors believe that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully. Having reviewed the Company's current position and given the continued financial support provided by the ultimate parent company, NextEnergy Solar Fund Limited, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the directors' report and financial statements. The financial support will be made available for a period of not less than 12 months and one day from the date of signing these financial statements. The directors have received confirmation of this support.

COVID-19

The impact of COVID-19 has been considered as part of the directors' review of going concern. Refer to page 11 for details.

This report was approved by the board on 21 December 2020 and signed on its behalf.

Ross Grier Director

21 December 2020

Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of NextEnergy Solar Holdings V Limited

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements of NextEnergy Solar Holdings V Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2020, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2020 and of the Company's profit for the year then ended;
- are properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom accounting standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the Company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including FRC Ethical Standards. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

We have nothing to report on going concern

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements. We have nothing to report in these respects.

The directors' report and strategic report

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

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of NextEnergy Solar Holdings V Limited (continued)

Respective responsibilities

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 1, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements including being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

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

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

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

This report is made solely to the Company's member, 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 member 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 its member, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Dermot Dempsey (Senior Statutory Auditor)

Dernot Denprey.

For and on behalf of KPMG Channel Islands Limited (Statutory Auditor)

Chartered Accountants

Guernsey

21 December 2020

NextEnergy Solar Holdings V Limited STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the year ended 31 March 2020

	Note	1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020 £	20 October 2017 to 31 March 2019 £
Investment income	2	4,027,077	2,698,788
Operating expenses*	3	(489,591)	(606,392)
Gain/(loss) on foreign exchange*	4	2,469,313	(2,330,541)
Net changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	8	1,860,761	(10,919,673)
Operating profit/(loss)		7,867,560	(11,157,818)
Finance costs	6	(2,807,671)	(352,877)
Net changes in fair value of foreign exchange derivatives through profit and loss	13	(1,509,262)	(2,001,784)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		3,550,627	(13,512,479)
Tax on profit/(loss)	7	(781,213)	-
Total comprehensive profit/(loss) and profit/(loss) for the year/period		2,769,414	(13,512,479)

^{*} Certain amounts in the prior year's financial statements have been reclassified to conform with the current year's presentation. These are reclassifications only within operating expenses and do not have an impact on the prior year's total comprehensive loss.

The accounting policies and notes on pages 10 to 26 form an integral part of the financial statements.

NextEnergy Solar Holdings V Limited Company number: 11024280

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 31 March 2020

	Note	31 March 2020 £	31 March 2019 £
Fixed assets			
Investments	8	81,382,888	89,721,728
		81,382,888	89,721,728
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	9	74,440,367	73,940,367
Other debtors *	10	8,023,931	3,823,574
Foreign exchange derivatives*	13	-	174,466
Cash and cash equivalents	11	493,882	292,912
	-	82,958,180	78,231,319
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(1,194,553)	(371,229)
Foreign exchange derivatives: amounts due within one year	13	(65,601)	174,466
Net current assets	-	81,698,026	78,034,556
Total assets less current liabilities	-	163,080,914	167,756,284
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	12	(70,000,000)	(70,000,000)
Foreign exchange derivatives: amounts due after more than one year	13	(3,509,245)	(2,171,382)
Net assets	- -	89,571,669	95,584,902
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	15	3	3
Profit and loss account		(10,743,065)	(13,512,479)
Distributable reserves		100,314,731	108,922,912
Total equity	-	89,571,669	95,410,436

^{*} Certain amounts in the prior year's financial statements have been reclassified to conform with the current year's presentation. These are reclassifications only within current assets and do not have an impact on the prior year's net assets.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board and were signed on its behalf on 21 December 2020.

Ross Grier Director

The accounting policies and notes on pages 10 to 26 form an integral part of the financial statements.

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NextEnergy Solar Holdings V Limited STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 31 March 2020

	Called up share capital	Share Premium	Profit and loss account	Distributable reserves	Total equity
Shareholders' equity at 20 October 2017	£	£	£	£	£
Proceeds from shares issued	3	-	-	-	3
Capitalisation of loan due to parent	-	119,074,330	-	-	119,074,330
Share capital reduction	-	(119,074,330)	-	119,074,330	-
Declaration of dividend payable	-	-	-	(10,151,418)	(10,151,418)
Comprehensive loss for the period Loss for the period			(13,512,479)		(13,512,479)
Shareholders' equity at 1 April 2019	3		(13,512,479)	108,922,912	95,410,436
Declaration of dividend payable	-	-	-	(8,608,181)	(8,608,181)
Comprehensive profit for the period Profit for the period	-	-	2,769,414	-	2,769,414
Shareholders' equity at 31 March 2020	3		(10,743,065)	100,314,731	89,571,669

The accounting policies and notes on pages 10 to 26 form an integral part of the financial statements.

NextEnergy Solar Holdings V Limited STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 31 March 2020

	1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020 £	20 October 2017 to 31 March 2019 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit/(loss) for the year/period	2,769,414	(13,512,479)
Adjustments for:		
Decrease/(Increase) in debtors	(497,451)	(75,570,019)
(Decrease)/Increase in creditors	12,626	70,018,352
Net changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	(1,860,761)	10,919,673
Net changes in fair value of foreign exchange derivatives through profit and loss	1,509,262	2,001,784
Unrealised foreign exchange gains/losses	(1,915,791)	2,303,781
Taxation charge	781,213	-
Finance costs	2,807,671	352,877
Investment income	(4,027,077)	(2,698,788)
Net cash used in operating activities	(420,894)	(6,184,819)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of investments	-	(111,380,518)
Repayment of investments	12,007,030	8,435,336
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities	12,007,030	(102,945,182)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Funds received from parent undertaking	-	119,574,331
Dividend paid	(8,608,181)	(10,151,418)
Eurobond interest paid	(2,776,985)	-
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities	(11,385,166)	109,422,913
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	200,970	292,912
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year/period	292,912	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year/period	493,882	292,912

The accounting policies and notes on pages 10 to 26 form an integral part of the financial statements.

for the year ended 31 March 2020

General information

NextEnergy Solar Holdings V Limited (the "Company") was incorporated with limited liability in England & Wales under the Companies Act 2006, on 20 October 2017 with registered number 11024280. The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is 5th Floor North Side, 7-10 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, London, W1G 9DQ.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements of NextEnergy Solar Holdings V Limited have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company accounting policies.

The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed on page 15 and 16.

Reclassification

Certain amounts relating to 2019 in these financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the 2020 presentation.

Basis of non-consolidation

The Company has acquired investments in its capacity as a holding company for its parent undertaking, NextEnergy Solar Fund Limited. The parent is an investment entity in accordance with IFRS 10 definition. The Company meets the same criteria of the parent undertaking, however, prepares financial statements under FRS 102. In line with section 9.9 of FRS 102, the Company take the exemption from consolidation and hold the investments at fair value through profit and loss.

Under FRS 102 section 9.9C, the subsidiaries are held as part of an investment portfolio therefore are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit and loss.

The Directors believe the treatment outlined above provides the most relevant information to investors.

for the year ended 31 March 2020

Comparatives

The comparatives of the financial statements are for the period from 20 October 2017 (date of incorporation) to 31 March 2019, whereas the current period's figures are from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020. Both periods are therefore not comparable.

Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received on sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety which are described as follows:

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Going Concern

The directors believe that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully. Having reviewed the Company's current position and given the continued financial support provided by the ultimate parent company, NESF, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the directors' report and financial statements. The financial support will be made available for a period of not less than 12 months and one day from the date of signing these financial statements. The directors have received confirmation of this support.

COVID-19

COVID-19 is a developing situation and as of the date of signing the financial statements, the assessment of this situation will need continued attention and will evolve over time. The Company has a letter of financial support from the parent entity, NESF, which has sufficient liquidity to support the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for the next 12 months from approval of the financial statements. Covid-19 will have an impact on the Company, but such impact is not quantifiable as at the date of signing of the accounts.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank.

Financial instruments

The Company has chosen to adopt sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of the financial instruments.

Financial instruments recognised on the statement of financial position include debtors, cash at bank, creditors and other financial assets/liabilities.

Initial recognition and measurement

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

for the year ended 31 March 2020

Financial assets

All regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date i.e. the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell a financial asset. Debtors reflected on the statement of financial position are net of any allowance(s) for the uncollectible amounts.

After initial recognition, financial assets carried at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest earned on these financial assets is recognised as Investment Income in the statement of comprehensive income.

A financial asset, or a portion of a financial asset, is derecognised when:

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

Provision and Contingencies

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has as present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations might be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in provision due to passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

ii. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities arise as a result of past events when (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or (ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the Company's control. Contingent liabilities are not recognised, but disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

Impairment of financial assets

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

Assets carried at amortised cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, it is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

The Company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairments exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If it is determined that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, the assets is included in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and that group of financial assets is collectively assessed for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

for the year ended 31 March 2020

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Assets carried at amortised cost (continued)

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its amortised coast at the reversal date.

Financial liabilities

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the liabilities are de-recognised as well as through the effective interest amortisation process.

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

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Any instrument that includes a repayment obligation is classified as a liability.

Where the contractual liabilities of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classified as financial liabilities, and are presented as such in the statement of financial position. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the statement of comprehensive income. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

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

Distributions to equity holders

Dividends and other distributions to the Company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends and other distributions are approved by the Company's shareholders. These amounts are recognised in the statement of changes in equity.

Transaction costs

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Derivatives

Derivatives, including foreign exchange swaps and forward exchange contracts are not basic financial instruments. They are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. The Company does not currently apply hedge accounting for foreign exchange derivatives.

The fair value of a derivative includes the use of level 2 inputs, refer to the accounting policy 'fair value measurement' for the level defined. The fair value is based on Mark-to Market of that derivative at the reporting date as advised by the relevant

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

for the year ended 31 March 2020

Offsetting of financial instruments (continued)

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

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Investments

Investments are recognised when the Company has control of the asset. Control is assessed considering the purpose and design of the investments including any options to acquire the investments where these options are substantive. The options are assessed for factors including the exercise price and the incentives for exercise. Investments are designated upon initial recognition to be accounted for at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with Section 9 of FRS 102. After initial recognition, investments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with changes recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The Company finances its subsidiaries through capital contributions and loans. Based on the fact that the contractual substance of the loan is that it is intended to provide the subsidiary with a long-term source of additional capital. The Company accounts for the financing as an investment in the subsidiary.

Refer to page 15 and 16 for details of accounting estimates and assumptions used to determine the fair value of investments.

Taxation

Current tax represents the amount expected to be paid or recovered in respect of taxable profits for the period and is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the statement of financial position date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future, or a right to pay less tax in the future. Timing differences are temporary differences between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are anticipated to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Management assess the recoverability of deferred tax assets as and when they arise and will recognise any such assets if they are deemed recoverable.

Finance costs

Finance costs are recognised using the effective interest rate method.

Investment income

Interest income recognised on Financial assets carried at amortised cost is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

Equity

Equity comprises the following:

- "Called-up Share Capital" represents the nominal value of ordinary equity shares. Incremental costs attributable to the issue of new ordinary equity shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.
- "Profit and loss account" includes all current results as disclosed in the statement of comprehensive income.
- "Distributable reserves" represents the amount available for a dividend to be paid.

for the year ended 31 March 2020

Foreign currency

The Company's functional and presentation currency is the pounds sterling ("GBP"). Foreign currency transactions are translated to GBP using the average exchange rates during the period that the income/expenditure occurs. Monetary items which are denominated in foreign currency are translated at period-end using the prevailing exchange rates at that date. Gains and losses arising as a result of translation of balances are recognised in profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income.

Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts for assets and liabilities. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual values may differ from these estimates.

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.

The most critical accounting policies and estimates in determining the financial condition and results of the Company are those requiring a greater degree of subjective or complete judgement. These are discussed below:

Investments held at fair value through profit or loss

The Company and its parent undertaking, NextEnergy Solar Fund Limited, under the Investment Exemption rule hold investments at fair value for financial reporting purposes. The Board of Directors has appointed the Investment Manager of NESF to produce investment valuations based upon projected future cash flows.

The investments held 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 held by the Company at a discount rate when the assets are operational. The discount rate is a significant Level 3 input and a change in the discount rate applied could have a material effect on the value of the investments. In addition, COVID-19, has had a negative impact on the long-term power price projections, which is also a significant Level 3 input. Investments in solar assets that are not yet operational are held at fair value, where the cost of the investment is used as an appropriate approximation of fair value. Other significant assumptions used to model future cash flows include power price curves, expected inflation rate (CPI), expected electricity generation of photovoltaic plants held by the assets, and assumptions around operating costs.

These valuations are reviewed and approved by the Board. The investments are held through Special Purpose Vehicles. A list of subsidiaries is included in Note 8.

As at 31 March 2020, the Company owned 5 investments. All of the investments have been valued through discounted cash flows.

The table below sets out information about significant unobservable inputs used at 31 March 2020 in measuring financial instruments categorised as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy:

Description	Fair value at 31 March 2020 (£)	Valuation technique	Unobservable input	Input value
Unlisted	81,382,888	Discounted	Discount rate	7.50%
investments	01,002,000	cash flow	Inflation rate (CPI)	0.74% - 1.5%

for the year ended 31 March 2020

Valuation methodology

The Directors have satisfied themselves as to the methodology used, the discount rates and key assumptions applied, and the valuation.

Deferred tax

Management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with an assessment of the net effect of future tax planning strategies.

for the year ended 31 March 2020

1. PERIOD OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements are for the year from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020.

2. INVESTMENT INCOME

	1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020	20 October 2017 to 31 March 2019
	£	£
Interest income	4,027,077	2,698,788

Refer to Notes 10,14 and 17 for more details of the loans due from subsidiaries and the interest earned on these loans.

3. OPERATING EXPENSES

	1 April 2019 to 31	20 October 2017 to
	March 2020	31 March 2019
	£	£
Professional fees	28,519	24,045
Audit fees	7,850	7,000
Management fees	414,833	549,711

4. (GAIN)/LOSS ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020	20 October 2017 to 31 March 2019
	£	£
(Gain)/loss on foreign exchange	(2,469,313)	2,330,541

5. REMUNERATION OF THE DIRECTORS

The remuneration of the directors was £nil for the financial year (period from 20 October 2017 to 31 March 2019: £nil).

6. FINANCE COSTS

	1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020	20 October 2017 to 31 March 2019
	£	£
Interest on Eurobonds	2,807,671	352,877

Refer to Notes 12, 14, and 17 for more details of the Eurobonds.

for the year ended 31 March 2020

7. TAXATION

	1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020	20 October 2017 to 31 March 2019
	£	£
(a) Analysis of charge in the year Current tax:		
Corporation tax on loss for the year	781,213	<u> </u>
	781,213	<u> </u>
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	-
Total deferred tax		
Taxation on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	781,213	

(b) Factors affecting tax charge for the period

The tax assessed for the period differs (period from 20 October 2017 to 31 March 2019: differs) from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19%. The differences are explained below:

	1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020	20 October 2017 to 31 March 2019
	£	£
Profit/(loss) for the period	3,550,627	(13,512,479)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities at standard corporation tax rate of 19%	674,619	(2,567,371)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	599,116	2,074,738
Income not taxable for tax purposes	(353,545)	-
Group relief claimed	(105,034)	-
Adjust closing deferred tax to average rate of 19% (2019: 17%)	-	51,856
Adjust opening deferred tax to average rate of 19% (2019: 17%)	(3,573)	-
Deferred tax not recognised	(30,370)	440,777
<u>.</u>	781,213	

In the prior period, the Company had not previously recognised a potential deferred tax asset of £30,370, based on losses and other deductions of £178,648 because management did not believe the Company would have sufficient future taxable profits. Management have revisited their assessment and concluded that the Company is now in a position to generate sufficient future taxable profits and have therefore accounted for this change in accounting estimate prospectively from the current financial year.

Tax relief of £552,810 (2019: £nil) was used to reduce the corporation tax liability of the Company. This is through utilisation of trading losses from its related company under the same Group. The surrendering company do not charge the recipient any fees for utilising its trading losses.

for the year ended 31 March 2020

7. TAXATION (CONTINUED)

(c) Factors affecting current and future tax charge

The tax rate was due to reduce from 19% to 17% from 1 April 2020 following changes substantively enacted on 6 September 2016. In the March 2019 Budget, it was announced that the corporation tax rate would remain at 19% from 1 April 2020. This was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020.

The deferred tax at 31 March 2020 has been calculated based on the rate of 19% substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

8. INVESTMENTS

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
	£	£
Cost brought forward	100,641,401	-
Acquisitions	-	41,318,865
Loan advancements*	495,050	70,061,653
Loan repayments	(12,502,080)	(8,435,336)
Unrealised exchange rate gain/(loss) on investments	1,807,428	(2,303,781)
Cost carried forward	90,441,799	100,641,401
Unrealised losses brought forward	(10,919,673)	-
Movement in unrealised loss/gains	1,860,762	(10,919,673)
Unrealised losses carried forward	(9,058,911)	(10,919,673)
Investment portfolio at fair value through profit and loss	81,382,888	89,721,728

The investment portfolio is financed by capital contributed by NESF as disclosed in Note 15, and Eurobonds.

The investments represent amounts advanced to subsidiaries to fund investment and working capital. The balances bear interest at a rate of 5.60% per annum. The interest rate was decreased from 8.00%, effective 1 December 2018, pursuant to agreements with the respective subsidiaries. The balances are unsecured and have no fixed terms of repayment.

*The loan advancement was a non-cash transaction and relates to the waiver of a portion of the loan to the subsidiaries on 30 July 2019.

for the year ended 31 March 2020

8. INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

The Company owns the investment portfolio in its capacity as a holding company for its parent undertaking, NextEnergy Solar Fund Limited. Below are the legal names and fair value of the investments owned by the Company at 31 March 2020:

Name	Country	address	Cost	Fair Value	Ownership
			£	£	
Fotostar 6 S.r.l.	Italy	Piazza Della Manifattura, 1, Rovereto, 38068, (TN)	14,355,050	10,915,987	100%
Agrosei S.r.l.	Italy	Piazza Della Manifattura, 1, Rovereto, 38068, (TN)	14,104,162	10,836,285	100%
Starquattro S.r.l.	Italy	Piazza Della Manifattura, 1, Rovereto, 38068, (TN)	5,398,631	5,957,042	100%
SunEdison Mediterraneo 06 S.r.l.	Italy	Piazza Della Manifattura, 1, Rovereto, 38068, (TN)	10,334,348	13,303,747	100%
Macchia Rotonda Solar S.r.l.	r Italy	Piazza Della Manifattura, 1, Rovereto, 38068, (TN)	46,249,609	40,369,827	100%
		- •	90,441,800	81,382,888	_ _

9. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
	£	£
Amounts owed from parent	74,440,367	73,940,367

The amounts owed from parent are unsecured and have no fixed terms of repayment. Refer to note 17 for more detail on amounts owed from parent.

for the year ended 31 March 2020

10. OTHER DEBTORS

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
	£	£
Accrued interest from subsidiaries	8,019,594	3,820,465
Prepayments	564	-
VAT	3,773	3,109
	8,023,931	3,823,574

The accrued interest is on the amounts advanced to subsidiaries to fund investment and working capital that bear interest at a rate of 5.60% per annum. The interest rate was decreased from 8.00%, effective 1 December 2018, pursuant to agreements with the respective subsidiaries. The balances are unsecured and have no fixed terms of repayment.

11. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash at bank £ £ 12. CREDITORS 31 March 2020 31 March 2019 Amounts falling due within one year £ £ Trade Creditors 17,282 6,748 Accrued expenses 12,495 11,604 Corporation tax 781,213 - Amounts due to NextEnergy Solar Holdings Ill Limited 1,200 - Accrued interest and capitalised costs on Eurobonds 382,363 352,877 Accrued interest and capitalised costs on Eurobonds 382,363 371,229 Amounts falling due after more than one year £ £ Eurobonds 70,000,000 70,000,000		31 March 2020	31 March 2019
12. CREDITORS 31 March 2020 31 March 2020 31 March 2019 Amounts falling due within one year £ £ £ Trade Creditors 17,282 6,748 Accrued expenses 12,495 11,604 Corporation tax 781,213 - Amounts due to NextEnergy Solar Holdings III Limited 1,200 - Accrued interest and capitalised costs on Eurobonds 382,363 352,877 1,194,553 371,229 Amounts falling due after more than one year £ £		£	£
Amounts falling due within one year £ £ Trade Creditors 17,282 6,748 Accrued expenses 12,495 11,604 Corporation tax 781,213 - Amounts due to NextEnergy Solar Holdings III Limited 1,200 - Accrued interest and capitalised costs on Eurobonds 382,363 352,877 1,194,553 371,229 Amounts falling due after more than one year £ £	Cash at bank	493,882	292,912
Amounts falling due within one year £ £ Trade Creditors 17,282 6,748 Accrued expenses 12,495 11,604 Corporation tax 781,213 - Amounts due to NextEnergy Solar Holdings III Limited 1,200 - Accrued interest and capitalised costs on Eurobonds 382,363 352,877 1,194,553 371,229 Amounts falling due after more than one year £ £			
Amounts falling due within one year £ £ Trade Creditors 17,282 6,748 Accrued expenses 12,495 11,604 Corporation tax 781,213 - Amounts due to NextEnergy Solar Holdings III Limited 1,200 - Accrued interest and capitalised costs on Eurobonds 382,363 352,877 1,194,553 371,229 Amounts falling due after more than one year £ £	12. CREDITORS		
Trade Creditors 17,282 6,748 Accrued expenses 12,495 11,604 Corporation tax 781,213 - Amounts due to NextEnergy Solar Holdings III Limited 1,200 - Accrued interest and capitalised costs on Eurobonds 382,363 352,877 1,194,553 371,229 Amounts falling due after more than one year £ £		31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Accrued expenses 12,495 11,604 Corporation tax 781,213 - Amounts due to NextEnergy Solar Holdings III Limited 1,200 - Accrued interest and capitalised costs on Eurobonds 382,363 352,877 1,194,553 371,229 Amounts falling due after more than one year £ £	Amounts falling due within one year	£	£
Corporation tax 781,213 - Amounts due to NextEnergy Solar Holdings III Limited 1,200 - Accrued interest and capitalised costs on Eurobonds 382,363 352,877 1,194,553 371,229 Amounts falling due after more than one year £ £	Trade Creditors	17,282	6,748
Amounts due to NextEnergy Solar Holdings III Limited 1,200 - Accrued interest and capitalised costs on Eurobonds 382,363 352,877 1,194,553 371,229 Amounts falling due after more than one year £ £	Accrued expenses	12,495	11,604
Accrued interest and capitalised costs on Eurobonds 382,363 352,877 1,194,553 371,229 31 March 2020 31 March 2019 Amounts falling due after more than one year £ £	Corporation tax	781,213	-
1,194,553 371,229 31 March 2020 31 March 2019 Amounts falling due after more than one year £ £	Amounts due to NextEnergy Solar Holdings III Limited	1,200	-
Amounts falling due after more than one year \$\frac{31 \text{ March 2020}}{\xi}\$\$ \$\frac{\xi}{\xi}\$\$	Accrued interest and capitalised costs on Eurobonds	382,363	352,877
Amounts falling due after more than one year £		1,194,553	371,229
		31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Eurobonds 70,000,000 70,000,000	Amounts falling due after more than one year	£	£
	Eurobonds	70,000,000	70,000,000

On 28 February 2019, the Company issued Eurobond instruments ("Eurobonds") listed on The International Stock Exchange totalling £70m, which were purchased by the shareholder, NextEnergy Solar Fund Limited, as a non-cash transaction. Coupon interest is charged on the Eurobonds at a rate of 4.00% per annum, payable quarterly. The Eurobonds are unsecured and are repayable in full on 31 March 2036.

for the year ended 31 March 2020

13. FOREIGN EXCHANGE DERIVATIVES

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Amounts falling due within one year	£	£
Foreign exchange derivatives	65,601	(174,466)
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Amounts falling due after more than one year	£	£
Foreign exchange derivatives	3,509,245	2,171,382

The Company manages its foreign exchange exposure by hedging forecast cash flows from investments using a series of foreign exchange options, and forward exchange contracts. The foreign exchange derivatives have been recorded at fair value at period-end by marking-to-market the respective instruments. The key assumption used in valuing the derivatives is the EUR/GBP exchange rate.

Analysis of the movement in foreign exchange derivatives is given below:

	1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020	20 October 2017 to 31 March 2019
	£	£
Balance at beginning of period	1,996,916	-
Net changes in fair value of foreign exchange derivatives through profit		
and loss	1,509,262	2,001,784
Unrealised foreign exchange gains/losses on foreign exchange derivatives	68,667	(4,868)
Closing balance	3,574,845	1,996,916
The closing balance of foreign exchange derivatives has been classified as f	ollows: 31 March 2020	31 March 2019
	£	£
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	3,574,845	2,171,382
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
	£	£
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(174,466)

for the year ended 31 March 2020

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	£	£
Cash at bank	493,882	292,912
Accrued interest from subsidiaries	8,019,594	3,820,465
Prepayments	564	-
Amounts owed from parent	74,440,367	73,940,367
	82,954,407	78,053,744
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	£	£
Investments	81,382,888	89,721,728
Foreign exchange derivatives	<u> </u>	174,466
	81,382,888	89,896,194
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	£	£
Trade Creditors	17,282	6,748
Accrued expenses	12,495	11,604
Corporation tax	781,213	-
Amounts due to NextEnergy Solar Holdings III Limited	1,200	-
Accrued interest and capitalised costs on Eurobonds	382,363	352,877
Eurobonds	70,000,000	70,000,000
	71,194,553	70,371,229
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	£	£

for the year ended 31 March 2020

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Analysis of the maturity of financial liabilities is given below:

		31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Amounts falling due within one year		£	£
Trade Creditors		17,282	6,748
Accrued expenses		12,495	11,604
Corporation tax		781,213	-
Amounts due to NextEnergy Solar Hold	lings III Limited	1,200	-
Accrued interest and capitalised costs	on Eurobonds	382,363	352,877
Derivatives		65,601	-
		1,260,154	371,229
		31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Amounts falling due after more than	one year	£	£
Eurobonds		70,000,000	70,000,000
Derivatives		3,509,245	2,171,382
		73,509,245	72,171,382
15. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL			
		31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Shares classified as equity		£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid			
3 (2019: 3) Ordinary shares of £1 each	h	3	3
		Number Held At	Number Held At
Name	Class of share	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
NextEnergy Solar Fund Limited	Ordinary shares	3	3
 -	•		

There is a single class of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital.

There were no changes in shareholdings between 31 March 2020 and the date of signing the financial statements.

for the year ended 31 March 2020

16. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's principal financial assets and liabilities comprise debtors, cash at bank and creditors. The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Market risk, including exchange rate, interest rate and inflation rate risks
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk

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

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

Market risk

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

The Company borrows from its bankers using either overdrafts or term loans whose tenure depends on the nature of the asset and management's view of the future direction of interest rate. The Company receives funding from the parent company from time to time.

The Company hedges its exposure to foreign exchange, arising as a result of investing in foreign entities, by entering into foreign exchange derivatives. These derivatives minimise exposure to fluctuations in the exchange rate by hedging forecast cash flows from the Company's investments.

Credit risk

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

Liquidity risk

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

Capital management

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

At 31 March 2020, the Company has amounts due to group undertakings. The fair value of creditors is approximated to be their book value. Refer to Note 12 for further detail.

Refer to Note 14 for a table summarising the maturity of the Company's financial assets.

Refer to Note 14 for a table summarising the maturity of the Company's financial liabilities.

for the year ended 31 March 2020

17. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company is owned and controlled by NextEnergy Solar Fund Limited. At the reporting date the Company owed £70,382,363 (31 March 2019: £70,352,877) to NextEnergy Solar Fund Limited in respect of Eurobonds outstanding, and capitalised costs and interest accrued thereon. At the reporting date the Company was owed £74,440,367 (31 March 2019: £73,940,367) by NextEnergy Solar Fund Limited, being the net impact of advances made to NESF, amounts owing for the management fees charged and Eurobonds issued.

The Company was charged management fees during the year of £414,833 (period from 20 October 2017 to 31 March 2019: £549,711) by NextEnergy Solar Fund Limited.

At the reporting date the Company was owed £8,019,594 (31 March 2019: £3,820,465) in respect of interest charged on amounts advanced to subsidiaries, including accrued interest acquired as part of the initial investment. The charge for the period is £4,027,077 (period from 20 October 2017 to 31 March 2019: £2,698,788).

At the reporting date the Company owed £1,200 (31 March 2019: £nil) to NextEnergy Solar Holdings III Limited, a company under common control, in respect of payments on behalf of the Company by NextEnergy Solar Holdings III Limited.

WiseEnergy (Great Britain) Limited ("WiseEnergy") is a related party through mutual ownership by NextEnergy Solar Fund Limited. During the period, the Company paid £12,738 (period from 20 October 2017 to 31 March 2019: £21,233) to WiseEnergy in respect of asset management services provided. At the reporting date, £nil (31 March 2019: £nil) was owing to WiseEnergy.

18. CONTROLLING INTEREST

The ultimate controlling party was NextEnergy Solar Fund Limited, a company incorporated in Guernsey with the registered office at 1 Royal Plaza, Royal Avenue, St Peter Port, Guernsey GY1 2HL; and is listed on the London Stock Exchange.

The ultimate and immediate parent undertaking does not consolidate these financial statements as it meets the definition of an investment entity as described by IFRS 10. Under IFRS 10, investment entities are required to hold subsidiaries at fair value through the Statement of Comprehensive Income rather than consolidate them.

Copies of NextEnergy Solar Fund Limited financial statements are publicly available and can be obtained from the company's website.

19. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There were no other significant events after the year ended 31 March 2020.