Company Registration No. 06245343 (Incorporated in England and Wales)

Sindicatum Carbon Capital Services Limited

Annual Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2015

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General Information

Director

R Driscoll

Company Secretary N. Kelly

Registered Office

25 Eccleston Place London SW1W 9NF

Auditor

Ernst & Young LLP 25 Churchill Place London E14 5EY United Kingdom

Banker

HSBC Bank plc 8 Canada Square London E15 5HQ

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Strategic report For the financial year ended 31 December 2015

Business review

The net loss for the year ended 31 December 2015 was £395,582 (2014: £32,740). As at 31 December 2015, the total assets of the Company were £3,263,797 (2014: £3,728,978) and its net liabilities amounted to £2,286,541 (2014: £1,890,959).

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company is to provide services to Group companies in the development of projects which reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Future developments

As a result of a corporate reorganisation, services demanded of the Company by other Group companies in the current year continued to be reduced.

Principal risks

The principal business risk and uncertainties affecting the Company are considered to relate to the level of demand of services and the recoverability of its costs from other Group companies. Its overall risk management programme is covered in more detail in Note 17 of the financial statements.

Key performance Indicators ("KPI")

Given the straightforward nature of the business, the Company's Director is of the opinion that analysis using KPIs other than profit is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

Director's report For the financial year ended 31 December 2015

The director presents his report and audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

The Director does not recommend the payment of a dividend (2014: £nil).

Directors

The following Director has held office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements:

R Driscoll

Third party Indemnity provisions

There were no qualifying third party indemnity provisions in place to the benefit of any Directors at any time within the financial year or to the date of this report.

Going concern

As at 31 December 2015, the Company is in a net liability position. The immediate holding corporation has undertaken to provide continuing financial support to enable the Company to meet its obligations as and when they fall due. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Director's statement as to disclosure of Information to the auditors

In accordance with the provisions of section 418(2) of the Companies Act 2006 and after having made enquiries of the Company's auditors, the director who is in office at the date the director's report is approved, confirms that:

- (a) so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- (b) he 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.

Director's report For the financial year ended 31 December 2015

Statement of director's responsibilities

The director is responsible for preparing the Director's Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has prepared the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. Under Company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The director is 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 to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is 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

Ernst & Young LLP have expressed their willingness to accept reappointment as auditor.

R Driscoll Director

Independent auditor's report to the member of Sindicatum Carbon Capital Services Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Sindicatum Carbon Capital Services Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes 1 to 20. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

This report is made solely to the company's member, 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 member those matters we are required to state to it 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 member as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of director and auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of Director's Responsibilities set out on pages 2 to 3, the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- ▶ give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2015 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- ▶ have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and the Director's Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us 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 director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

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James Beszant (Senior statutory auditor) for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP London [Date]

29 September 2016.

Statement of comprehensive income For the financial year ended 31 December 2015

	Note	2015 £	2014 £
Revenue	6	131,052	36,749
Operating costs	18	(123,441)	(32,731)
Operating profit	-	7,611	4,018
Impairment loss on receivables from related corporations Finance costs Net foreign exchange gain	7	(350,938) (58,344) 6,089	_ (56,680) 19,922
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	8	(395,582)	(32,740)
Income tax expense	9	-	-
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year	•	(395,582)	(32,740)

Balance sheet As at 31 December 2015

	Note	2015 £	2014 £
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	10	3,261,181	3,717,552
Cash and cash equivalents	11.1	2,616	11,426
Total current assets		3,263,797	3,728,978
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Capital and reserves	4.		
Issued capital	• 12	500	500
Accumulated losses		(2,287,041)	(1,891,459)
Total equity		(2,286,541)	(1,890,959)
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	5,550,338	5,619,937
Total current liabilities		5,550,338	5,619.937
Total equity and liabilities	•	3,263,797	3,728,978

R Driscoll Director

29 September 2016

Company Number: 06245343

Robert smill

Statement of changes in equity For the financial year ended 31 December 2015

	Issued capital £	Accumulated losses £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2015	500	(1,891,459)	(1,890,959)
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year	_	(395,582)	(395,582)
Balance at 31 December 2015	500	(2,287,041)	(2,286,541)
Balance at 1 January 2014 Loss and total comprehensive loss for	500	(1,858,719)	(1,858,219)
the year	<u>-</u>	(32,740)	(32,740)
Balance at 31 December 2014	500	(1,891,459)	(1,890,959)

Statement of cash flows For the financial year ended 31 December 2015

	Note	2015 £	2014 £
Cash flows from operating activities Loss for the year after tax		(395,582)	(32,740)
Impairment of investment in a subsidiary Impairment loss on receivables from related corporation Interest charged by immediate holding corporation Write off of intra-group debts		350,938 58,344 —	56,680 (1,209)
	-	13,700	22,732
Movement in working capital: Trade and other receivables Trade and other payables		105,433 (127,943)	(99,053) 81,562
Net cash generated (used in)/from operating activities	,	(8,810)	5,241
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents Cash and equivalents at the beginning of the financial		(8,810)	5,241
year		11,426	6,185
Cash at cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	11.1	2,616	11,426

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2015

1. General information

Sindicatum Carbon Capital Services Limited (the "Company") is a private limited company, which is incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sindicatum Sustainable Resources Management Pte. Limited, a company incorporated in Singapore.

The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is located at 25 Eccleston Place, London, SW1W 9NF, United Kingdom.

2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis in accordance with EU Endorsed IFRS standards and the company's interpretation of IFRIC standards and the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies using IFRS. The principal accounting policies have been consistently applied in all periods presented and are set out below.

The financial statements are presented in Great Britain Pounds (GBP or £), except when otherwise indicated.

Going concern

As at 31 December 2015, the Company is in a net liability position of £2,286,541 (2014: £1,890,959). The immediate holding corporation has undertaken to provide continuing financial support to enable the Company to meet its obligations as and when they fall due. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

If the Company is unable to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, the Company may be unable to discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business and adjustments may have to be made to reflect the situation that assets may need to be realised other than in the normal course of business and at amounts which could differ significantly from the amounts at which they are currently recorded in the balance sheet. In addition, the Company may have to reclassify non-current assets and liabilities as current assets and liabilities. No such adjustments have been made to these financial statements.

3. Adoption of new and revised standards

(a) New and amended standards adopted by the Company:

There are no IFRSs or IFRIC interpretations that are effective for the first time for the financial year beginning on or after 1 January 2015 that would be expected to have a material impact on the Company.

(b) New standards, amendments and interpretations that are potentially relevant to the Company issued but not effective for the financial year beginning 1 January 2015 (and in some cases not yet adopted by the EU) are not early adopted:

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2015

3. Adoption of new and revised standards (cont'd)

The Company has not adopted the following standards that have been issued but not yet effective:

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to IAS 27 Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements	1 January 2016
Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation	1 January 2016
Amendments to IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements: Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests	1 January 2016
Annual improvements 2012 - 2014 Cycle (a) Amendments to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments Disclosures	1 January 2016
(b) Amendments to IAS 19 Employee Benefits	1 January 2016
Amendments to IAS 1: Disclosure Initiative	1 January 2016
IFRS 15 Revenue from Contacts with Customers	1 January 2018
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments	1 January 2018
IFRS 16 Leases	1 January 2019

The directors expect that the adoption of the standards above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

4. Accounting policies

Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification. An asset is presented as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period

Or

Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle
a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2015

4. Accounting policies (cont'd)

Current versus non-current classification (cont'd)

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period

Or

 There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

Taxation

Current and deferred income taxes are recognised as income or expenses in profit or loss, except to the extent that the tax arises from a transaction which is recognised directly in equity.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised 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 generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Leases

Leases of offices where substantially all risks and rewards incidental to ownership are retained by the lessors are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2015

4. Accounting policies (cont'd)

Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Great British Pounds, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

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

The exchange rate used as at 31 December 2015 was £1:US \$1.47962 (2014 : US \$1.55380).

Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised on the balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. There are no assets or liabilities classified as "fair value through profit and loss".

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and deposits held at banks.

Notes to the financial statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2015

4. Accounting policies (cont'd)

Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Revenue is shown net of value-added tax and returns.

The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the activities described below. The amount of revenue is not considered to be reliably measurable until all contingencies relating to the sale have been resolved.

Rendering of services

The Company provides management services to related companies. Revenue from rendering of services is recognised when the service has been provided to the related companies pursuant to terms agreed between both parties.

Share capital and share issuance expense

Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares are recognised as share capital in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of ordinary shares are deducted against share capital.

5. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, the Director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results 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.

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Deferred tax and income taxes

Management has estimated the likely value of deferred assets in respect of trading losses. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Company recognises liabilities and assets for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates on whether additional taxes will be due.

6. Revenue

	2015 £	2014 £
Revenue from the rendering of services (Note 19)	131,052	36,749

Notes to the financial statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2015

7.	Finance costs	2015 £	2014 £
	Interest charged by immediate holding corporation (Note 19)	(58,344)	(56,680)
	8. Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	2015 £	2014 £
	Results for the year has been arrived at after charging: Employee costs (Note 8.1) Professional fees Audit fees	(13,665) (5,695) (3,787)	(1,071) (8,935) (3,674)
8.1	Employee costs	2015 £	2014 £
	Other benefits	(13,665)	(1,071)
9.	Income tax expense Current tax: Current corporation tax charge	2015 £	2014 £
	Factors affecting the tax charge for the year		
	The tax assessed for the year is lower (2014: lower) than the in the UK of 20% (2014: 21%). The differences are explained		f corporation tax
		2015 £	2014 £
	Loss before taxation	(395,582)	(32,740)
	Tax on results before taxation at the standard corporation tax rate of 20% (2014: 21%)	(79,116)	(7,039)
	Effect of: Deferred tax not recognised	79,116	7,039
	-	79,116	7,039
	Total current tax charge	_	_

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2015

9. Income tax expense (cont'd)

Trading losses available to be carried forward amount to £1,089,148 (2014: £693,566).

Factors that may affect future tax charges:

The main rate of corporation tax in the UK reduced from 21% to 20% with effect from 1 April 2015. Accordingly, the company's loss for the accounting period to 31 December 2015 were taxed at an effective rate of 20% (2014: 21.5%). In addition to the changes in rates of Corporation tax disclosed above, further changes to the UK Corporation tax rates were substantively enacted as part of the Finance Bill 2014 on 2 July 2014. These include reductions to the main rate to reduce the rate to 21% from 1 April 2014 and to 20% from 1 April 2015. The change was substantially enacted on 2 July 2014 and is therefore recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax assets

At the year end the Company had a net potential deferred tax asset amounting to approximately £217,830 (2014: £145,649) due to timing differences between certain items for tax and accounting. As the Company has no history of consistent profits, no deferred tax assets have been recognised to date.

10. Trade and other receivables

	2015 £	2014 £
Receivables from related corporations (Note 19)	3,206,334	3,667,925
Other receivables	2,724	4,285
Deposits	40,700	40,700
Prepayments	11,423	4,642
,	3,261,181	3,717,552

Amounts receivable from related corporations are unsecured and repayable on demand. The net total amount owed carries an interest rate based on Bank of England base rate plus 2% (2014: 2%) calculated on the average balance each calendar month. All other receivables are due within one year of the balance sheet date and carry no interest.

11.1 Cash and cash equivalents

	2015 £	2014 £
Cash and bank balances	2,616	11,426

Cash is held at a bank with a credit rating of Aa3 (2014: Aa3).

Notes to the financial statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2015

11.2	Currency split o	f cash and	l cash equiva	lents stated in Gl	BP equivalents
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		2015 £	2014 £
	Great British Pounds United States Dollars Euros	770 1,846 —	8,998 2,411 17
		2,616	11,426
12.	Issued capital	Share	ranital
		2015 £	2014 £
	Issued 50,000 (2014: 50,000) fully paid ordinary shares 1p	500	500
	Authorised share capital 10,000,000 (2014: 10,000,000) shares of 1p	100,000	100,000

The Company has only one class of share in issue and there were no new share issues within the year.

13. Trade and other payables

, and and once payables	2015 £	2014 £
Trade payables Payables to immediate holding corporation (Note 19) Payables to related corporations (Note 19) Accruals	1,945 5,067,338 471,085 9,970	1,855 4,984,834 625,982 7,266
	5,550,338	5,619,937
The ageing of the trade payables is detailed below: 0 to 30 days	1,945	1,855

The majority of trade payables are repayable in GBP (2014: GBP).

The payables to group companies are unsecured and repayable on demand. The net total amount owed carries an interest rate based on Bank of England base rate plus 2% (2014: 2%) calculated on the average balance each calendar month.

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2015

14. Director's emoluments

The highest paid Director received remuneration of £nil within the year (2014: £nil). Director's emoluments comprise salary, bonus and other benefits. There were no pension contributions paid for Directors requiring disclosure.

15. Contingent assets and liabilities

The Company did not have any contingent assets or liabilities as at 31 December 2015 (2014: nil).

16. Commitments to expenditure

Operating lease commitments - where the company is a lessee

The Company leases office from non-related party under non-cancellable operating lease agreement.

The future minimum lease payables under non-cancellable operating leases contracted for at the balance sheet dates but not recognised as liabilities, are as follows:

•	2015 £	2014 £
Not later than one year Between one and five years	11,500 28,750	11,500 40,250
	40,250	51,750

17. Financial risk management

The Company carries out detailed risk management reviews to ensure that the risks are mitigated where possible. The director believes that the Company faces the following risks:

(a) Fair values

For short-term bank deposits and cash and cash equivalents, all of which have a remaining maturity of less than three months, the nominal amount is considered to approximate fair value.

For receivables and payables with a remaining life of less than one year or demand balances, the carrying value less impairment provision where appropriate is considered to be approximately equal to fair value. All other receivables and payables are discounted to fair value in the balance sheet.

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2015

17. Financial risk management (cont'd)

(b) Credit risk

The Company's business is conducted primarily with related companies. The related companies' payment profile and credit exposure are continuously monitored by management.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each trade receivable in the balance sheet.

The Company holds cash and short-term bank deposits with approved financial institutions that have at least an investment grade credit rating. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the balance sheet, as shown in the financial statements.

None of the financial assets are past due and none are impaired.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. Liquid resources comprise of cash and cash equivalents. The Company's objectives when managing its liquid resources are:

- to ensure that it will always have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due:
- to have available the necessary financial resources to allow us to invest in areas that may deliver future benefits to the Group's portfolio and create value for shareholders; and
- to maintain sufficient financial resources to mitigate against risks and unforeseen events.

At 31 December 2015 and 2014, the Company had interest bearing liabilities. The Company's liquid resources are set out in the financial statements. The Company is dependent for liquidity on the support of its immediate holding corporation.

(d) Interest rate risk

Liquid funds are invested primarily in Great British Pounds, Euros and US dollars. The Company has loan receivables from and payables to group companies linked to the Bank of England base rate, which will affect the amount of net interest payable.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2015

17. Financial risk management (cont'd)

(e) Currency risk

British pounds, Euros, and US dollars are the primary currencies in which the Company conducts business. British pounds are used for planning and budgetary purposes and as the presentation currency for financial reporting.

The principal risks to which the Company is exposed are movements in the exchange rates of the Euro and the US dollar against the British pound. Owing to the composition of the currency of the Company's external debtors and creditors as at 31 December 2015, a strengthening of the Pound against the US dollar by 1% would increase/(decrease) results after tax for the Company of approximately £10,649 (2014: £nil), whereas a strengthening of the Pound against the Euro by 1% would increase results after tax for the Company of approximately £nil (2014: £nil).

(f) Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from the prior year.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of capital returned to shareholder, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

(g) Financial instruments by category

The aggregate carrying amounts of loans and receivables and financial liabilities at amortised cost are as follows:

	2015 £	2014 £
Trade and other receivables (Note 10) Cash and cash equivalents (Note 11.1) Less: Prepayments (Note 10)	3,261,181 2,616 (11,423)	3,717,552 11,426 (4,642)
Loans and receivables	3,252,374	3,724,336
Trade and other payables (Note 13)	5,550,338	5,619,937
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	5,550,338	5,619,937

Notes to the financial statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2015

18. Operating costs

	2015 £	2014 £
Staff costs Occupancy costs	(13,665) (35,012)	(1,071) (15,003)
Impairment of investment in a subsidiary Write off of intra-group debts	(00,012)	(10,003) (1) 1,209
Travel expenses Professional fees	(61,445) (9,482)	(2,169) (12,609)
Other expenses	(3,837)	(3,087)
	(123,441)	(32,731)

These (costs)/income comprise operating costs or income as reported in the statement of comprehensive income.

19. Related party transactions

	Sales of services		Payments for interest and services	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	£	£	£	£
Intermediate holding corporation Sindicatum Sustainable Resources Management Pte. Limited	_	_	58,344	56,680
Related corporations Sindicatum Carbon & Energy				
Management Limited Sindicatum Carbon Capital (NZEM)	81,397	17,407	-	_
Pte Limited Sindicatum Carbon Capital (Hydro)	18,619	9,671	. 	_
Pte Limited	3,652	_	_	_
Verdeo Sindicatum Corp.	27,384	9,671	-	
<u> </u>	131,052	36,749	58,344	56,680

19. Related party transactions (cont'd)

	Amount owned by Group companies 2015 2014		companies	
		2014 £	2015	2014
Immediate holding corporation Sindicatum Sustainable Resources	£	-	£	£
Group Limited Sindicatum Sustainable Resources	21,392	21,034	_	-
Management Pte. Limited	-	-	5,067,338	4,984,834
Related corporations				
Sindicatum Carbon Capital Holdings Limited	4,046	4,005		
Sindicatum Carbon Capital Limited Sindicatum Carbon Capital (BVI)	4,040	- ,003	471,085	580,995
Limited	682	648	_	_
Verdeo Sindicatum Corp. Sindicatum Carbon & Energy		24,237	-	_
Management Limited Sindicatum Carbon Capital (South	2,884,674	3,023,131	-	_
East Asia) Pte Limited PT Sindicatum Carbon Capital	241,573	249,844	_	_
Indonesia Sindicatum Carbon Capital (Asia)	11,262	11,262	_	-
Limited Sindicatum Carbon Capital China	· -	_	-	44,987
Limited	-	31,679	_	-
Xentolar Holdings Limited Beijing Sindicatum Clean Energy Technology & Services Company	.171	253,644	_	_
Limited Sindicatum Carbon Capital India Pvt	35,317	35,281	-	-
Ltd Sindicatum Carbon Capital (Nzem)	1,614	1,614	_	_
Pte Limited Sindicatum Carbon Capital (Hydro)	-	9,671	-	-
Pte Limited Sindicatum Sustainable Resources	3,728	-	-	-
(Thailand) Limited	1,875	1,875	_	_
	3,206,334	3,667,925	5,538,423	5,610,816

The above balances include payments made on behalf of Group companies and recharges of services to/from Group companies.

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2015

20. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Sindicatum Sustainable Resources Management Pte. Limited.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Sindicatum Sustainable Resources Pte. Limited, a company incorporated in Singapore.

Sindicatum Sustainable Resources Pte. Limited is the parent undertaking of the largest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements at 31 December 2015. The consolidated financial statements of Sindicatum Sustainable Resources Pte. Limited is available from 80 Anson Road #28-02 Fuji Xerox Towers Singapore 079907.