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

Sindicatum Carbon Capital Services Limited

Annual Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2016

29/09/2017 LD7 COMPANIES HOUSE

General Information

Director

Robert Eugene Driscoll

Company Secretary

Nicholas Tara 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 E14 5HQ

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Strategic report For the financial year ended 31 December 2016

Business review

The net loss for the year ended 31 December 2016 was £137,808 (2015: £395,582). As at 31 December 2016, the total assets of Sindicatum Carbon Capital Services Limited (the "Company") were £2,855,640 (2015: £3,263,797) and its net liabilities amounted to £2,424,349 (2015: £2,286,541).

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 18 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 2016

The director presents his report and audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Results and dividends

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

The director does not recommend the payment of a dividend (2015: £nil).

Director

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

Robert Eugene Driscoll

Third party indemnity provisions

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

Going concern

As at 31 December 2016, the Company is in a net liability position. The ultimate holding company 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 2016

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.

Robert Eugene Driscoll

Director

29 September 2017

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 2016 which comprise the balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, statement of comprehensive income, statement of cash flows and the related notes 1 to 22 for the year then ended. 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 members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of director and auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of Director's Responsibilities set out on page 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 director, and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual financial statements 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 2016 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, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- 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.
- ► The Strategic Report and the Director's Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements;

Independent auditor's report to the members of Sindicatum Carbon Capital Services Limited (cont'd)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have identified no material misstatements in the Strategic Report or Director's Report.

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.

Denise Davidson (Senior statutory auditor) for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP

Ernst & Youngl

London

29 September 2017

Statement of comprehensive income For the financial year ended 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Revenue	6	156,072	131,052
Operating costs	19	(146,715)	(123,441)
Operating profit	-	9,357	7,611
Reversal/(Recognition) of impairment losses on receivables from related companies Finance costs Net foreign exchange (loss)/gain	7	197,019 (68,897) (275,287)	(350,938) (58,344) 6,089
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	8	(137,808)	(395,582)
Income tax expense	9	-	_
Loss for the year and total comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax		(137,808)	(395,582)

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Balance sheet As at 31 December 2016

A	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Assets Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	11	2,806,739	3,261,181
Cash and cash equivalents	12	44,935	2,616
Total current assets	•	2,851,674	3,263,797
Non-current asset			
Plant and equipment	10	1,028	
Total non-current assets		1,028	_
Total assets		2,852,702	3,263,797
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Capital and reserves			
Issued capital	13	500	500
Accumulated losses		(2,424,849)	(2,287,041)
Total equity		(2,424,349)	(2,286,541)
Current liabilities			
Other payables	14	5,277,051	5,550,338
Total current liabilities		5,277,051	5,550,338
Total equity and liabilities	·	2,852,702	3,263,797

Robert Eugene Driscoll Director

29 September 2017

Company Number: 06245343

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity For the financial year ended 31 December 2016

	Issued capital £	Accumulated losses £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2016 Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year	500 —	(2,287,041) (137,808)	(2,286,541) (137,808)
Balance at 31 December 2016	500	(2,424,849)	(2,424,349)
Balance at 1 January 2015 Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year	500 —	(1,891,459) (395,582)	(1,890,959) (395,582)
Balance at 31 December 2015	500	(2,287,041)	(2,286,541)

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of cash flows For the financial year ended 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Cash flows from operating activities Loss for the year before tax Reversal/(Recognition) of impairment losses on		(137,808)	(395,582)
receivables from related companies Interest charged by immediate holding company	7	(197,019) 68,897	350,938 58,344
Depreciation	10	22	-
Management in condition and itself		(265,908)	13,700
Movement in working capital: Trade and other receivables		651,461	105,433
Other payables	_	(342,184)	(127,943)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities		43,369	(8,810)
Cash flows used in investing activities Purchase of plant and equipment		(1,050)	_
Net cash used in investing activities		(1,050)	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		42,319	(8,810)
Cash and equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		2,616	11,426
Cash at cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	12	44,935	2,616

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2016

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, as at 31 December 2016.

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, 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 British Pounds (GBP or £), except when otherwise indicated.

Going concern

The Company incurred a net loss of £137,808 (2015: £395,582) during the year ended 31 December 2016. As at 31 December 2016, the Company is in a net liability position of £2,424,349 (2015: £2,286,541). The ultimate holding company, Sindicatum Sustainable Resources Pte. Limited 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 2016 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 2016 (and in some cases not yet adopted by the EU) and not early adopted:

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2016

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

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

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after

IFRS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers1 January 2018IFRS 109 Financial Instruments1 January 2018IFRS 116 Leases1 January 2019

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

4. Accounting policies

Description

Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/noncurrent 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. 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.

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2016

4. Accounting policies (cont'd)

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.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are recorded at cost less depreciation in accordance with the recognition criteria detailed in IAS 16, Plant and equipment. Cost includes the original purchase price of the asset and the costs attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life. The depreciation rates applied are:

IT equipment

25% Straight Line

Impairment of plant and equipment

At each balance sheet date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its plant and equipment to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Non-financial assets which have suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2016

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.

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 on call with banks.

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.

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

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

6. Revenue

		2016 £	2015 £
	Revenue from the rendering of services (Note 20)	156,072	131,052
7.	Finance costs	2016 £	2015 £
	Interest charged by immediate holding company (Note 20)	68,897	58,344
8.	Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		
	·	2016 £	2015 £
	Loss for the year has been arrived at after charging: Employee costs Professional fees Audit fees	26,922 5,744 7,074	13,665 5,695 3,787

Notes to the financial statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2016

8.1	Employee benefits expense		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Other benefits	26,922	13,665
9.	Income tax expense		
		2016	2015
		£	£
	Current tax:		
	Current tax charge	-	-

Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2015: lower) than the standard rate of company tax in the UK of 20% (2015: 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2016 £	2015 £
Loss before taxation	(137,808)	(395,582)
Tax on results before taxation at the standard tax rate of 20% (2015: 20%)	(27,562)	(79,116)
Effect of: Deferred tax not recognised	27,562	79,116
Total current tax charge	-	_

Trading losses available to be carried forward amount to £874,988 (2015: £737,180).

Deferred tax assets

The standard tax rate was revised from 20% in 2016 to 19% starting from 1 April 2017. At the year end the Company had a net potential deferred tax asset amounting to approximately £166,248 (2015: £147,436) 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.

Notes to the financial statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2016

10. Plant and equipment

			IT equipment £
	Cost At 1 January 2015, 31 December 2015 and 1 January 2016	5	_
	Additions		1,050
	As 31 December 2016	-	1,050
	Accumulated amortization		
	At 1 January 2015 Depreciation	-	-
	At 31 December 2015 and 1 January 2016 Depreciation		_ (22)
	At 31 December 2016	•	(22)
	Net book value 31 December 2015		_
	31 December 2016		1,028
11,	Trade and other receivables		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Receivables from related companies (Note 20) Receivables from immediate holding company (Note 20) Other receivables Deposits Prepayments Less: Allowance for impairment	2,936,968 - 6,813 8,784 8,093 (153,919)	3,535,880 21,392 2,724 40,700 11,423 (350,938)
		2,806,739	3,261,181

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2016

11. Trade and other receivables (cont'd)

As at 31 December 2016, accumulated allowance for impairment of £153,919 (2015: £350,938) was made on amounts due from related companies with gross amount of £2,936,968 (2015: £3,535,880). See below for the movements in the allowance for impairment of receivables:

	2016 £	2015 £
At 1 January Write back/Charge for the year	(350,938) 197,019	_ (350,938)
At 31 December	(153,919)	(350,938)

Amounts receivables from related 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% (2015: 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.

12. Cash and cash equivalents

	2016 £	2015 £
Cash and bank balances	44,935	2,616

Cash is held at a bank with a credit rating of Aa3 (2015: Aa3).

12.1 Currency split of cash and cash equivalents stated in GBP equivalents

	2016 £	2015 £
Great British Pounds United States Dollars	44,341 594	770 1,846
	44,935	2,616

Notes to the financial statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2016

13. Issued capita

iodada dapitai	Share 6	Share capital		
	2016 £	2015 £		
Issued 50,000 (2015: 50,000) fully paid ordinary shares 1p	500	500		
Authorised share capital 10,000,000 (2015: 10,000,000) shares of 1p	100,000	100,000		

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

14. Trade and other payables

. • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2016 £	2015 £
Other creditors Payables to immediate holding company (Note 20) Payables to ultimate holding company (Note 20) Payables to related companies (Note 20) Accruals	9,874 4,668,711 1,429 572,617 24,420	1,945 5,067,338 - 471,085 9,970
	5,277,051	5,550,338
The ageing of the other creditors is detailed below: 0 to 30 days	9,874	1,945

The majority of other creditors are repayable in GBP (2015: 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% (2015: 2%) calculated on the average balance each calendar month.

15. Director's emoluments

Director's emoluments comprise salary, bonus and other benefits. There were no remuneration and pension contributions paid for director requiring disclosure.

16. Contingent assets and liabilities

The Company did not have any contingent assets or liabilities as at 31 December 2016 (2015: nil).

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2016

17. 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:

	2016 £	2015 £
Not later than one year Between one and five years	52,704 48,312	11,500 28,750
	101,016	40,250

18. 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

Cash and cash equivalents have a remaining maturity of less than three months and hence the amount is considered to approximate fair value.

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

(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 in 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.

18. Financial risk management (cont'd)

(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 2016 and 2015, 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 ultimate holding company.

(d) Interest rate risk

Liquid funds are invested primarily in Great British Pounds, Euros and United States 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.

(e) Currency risk

Great British Pounds, Euros, and United States Dollars are the primary currencies in which the Company conducts business. Great 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 Euros and the United States Dollars against the Great British Pounds. Owing to the composition of the currency of the Company's external debtors and creditors as at 31 December 2016, a strengthening/(weakening) of the Great British Pounds against the United States Dollars by 1% would increase/(decrease) results for the Company of approximately £10,763 (2015: £10,649), whereas a strengthening/(weakening) of the Great British Pounds against the Euros by 1% would increase/(decrease) results for the Company of approximately £7,580 (2015: £nil).

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2016

18. Financial risk management (cont'd)

(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:

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade and other receivables (Note 11) Cash and cash equivalents (Note 12) Less: Prepayments (Note 11)	2,806,739 44,935 (8,093)	3,261,181 2,616 (11,423)
Loans and receivables	2,843,581	3,252,374
Other payables (Note 14)	5,277,051	5,550,338
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	5,277,051	5,550,338

Notes to the financial statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2016

19. Operating costs

	2016 £	2015 £
Staff costs	26,922	13,665
Occupancy costs	49,860	35,012
Write off of intra-group debts	824	· -
Travel expenses	51,173	61,445
Professional fees	5,744	5,695
Audit fees	7,074	3,787
Depreciation	22	_
Other expenses	5,096	3,837
	146,715	123,441

These costs comprise operating costs as reported in the statement of comprehensive income.

20. Related party transactions

	Sales of services		Payments for interest	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	£	£	£	£
Immediate holding company Sindicatum Sustainable Resources				
Management Pte. Limited	-	-	68,897	58,344
Related companies				
Sindicatum Carbon & Energy				
Management Limited	102,580	81,397	_	-
Sindicatum Carbon Capital (NZEM)				
Pte Limited	29,124	18,619	_	-
Sindicatum Carbon Capital (Hydro)		0.050		
Pte Limited	_	3,652	-	-
Verdeo Sindicatum Corp.	24,088	27,384	-	-
Beijing Sindicatum Clean Energy Technology & Services Company				
Limited	280		-	
	156,072	131,052	68,897	58,344

20. Related party transactions (cont'd)

	companies			
	2016 €	2015 £	2016 £	2015 £
	_	~	-	~
Ultimate holding company Sindicatum Sustainable Resources				
Pte. Limited	_	-	1,429	_
Immediate holding companies				
Sindicatum Sustainable Resources Group Limited	_	21,392	_	_
Sindicatum Sustainable Resources		,		
Management Pte. Limited		-	4,668,711	5,067,338
Related companies				
Sindicatum Carbon Capital Holdings				
Limited Sindicature Corbon Conital Limited	_	4,046	572,617	471,085
Sindicatum Carbon Capital Limited Sindicatum Carbon Capital (BVI)	_	_	372,017	471,065
Limited	-	682	-	_
Sindicatum Carbon & Energy Management Cayman Limited	2,778,537	2,884,674	_	_
Sindicatum Carbon Capital South	2,7.0,007			
East Asia Pte Limited	-	241,573	-	
PT Sindicatum Carbon Capital Indonesia	_	11,262	_	_
Beijing Sindicatum Clean Energy		•		
Technology & Services Company Limited	-	35,317	_	_
Sindicatum Carbon Capital India Pvt				
Ltd Sindicatum Carbon Capital (Hydro)	-	1,614	-	_
Pte Limited	4,512	3,728	_	· —
Sindicatum Sustainable Resources	•	4.076		
(Thailand) Limited Xentotar Holdings Limited	-	1,875 171	-	_
	2,783,049	3,206,334	5,242,757	5,538,423

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 2016

21. 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 2016. The consolidated financial statements of Sindicatum Sustainable Resources Pte. Limited is available at 80 Anson Road #28-02 Fuji Xerox Towers Singapore 079907.

22. Authorisation of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the director of Sindicatum Carbon Capital Services Limited on 29 September 2017.