Company Registration No. 10933403

OSSPV001 LIMITED

Annual Report and Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2021

Annual Report and Financial Statements 31 March 2021

Officers and Professional Advisers

Directors
Suminori Arima
John-Michael Cheshire (appointed 9 February 2021)
Alex Brian O'Cinneide (resigned 9 February 2021)

Registered office
The Scalpel
18th Floor
52 Lime Street
London
EC3M 7AF

Independent Auditor
Ernst & Young LLP
25 Churchill Place
Canary Wharf
London
E14 5EY

Secretary
JTC (UK) Limited
The Scalpel
18th Floor
52 Lime Street
London
EC3M 7AF

Administrator
Sanne Group (UK) Limited
6th Floor
125 London Wall
London
EC2Y 5AS

OSSPV001 Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements 31 March 2021

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Directors' report

For the year ended 31 March 2021

The Directors' present their report together with the audited financial statements of OSSPV001 Limited (the "Company") For the year ended 31 March 2021. The comparative information is presented for the period from 1 January 2019 to 31 March 2020.

Principal activity and status

The Company was incorporated in England and Wales on 25 August 2017 with company number 10933403 and registered as a private company limited by shares. The Company was acquired by GSF England Limited on 20 September 2018.

The Company's principal activity is the installation and operation of a commercial battery storage project.

Results and dividends

The financial statements of the Company for the year appear on pages 7 to 10. Profit for the year was £159,375 (restated 31 March 2020: loss for the period £81,314). The Directors recommend that no dividend be paid in respect of the year ended 31 March 2021 (period ended 31 March 2020: £nil).

Directors

The Directors who held office during the year and subsequently, are stated below:

Director	Date of Appointment	Date of Resignation
Suminori Arima	20 September 2018	
Alex O'Cinneide	20 September 2018	9 February 2021
John-Michael Cheshire	9 February 2021	

Financial Risk Management

Note 19 to the financial statements provides details in connection with the Company's financial risk management objectives and policies and the financial risk to which it is exposed.

Strategic Report

In accordance with Section 414B of Companies Act 2006, the Company is entitled to the small companies exemption in relation to the strategic report. As such, the Directors have elected not to prepare a strategic report.

Going concern

The Company is currently in a net asset position and also has a signed letter of support from its ultimate parent, Gore Street Energy Storage Fund Plc ("Plc"), to provide any additional support for the period to 30 June 2023, which is at least 12 months from the date of the approval of the Company's annual report and financial statements. Therefore, the Company has prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

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

Independent Auditors

The auditor's have expressed their willingness to continue as auditor for the Company and will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the preparation of the Directors' Report and Annual Financial Report

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 financial statements in accordance with International Accounting Standards ("IASs") and interpretations adopted by the European Union, and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies using IAS.

Under company law, the Directors must not approve the accounts 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 estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable International Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

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

The Directors of the Company each confirm to the best of their knowledge, that:

- the financial statements, prepared in accordance with the applicable set of accounting standards, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and loss of the Company taken as a whole; and
- this annual financial report includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Company, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that it faces.

The Directors consider that the annual financial report taken as a whole, is fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Company's position and performance, business model and strategy.

The Directors confirm that they have complied with their responsibilities and with the above requirements throughout the period and subsequently.

The report of the Directors was approved by the Board and was signed on its behalf by:

Suminori Arima
Director
Date: 22 April 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF OSSPV001 LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of OSSPV001 Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 March 2021 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes 1 to 26, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Accounting Standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards; 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 under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period to 30 June 2023, being at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the group's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other information

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

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

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF OSSPV001 LIMITED (continued)

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and

- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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 directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or;
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and from the requirements to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF OSSPV001 LIMITED (continued)

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Company and determined that the most significant are International Accounting Standards, the Companies Act and the relevant direct and indirect tax compliance regulation in the United Kingdom.
- We understood how the Company is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management and by seeking representation from those charged with governance to understand how the Company maintains and communicates its policies and procedures in these areas. We corroborated this by reviewing the ultimate parent's board meeting minutes of the Directors and relevant policy and procedures manuals.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by making enquiries of management and those charged with governance to understand where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud. We performed journal entry testing by specific risk criteria, with a focus on manual journals and journals indicating large or unusual transactions based on our understanding of the Company's business.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify noncompliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved enquiries of management and those charged with governance, review of legal and professional expenses and review of meeting minutes of the board of the ultimate parent.

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

Use of our report

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

Ernst & Young LLP

Caroline Mercer (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Edinburgh
22 April 2022

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 March 2021

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2021 (£)	(Restated) Period ended 31 March 2020 (£)
Turnover	8	1,511,223	364,275
Administrative and other expenses	9	(1,126,655)	(305,455)
Interest expense		(225,193)	(140,134)
Profit/(loss) before tax		**159,375**	**(81,314)**
Taxation	10	-	-
Profit/(loss) after tax and profit for the year/period		**159,375**	**(81,314)**

Profit/(loss) per share attributable to the shareholders of the company during the year/period

Profit/ (loss) per share (basic and diluted) - per share (pence)	11	159,375	(81,314)

All items dealt with in arriving at the result for the year/period relate to continuing operations.

The results for the current year and for the prior period are equal to the total comprehensive income of the Company.

The Company does not have any other comprehensive income (2020: £nil), therefore no statement of other comprehensive income was prepared for the year ended 31 March 2021 and restated period ended 31 March 2020.

The notes on pages 11 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 March 2021
Company number 10933403

	Notes	As at 31 March 2021 (£)	(Restated) As at 31 March 2020 (£)
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	12	9,129,323	1,531,119
Right-of-use-asset	13	1,417,166	1,453,849
		10,546,489	2,984,968
Current assets			
Cash at bank	14	1,195,417	13,330
Trade and other receivables	15	444,191	496,355
		1,639,608	509,685
Total assets		**12,186,097**	**3,494,653**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	16	(5,815,081)	(202,113)
Lease liability	13	(33,037)	(30,715)
		(5,848,118)	(232,828)
Non-current liabilities			
Loan from parent undertaking	17	(4,862,711)	(1,938,723)
Lease liability	13	(1,437,357)	(1,444,568)
		(6,300,068)	(3,383,291)
Total liabilities		**(12,148,186)**	**(3,616,119)**
Net assets/(deficit)		**37,909**	**(121,466)**
Shareholders equity			
Share capital	20	100	100
Retained earnings	21	37,809	(121,566)
Total shareholders equity/(deficit)		**37,909**	**(121,466)**

The annual financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors and are signed on its behalf by:

Suminori Arima
Director
Date: 22 April 2022

The notes on pages 11 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 March 2021

	Share Capital (£)	Retained earnings (£)	Total shareholders equity (£)
As at 1 January 2019	**100**	**(40,252)**	**(40,152)**
Loss for the period (restated)	-	(81,314)	(81,314)
As at 31 March 2020 (restated)	**100**	**(121,566)**	**(121,466)**
Profit for the year	-	159,375	159,375
As at 31 March 2021	**100**	**37,809**	**37,909**

The notes on pages 11 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 March 2021

	Year ended 31 March 2021 (£)	(Restated) Period ended 31 March 2020 (£)
Cash flows provided by/(used in) operating activities		
Profit/ (loss) for the year/period	159,375	(81,314)
Depreciation	473,029	68,947
Interest payable	83,000	75,555
Decrease/ (increase) in trade and other receivables	52,164	(281,224)
Increase in trade and other payables	5,612,968	182,387
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	**6,380,536**	**(35,649)**
Cash flows used in investing activities		
Purchases related to construction in progress	(8,008,081)	(644,528)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	**(8,008,081)**	**(644,528)**
Cash flows used in financing activities		
Proceeds from shareholder's loans	2,923,988	802,774
Lease payment	(114,356)	(109,267)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	2,809,632	693,507
Net change in cash and cash equivalents for the year/period	**1,181,840**	**13,330**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year/period	13,330	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year/period	**1,195,417**	**13,330**

The notes on pages 11 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2021

1. General information

OSSPV001 Limited (the "Company") was incorporated in England and Wales on 25 August 2017 with registered number 10933403. The Company was acquired by GSF England Limited on 20 September 2018. The registered office of the Company is The Scalpel, 18th Floor, 52 Lime Street, London, EC3M 7AF.

Its share capital is denominated in Pound Sterling (GBP) and currently consists of ordinary shares. The Company's principal activity is the installation and operation of a commercial battery storage project.

2. Basis of preparation

Statement of compliance

For the year ended 31 March 2021, the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards ("IASs"). The Company changed its financial year end from 31 December to 31 March. Therefore, the comparative period is not comparable with the current year.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

Functional and presentation currency

The currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the functional currency) is Pound Sterling ("GBP or £") which is also the presentation currency.

Going concern

The Company is currently in a net asset position and also has a signed letter of support from its ultimate parent, Gore Street Energy Storage Fund Plc ("Plc"), to provide any additional support for the period to 30 June 2023, which is at least 12 months from the date of the approval of the Company's annual report and financial statements.

On 30 January 2020, the World Health Organisation declared the outbreak of coronavirus ("COVID-19") to be a public health emergency of international concern and a pandemic on 11 March 2020. Management continues to monitor the impact that the COVID-19 pandemic has on the Company, the private equity industry and the economies in which the Company operates.

The Directors of the Plc have made an assessment of going concern on an overall group level, which included the Company, by reviewing the current performance, the business outlook and the likely effects of COVID-19 in the near term. A stress test analysis was undertaken on the group's liquidity, which demonstrated the Plc's ability to provide sufficient liquidity to the Company to meet its obligations as and when they fall due for the period to at least 30 June 2023, if required.

As such, the Directors believe that the Company has sufficient liquidity to meet its ongoing obligations for the period to 30 June 2023 and that the preparation of the financial statements on a going concern basis remains appropriate.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2021

3. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to the accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Leases - estimating the incremental borrowing rate
The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease.

During the year the Directors did not consider any judgements, estimates and assumptions to be significant with the exception of estimating the incremental borrowing rate.

4. New and revised standards and interpretations

New and revised IASs adopted by the Company
The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements have been consistently applied during the year ended 31 March 2021. The following new standards and amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020 and have been adopted by the Company:

IAS1: Presentation of Financial Statements
IAS8: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The International Accounting Standards Board has redefined its definition of material, issued practical guidance on applying the concept of materiality and issued proposals focused on the application of materiality to disclosure of other accounting policies. The amendments do not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Impact of initial application of IFRS 16 Leases
The Company has applied IFRS 16 Leases that is effective for annual periods that begin on or after 1 January 2019. Details of these new requirements and the impact of the adoption of IFRS 16 on the Company's financial statements is described in Note 5.

IFRS 16: Leases (Note 26) – change in accounting policy. Previously, the Company determined at contract inception whether an arrangement is or contains a lease under IFRIC4. Under IFRS 16, the Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease based on the definition of a lease as explained in Note 5. Under IFRIC4, the Company assessed a lease based on the assessment of whether:

- fulfilment of the arrangement was dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets; and
- the arrangement had conveyed a right to use the asset. An arrangement conveyed the right to use the asset if one of the following was met:
  - the purchaser had the ability or right to operate the asset while obtaining or controlling more than an insignificant amount of the output;
  - the purchaser had the ability or right to control physical access to the asset while obtaining or controlling more than an insignificant amount of the output; or
  - facts and circumstances indicated that it was remote that other parties would take more than an insignificant amount of the output, and the price per unit was neither fixed per unit or output nor equal to the current market price per unit of output.

On transition to IFRS 16, the Company elected to apply the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment of which transactions are leases. The Company applied the definition of a lease under IFRS 16 to contracts entered into or changed on or after 1 January 2019.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2021

4. New and revised standards and interpretations (continued)

New and revised IASs in issue but not yet effective
The following new interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022:

IAS1: Presentation of Financial Statements
IAS16: Property, Plant and Equipment
IAS8: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

In January 2020, the International Accounting Standards Board issued further amendments to IAS1: Presentation of Financial Statements. The amendments aim to promote consistency in applying the requirements by determining whether, in the Statement of Financial Position, debt and other liabilities with an uncertain settlement date should be classified as current (due or potentially due to be settled within one year) or non-current. These amendments are effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

In May 2020, the International Accounting Standards Board issued further amendments to IAS16: Property, Plant and Equipment. The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognises the proceeds from selling such items, and the cost of producing those items, in profit or loss. These amendments are effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.

In February 2021, the International Accounting Standards Board issued further amendments to IAS8: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors. Those amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates, changes in accounting policies and correction of errors. They further clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates. These amendments are effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

The Directors having reviewed the amendments is of the opinion that these amendments will not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements. There are no further standards, amendments or interpretations in issue at the reporting date which have been issued but are not yet effective and that are deemed to be material to the Company.

5. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below:

Revenue
The Company recognises revenue from the rendering of services on an accrual basis in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in accordance with IFRS 15–Revenue from Contracts with Customers using the principles based five-step model.

Expenses
Expenses are accounted for on an accrual basis and charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Taxation
There is a single corporation tax rate of 19%. Current Tax and movements in deferred tax asset and liability is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income except to the extent that it relates to the items recognised as direct movements in equity, in which case it is similarly recognised as a direct movement in equity. Current tax is the expected tax payable on any taxable income for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the relevant period.

Deferred taxation 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 that result in an obligation to pay more tax or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred. Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements. Deferred taxation assets are recognised where, in the opinion of the Directors, it is more likely than not that these amounts will be realised in future periods, at the tax rate expected to be applicable at realisation.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2021

5. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Construction in progress
Construction in progress is measured at cost and includes all the costs associated with the construction of the assets, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income when the asset is available for use and continues until the asset is derecognised. The asset is derecognised when it is sold or when it is withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit are expected from its disposal.

Impairment of Construction in progress
At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Property, plant and equipment
Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost and includes all the costs necessary to bring the asset to a working condition for its intended use. The asset is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment.

Depreciation is charged to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. Depreciation is charged to the Income Statement when the asset is available for use and continues until the asset is derecognised. The asset is derecognised when it is sold or when it is withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit are expected from its disposal.

The asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over 15 years. Impairment is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Impairment of Property, plant and equipment
At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that assets have suffered an impairment loss. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit and loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Borrowing costs
Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is necessary to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Trade and other receivables
Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently stated at amortised cost less loss allowance which is calculated using the provision matrix of the expected credit loss model.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2021

5. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently stated at amortised cost.

Leases

The Company has applied IFRS 16 using the full retrospective approach and therefore comparative information has been restated and is presented under IFRS16. The impact of changes is disclosed in Note 26. The details of accounting policies under IFRS 16 is presented separately below:

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

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefit from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where all the decisions about how and for what purpose the asset is used are predetermined, the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:

    - the Company has the right to operate the asset; or
    - the Company designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used

The Company has applied this approach to contracts entered into or changed on or after 1 January 2019.

i) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises the right-of-use asset at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use asset includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received (if applicable).

The right-of-use asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets in line with IFRS 16. If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use asset is also subject to impairment.

ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include, where applicable, fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2021

5. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

ii) Lease liabilities (continued)
In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date as the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. The Company uses its incremental borrowing rate on the date of commencement as its discount rate. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the Statement of Financial Position. The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made. The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

- The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).

The Company's lease liabilities are included in current and non-current liabilities.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised when they become legally payable, as a reduction in equity in the financial statements. Interim equity dividends are recognised when legally payable. Final equity dividends will be recognised when approved by the shareholders.

Equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the amount of the proceeds received, net of directly attributable issue costs. Costs not directly attributable to the issue are immediately expensed in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Financial Instruments

In accordance with IFRS 9, the Company classifies its financial assets and financial liabilities at initial recognition into the categories of amortised cost or fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets at amortised cost or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of both:

- the entity's business model for managing the financial assets
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset

Financial assets measured at amortised cost
A debt instrument is measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Company includes in this category short-term non-financing receivables including cash and trade and other receivables.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2021

5. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)
A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss if:

a) its contractual terms do not give rise to cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding; or
b) it is not held within a business model whose objective is either to collect contractual cash flows, or to both collect contractual cash flows and sell; or
c) it is classified as held for trading (derivative contracts in an asset position).

The Company includes in this category equity instruments and loans including investments in subsidiaries. At the year end, the Company does not hold any equity instruments or loans to investments. There are no investments in or consolidated subsidiaries.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)
A financial liability is measured at FVPL if it meets the definition of held for trading of which the Company had none. The Company includes in this category, derivative contracts in a liability position. At the period end, the Company did not hold any derivative contracts.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost
This category includes all financial liabilities, other than those measured at fair value through profit or loss, including loans and short-term payables.

Recognition and derecognition

Financial assets are recognised on trade date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell an asset. A financial asset is derecognised where the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset. The Company derecognises a financial liability when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company holds trade receivables with no financing component, and which have maturities of less than 12 months at amortised cost and, as such, has chosen to apply an approach similar to the simplified approach for expected credit losses (ECL) under IFRS 9 to all its trade receivables. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

The Company's approach to ECLs reflects a probability-weighted outcome, the time value money and reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The Company uses the provision matrix as a practical expedient to measure ECLs on trade receivables, based on days past due for groupings of receivables with similar loss patterns. Receivables are grouped based on their nature. The provision matrix based on historical observed loss rates over the expected life of the receivables and is adjusted for forward looking estimates.

6. Fees and expenses

Administration, accounting and secretarial

JTC (UK) Limited has been appointed to act as secretary for the Company through the Company Secretarial Agreement for the year ended 31 March 2021. During the year, expenses incurred with JTC (UK) for secretarial services (reflected in Note 9 below in administrative fees) amounted to £2,181 with £425 being outstanding and payable at the year end.

Sanne Group (UK) Limited has been appointed to provide accounting and administration services for the year ending 31 March 2021. During the year, expenses incurred with Sanne Group (UK) for accounting and administrative services (reflected in Note 9 below in administrative fees) amounted to £7,870 with £1,500 being outstanding and payable at the year end.

During the year, audit fees amounted to £8,500 with £8,500 being outstanding and payable at the year end.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2021

7. Staff costs and Directors' fees

No members of staff were employed during the period (31 March 2020: nil).

The Directors' earn no fees from the entity, therefore total Directors' fees were £nil (31 March 2020: £nil).

8. Revenue

	Year ended 31 March 2021 (£)	Period ended 31 March 2020 (£)
Frequency response income	939,319	228,017
Triad income	60,447	136,258
Capacity Market income	126,528	-
DC income	384,929	-
	1,511,224	**364,275**

All of the Company's revenue, profit before tax and net assets are derived from its principal activities and originates in the UK.

9. Administrative and other expenses

	Year ended 31 March 2021 (£)	(Restated) Period ended 31 March 2020 (£)
Administration fees	10,051	4,294
Asset management fees	30,125	-
Depreciation charge	409,878	13,801
Depreciation of right-of-use-asset	63,151	55,146
Electricity expense	219,716	8,540
Insurance fees	34,218	94,373
Legal and professional fees	203,305	78,748
Management fees	20,056	20,000
Other administrative fees	125,114	27,015
Rent	(93)	(7,309)
Statutory audit fee	8,500	7,000
Sundry charges	2,634	3,847
	1,126,655	**305,455**

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2021

10. Taxation

The Company is taxed at the main rate of 19% (2020: 19%)

	Year ended 31 March 2021 (£)	(Restated) Period ended 31 March 2020 (£)
(a) Analysis of tax charge/ (credit) for the year/period		
Current tax		
UK corporation tax at 19% (2020: 19%)	-	-
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	-
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	**-**	**-**
Provision for deferred tax		
Movement in provision:	-	-
Provision at start of period	-	-
Deferred tax charged in the Statement of Comprehensive Income	-	-
Provision at the end of year/period	**-**	**-**
Deferred tax (asset)/ liability not recognised	**(77,987)**	**-**
(b) Reconciliation of tax charge		
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	159,375	(81,314)
Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities at standard CT rate of 19%	30,281	(15,450)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	6,034	2,159
Income not taxable for tax purposes	(4,072)	-
Group relief surrendered/(claimed)	(93,346)	-
Movement in deferred tax not recognised	61,103	13,290
Rounding	-	1
Tax charge/ (credit) for the year/period	**-**	**-**

11. Earnings per share

	Year ended 31 March 2021 (£)	(Restated) Period ended 31 March 2020 (£)
Net profit/(loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders	159,375	(81,314)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the period	100	100
Profit/(loss) per share – Basic and diluted (pence)	**159,375**	**(81,314)**

Earnings per share (EPS) amounts are calculated by dividing the profit or loss for the period attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year ended 31 March 2021. As there are no dilutive instruments outstanding, basic and diluted earnings per share are identical.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2021

12. Property, plant and equipment

	Construction in progress (£)	Property, Plant and equipment (£)	Total (£)
Cost			
Balance as at 1 April 2020	874,616	683,523	1,588,139
Additions	-	7,994,281	7,994,281
Disposals	-	-	-
Transfers	(874,616)	874,616	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**-**	**9,552,420**	**9,552,420**
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance as at 1 April 2020	-	13,801	13,801
Depreciation	-	396,077	396,077
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**-**	**409,878**	**409,878**
Carrying amounts			
As at 31 March 2020	**874,616**	**669,722**	**1,544,338**
As at 31 March 2021	**-**	**9,129,323**	**9,129,323**

The Company is depreciating this asset on a straight-line basis over 24.7 years (see note 5).

13. Leases

The Company has a lease contract for land use in its operations for the installation and operation of a commercial battery storage project. Leases of land generally have lease term of between 0 and 30 years. The Company's obligations under its lease are secured by the lessor's title to the leased asset.

The Company has applied IFRS 16 Leases that is effective for annual periods that begin on or after 1 January 2019 using the full retrospective approach. Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the year:

Right-of-use-asset

	ROU	Total
Cost		
Balance 1 April 2020 (Restated)	**1,508,995**	**1,508,995**
Additions	26,467	26,467
Disposals	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	**1,535,462**	**1,535,462**
Depreciation and impairment		
Balance 1 April 2020 (Restated)	**55,146**	**55,146**
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation	63,151	63,151
As at 31 March 2021	**118,296**	**118,296**
Carrying amount 31 March 2021	**1,417,166**	**1,417,166**
Carrying amount 31 March 2020	**1,453,849**	**1,453,849**

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2021

13. Leases (continued)

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities (included under current and non-current liabilities) and the movements during the year:

	ROU	Total
Balance 1 April 2020 (Restated)	**1,475,283**	**1,475,283**
Additions	26,467	26,467
Interest	83,000	83,000
Payments	(114,356)	(114,356)
Balance at 31 March 2021	**1,470,394**	**1,470,394**
Current	33,037	33,037
Non-current	1,437,357	1,437,357
	1,470,394	**1,470,394**

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

	Year ended 31 March 2021 (£)	(Restated) Year ended 31 March 2020 (£)
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	63,151	55,146
Finance costs on lease liabilities	83,000	75,555
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**146,151**	**130,701**

The lease liabilities are secured by the related underlying assets. Future minimum lease payments at 31 March 2021 were as follows:

	< 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Lease payments	114,356	228,712	343,068	1,922,429	2,608,565
Finance costs	(81,319)	(157,093)	(219,264)	(680,495)	(1,138,171)
	33,037	**71,619**	**123,804**	**1,241,934**	**1,470,394**

The lease liabilities are secured by the related underlying assets. Future minimum lease payments at 31 March 2020 were as follows:

	< 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Lease payments	112,356	224,712	337,068	2,000,785	2,674,921
Finance costs	(81,641)	(157,930)	(222,163)	(737,903)	(1,199,638)
	30,715	**66,782**	**114,905**	**1,262,882**	**1,475,283**

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2021

14. Cash at bank

	As at 31 March 2021 (£)	As at 31 March 2020 (£)
Cash	1,195,417	13,330
	1,195,417	**13,330**

15. Trade and other receivables

	As at 31 March 2021 (£)	As at 31 March 2020 (£)
VAT receivable	-	26,169
Other debtors	80,860	71,915
Unpaid share capital	100	100
Prepayments	17,508	2,896
Accrued income	314,723	364,275
Deposits	31,000	31,000
	444,191	**496,355**

16. Trade and other payables

	As at 31 March 2021 (£)	As at 31 March 2020 (£)
Accrued expenses	305,788	137,534
Interest payable	196,156	64,579
VAT payable	119,717	-
Other creditors	5,193,420	-
	5,815,081	**202,113**

17. Interest bearing loans and borrowings

	As at 31 March 2021 (£)	As at 31 March 2020 (£)
Amounts owing to parent undertaking	4,862,711	1,938,723
	4,862,711	**1,938,723**

The Company has a loan facility available from GSC England Limited. The Company incurred drawdowns of £886,983 and made no repayments during the period. The loan is unsecured and attracts interest at 5% per annum.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2021

18. Categories of financial instruments

	As at 31 March 2021 (£)	(Restated) As at 31 March 2020 (£)
Financial assets		
Financial assets at amortised cost:		
Trade and other receivables	444,191	496,355
Total financial assets	**444,191**	**496,355**
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:		
Trade and other payables	5,815,081	202,113
Loan from group parties	4,862,711	1,938,723
Lease liability	1,470,394	1,475,283
Total financial liabilities	**12,148,186**	**3,616,119**

At the balance sheet date, all financial assets and liabilities were measured at amortised cost.

19. Financial risk management

The Company is exposed to certain risk through the ordinary course of business and the Company's financial risk management objective is to minimise the effect of these risks. The management of risks is performed by the Directors of the Company and the exposure to each financial risk considered potentially material to the Company, how it arises and the policy for managing it is summarised below:

- **Credit risk**

Cash and other assets that are required to be held in custody will be held at bank. Cash and other assets may not be treated as segregated assets and will therefore not be segregated from the bank's own assets in the event of the insolvency of a custodian. The Company will therefore be subject to the creditworthiness of the bank. In the event of the insolvency of the bank, the Company will rank as a general creditor in relation thereto and may not be able to recover such cash in full, or at all.

The Company regularly assesses its credit exposure and considers the creditworthiness of its customers and counterparties. Cash and bank deposits are held with Barclays plc, reputable financial institutions with a Moody's credit rating of A2, by completing a high-level analysis which considers both historical and forward-looking information.

- **Interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk through loans from related party. Loans from related parties carry a fixed rate of interest for an initial period of 20 years. The Company is not currently exposed to changes in variable market rates of interest and has therefore not considered any sensitivity to interest rates.

- **Currency risk**

All transactions and investments during the current period were denominated in Pounds Sterling, thus no foreign exchange differences arose. The Company does not hold any financial instruments at period end which are not denominated in Pounds Sterling and is therefore not exposed to any significant currency risk.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2021

19. Financial risk management (continued)

- **Liquidity risk**

The objective of liquidity management is to ensure that all commitments which are required to be funded can be met out of readily available and secure sources of funding. The Company has a loan facility with GSF England Limited ("GSF England") of which £4,862,711 has been drawn down at year end (31 December 2018: £1,938,723). The Company's only financial liabilities are trade and other payables and the loan facility from GSF England. The Company will be able to cover its short-medium term obligations as it is dependent for its working capital on GSF England. GSF England will continue to make such finds available as required by the Company and in particular will not seek repayments of the amounts currently made available.

The following table reflects the maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities.

As at 31 March 2021	< 1 year (£)	1 to 2 years (£)	2 to 5 years (£)	> 5 years (£)	Total (£)
Financial assets					
Trade and other receivables	444,191	-	-	-	444,191
Total financial assets	**444,191**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**444,191**
Financial liabilities					
Financial liabilities at amortised cost					
Trade and other payables	5,815,081	-	-	-	5,815,081
Loan from parent undertaking	-	-	-	4,862,711	4,862,711
Lease liability	33,037	71,619	123,804	1,241,934	1,470,394
Total financial liabilities	**5,848,118**	**71,619**	**123,804**	**6,104,645**	**12,148,186**

As at 31 March 2020 (restated)	< 1 year (£)	1 to 2 years (£)	2 to 5 years (£)	> 5 years (£)	Total (£)
Financial assets					
Trade and other receivables	496,355	-	-	-	496,355
Total financial assets	**496,355**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**496,355**
Financial liabilities					
Financial liabilities at amortised cost					
Trade and other payables	202,113	-	-	-	202,113
Loan from parent undertaking	-	-	-	1,938,723	1,938,723
Lease liability	30,715	66,782	114,905	1,262,882	1,475,283
Total financial liabilities	**232,828**	**66,782**	**114,905**	**3,201,605**	**3,616,119**

- **Capital risk management**

The capital structure of the Company at year end consists of equity attributable to equity holders of the Company, comprising issued capital and accumulated loss, and loan from parent undertaking. The Company has no return on capital benchmark, but the Board continues to monitor the balance of the overall capital structure so as to maintain investor and market confidence. The Company is not subject to any external capital requirements.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2021

20. Share capital

	Ordinary shares Number	Share capital (£)	Total shareholders capital (£)
As at 1 January 2019	100	100	100
As at 31 March 2020	**100**	**100**	**100**
As at 1 April 2020			
As at 31 March 2021	**100**	**100**	**100**

On acquisition the Company acquired 100 ordinary share of £1 with a total nominal value of £100.

Ordinary shareholders are entitled to all dividends declared by the Company and to all of the Company's assets after repayment of its borrowings and ordinary creditors. Ordinary shareholders have the right to vote at meetings of the Company. All ordinary shares carry equal voting rights.

21. Reserves

The nature and purpose of each of the reserves included within equity at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 are as follows:

- Retained earnings represent cumulative net gains and losses recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The only movements in these reserves during the period are disclosed in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

22. Capital commitments

On 19 September 2018, GSF England, the owner of OSSPV001 Limited entered into a share purchase agreement with Origami Storage Limited for the entire issued share capital of OSSPV001 Limited, for an amount of £333k upon certain conditions being met. These conditions were met on 16 October 2018 and the GSF England settled 50% of the cost of acquisition with the remaining 50% to be settled in Q2 2020 subject to the commencement of asset operations and 6 months of successful operations. This liability may be settled through OSSPV001. This liability is incorporated into the fair value of the asset reflected in the financial statements.

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements amounted to £7,310,253 for the Company (2020: £7,310,253). These relate to the acquisition of plant and equipment.

The Company together with its parent company, GSES1 Limited entered into Facility and Security Agreements with Santander UK PLC for £15 million. Under these agreements, the Company acts as chargor and guarantor to the amounts borrowed under the Agreements by GSES1 Limited. As at 31 March 2021, no amounts had been drawn on the facility.

The Company had no contingencies and significant capital commitments as at 31 March 2021.

23. Contingencies

The Company had no contingencies and no other significant capital commitments at the reporting date.

24. Transactions with related parties

The ultimate controlling party of the Company is Gore Street Energy Storage Fund Plc and the immediate parent is GSF England Limited.

Details of related parties are set out below:

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2021

24. Transactions with related parties (continued)

Loan with shareholder

During the period the loan payable to GSF England Limited ("GSF England") increased by £2,923,988 with the balance outstanding at period end amounting to £4,862,711 (31 March 2020: £1,938,723). Interest accrued during the period was £196,156 (31 March 2020: £64,579).

Directors

John-Michael Cheshire and Suminori Arima are both directors of the Company and employees of Gore Street Capital, the Investment Advisor to the Company. No Directors' remuneration was paid during the period (31 March 2020: £nil).

25. Post balance sheet events

The Directors have evaluated the need for disclosures and / or adjustments resulting from post balance sheet events through to 22 April 2022, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

There were no adjusting post balance sheet events and as such no adjustments have been made to the valuation of assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2021.

26. Restatement of comparative information for a prior period error

The prior year adjustments have been made, for the following error, by restating each of the affected financial statement line items for the prior year, as below:

Right-of-use-asset and lease liabilities

The Company entered into a lease agreement in 2020. During the year, it noticed that this right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability had been undisclosed, which was not in accordance with IFRS 16. This resulted in an understatement of the Company's right-of-use-asset of £1,453,849 and understatement of the Company's lease liability of £1,475,283, those undisclosed adjustments resulted in the Company's loss before tax being understated by £21,434 for the year ended 31 March 2020. Further, lease payments and interest element has been restated in the Statement of Cashflows for the year ended 31 March 2020.

The errors have been rectified in the current year, by restating the right-of-use-asset and lease liability in the Statement of Financial Position and recognising the corresponding depreciation of the right-of-use asset and finance costs in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

IFRS 16 Leases is effective for annual periods that begin on or after 1 January 2019. Details of these new requirements are described in Note 5. The impact of the adoption of IFRS 16 on the Company's financial statements is described below:

The Company has applied IFRS 16 using the full retrospective approach which means:

- For all leases held at the date of transition the recognition and measurement provisions of IFRS 16 are applied in full;
- Comparative financial information is restated; and
- An adjustment is made to equity at the beginning of the earliest period presented

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2021

26. Restatement of comparative information for a prior period error (continued)

Impact on the Company's Statement of Financial Position – as at 31 March 2020

	Notes	(Before restatement) 31 March 2020 (£)	Restatement	(Restated) 1 April 2020 (£)
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	12	1,531,119	-	1,531,119
Right-of-use-asset	13	-	1,453,849	1,453,849
		1,531,119	1,453,849	2,984,968
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	14	13,330	-	13,330
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	15	496,355	-	496,355
		509,685	-	509,685
Total assets		**2,040,804**	**1,453,849**	**3,494,653**
Current liabilities				
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(202,113)	-	(202,113)
Lease liability	13	-	(30,715)	(30,715)
		(202,113)	(30,715)	(232,828)
Non-current liabilities				
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	17	(1,938,723)	-	(1,938,723)
Lease liability	13	-	(1,444,568)	(1,444,568)
		(1,938,723)	(1,444,568)	(3,383,291)
Total liabilities		**(2,140,836)**	**(1,475,283)**	**(3,616,119)**
Net deficit		**(100,032)**	**(21,434)**	**(121,466)**
Shareholders equity				
Share capital	20	100	-	100
Retained earnings	21	(100,132)	(21,434)	(121,566)
Total shareholders deficit		**(100,032)**	**(21,434)**	**(121,466)**

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2021

26. Restatement of comparative information for a prior period error (continued)

Impact on the Company's Statement of Comprehensive Income – as at 31 March 2020

	Notes	(Before restatement) Year ended 31 March 2020 (£)	Restatement	(Restated) Year ended 31 March 2020 (£)
Turnover	8	364,275	-	364,275
Administrative and other expenses	9	(359,576)	54,121	(305,455)
Interest expense		(64,579)	(75,555)	(140,134)
Loss before tax for the year		**(59,880)**	**(21,434)**	**(81,314)**
Taxation	10	-	-	-
Loss after tax for the year		**(59,880)**	**(21,434)**	**(81,314)**
Total comprehensive loss		**(59,880)**	**(21,434)**	**(81,314)**
Loss per share attributable to the shareholders of the Company during the year				
Basic and diluted loss per share - pence	11	(59,880)	(21,434)	(81,314)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2021

26. Restatement of comparative information for a prior period error (continued)

Impact on the Company's Statement of Cash Flows – as at 31 March 2020

	(Before restatement) 31 March 2020 (£)	Restatement	(Restated) Period ended 31 March 2020 (£)
Cash flows provided by/(used in) operating activities			
Loss for the period	(59,880)	(21,434)	(81,314)
Depreciation	13,801	55,146	68,947
Interest payable	-	75,555	75,555
Decrease/ (increase) in trade and other receivables	(281,224)	-	(281,224)
Increase in trade and other payables	182,387	-	182,387
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	**(144,916)**	**109,267**	**(35,649)**
Cash flows used in investing activities			
Purchases related to construction in progress	(644,528)	-	(644,528)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	**(644,528)**	**-**	**(644,528)**
Cash flows used in financing activities			
Proceeds from shareholder's loans	(802,774)	-	802,774
Lease payment	-	(109,267)	(109,267)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	**(802,774)**	**(109,267)**	**693,507**
Net change in cash and cash equivalents for the period	**13,300**	**-**	**13,330**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**13,330**	**-**	**13,330**