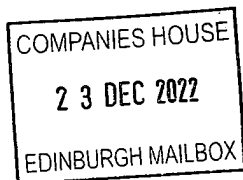


Green Investment Group Limited

Company Number SC574147

Strategic Report, Directors' Report and Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 31 March 2022



The Company's registered office is:
Atria One
144 Morrison Street
Edinburgh EH3 8EX
United Kingdom

Green Investment Group Limited

2022 Strategic Report, Directors' Report and Financial Statements

Contents

	Page
Strategic Report	2
Directors' Report	6
Financial Statements	
Profit and loss account	13
Balance sheet	14
Statement of changes in equity	15
Notes to the financial statements	
Note 1. Company information	16
Note 2. Basis of preparation	
Note 3. Significant accounting policies	17
Note 4. Loss before taxation	26
Note 5. Tax on loss	27
Note 6. Tangible assets	27
Note 7. Investments in subsidiaries	28
Note 8. Debtors	28
Note 9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	28
Note 10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	28
Note 11. Deferred tax assets	29
Note 12. Called up share capital	29
Note 13. Profit and loss account	29
Note 14. Capital management strategy	29
Note 15. Related party information	29
Note 16. Directors' remuneration	34
Note 17. Contingent liabilities and commitments	35
Note 18. Ultimate parent undertaking	35
Note 19. Events after the reporting date	35
Independent Auditors' Report to the members of Green Investment Group Limited	36

Strategic Report for the financial year ended 31 March 2022

In accordance with a resolution of the directors (the "Directors") of Green Investment Group Limited (the "Company"), the Directors submit herewith the Strategic Report of the Company as follows:

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company during the financial year ended 31 March 2022 was to act as a holding company for Green Investment Bank investments. In addition, the Company generates revenue by offering a wide range of advisory services to various companies in the green investment industry.

Review of operations

The loss for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 was £22,256k, an increase of 63% from the loss of £13,649k in the previous year.

Operating loss for the year ended 31 March 2022 was £19,042k, an increase of 62% from the operating loss of £10,711k in the previous year. The year on year change was mainly due to increased operating expenses as a result of legal, consulting and professional fees associated with projects for which the Company provides advisory services.

Total operating expenses for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 were £28,019k as compared to £14,045k in the previous year. The year on year change was primarily due to an increase in legal, consulting and professional fees associated with projects for which the Company provides advisory services.

As at 31 March 2022, the Company had net assets of £175,559k (2021: £57,815k). The increase is primarily due to a reduction in intercompany payables

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company is responsible for its own risk acceptance decisions. From the perspective of the Company, the principal risks are credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk, interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk and operational risk. The material risks of the Company are monitored by the relevant division of the Risk Management Group ("RMG") of the Macquarie Group Macquarie Group (comprising MGL, the ultimate parent of the Company, and its subsidiaries). There are currently no plans to substantially change the nature of the business going forward.

The range of factors that may influence the Company's short-term outlook include:

- market conditions including: events that cause significant volatility in the market, global inflation and interest rates, and the impact of geopolitical events;
- the continued and evolving impact of COVID-19;
- the uncertainty introduced by the Russian-Ukraine conflict;
- potential tax or regulatory changes and tax uncertainties;
- completion of period-end reviews and the completion rate of transactions; and
- the geographic composition of income and the impact of foreign exchange.

The continued impact and uncertainty surrounding Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and the Russia-Ukraine conflict have been monitored throughout the year for the Company by RMG. There was no significant financial impact, and the Company has continued to operate effectively throughout the pandemic.

The Company is not subject to any other principal risks or uncertainties, over and above those stated.

Strategic Report **for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)**

Risk Management

Risk is an integral part of the Macquarie Group's businesses. The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of credit, liquidity and market risk. Additional risks faced by the Company include operational, legal, compliance and documentation risk. Responsibility for management of these risks lies with the individual businesses giving rise to them. It is the responsibility of RMG to ensure appropriate assessment and management of these risks.

As an indirect subsidiary of Macquarie Group Limited ("MGL"), the Company manages risk within the framework of the overall strategy and risk management structure of the Macquarie Group. RMG is independent of all other areas of the Macquarie Group, reporting directly to the Managing Director and the Board of MGL. The Head of RMG is a member of the Executive Committee of MGL. RMG authority is required for all material risk acceptance decisions. RMG identifies, quantifies and assesses all material risks and sets prudential limits. Where appropriate, these limits are approved by the Executive Committee and the Board of MGL. The risks to which the Company is exposed are managed on a globally consolidated basis for MGL as a whole, including all subsidiaries, in all locations. Macquarie Group's internal approach to risk ensures that risks in subsidiaries are subject to the same rigour and risk acceptance decisions.

Financial Risk Management

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will fail to complete its contractual obligations when they fall due. Credit exposures, approvals and limits are controlled with the Macquarie Group's credit framework, as established by RMG.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of an entity encountering difficulty in meeting obligations with financial liabilities. The Directors have adopted the risk model used by the Macquarie Group, as approved by RMG. This model is incorporated into the Macquarie Group's risk management systems to enable the Company to manage this risk effectively.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of adverse changes in the value of the Company's trading positions as a result of changes in market conditions. The Directors have adopted the risk model used by the Macquarie Group, as approved by RMG. This model is incorporated into the Macquarie Group's risk management systems to enable the Company to manage this risk effectively. In addition, the Directors have approved RMG imposed cash limits on positions taken by the Equity Markets business.

Interest rate risk

The Company has both interest bearing assets and interest-bearing liabilities. Interest bearing assets include cash balances and receivables from other Macquarie Group undertakings and external parties, all of which earn a variable rate of interest. Interest bearing liabilities include payables to other Macquarie Group undertakings and external parties, which also incur a variable rate of interest.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company has foreign exchange exposures which include amounts receivable from and payable to other Macquarie Group undertakings and external parties which are denominated in non-functional currencies. Any material non-functional currency exposures are managed by applying a group wide process of minimising exposure at an individual Company level.

Strategic Report
for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

Risk management (continued)

Non-Financial Risk Management

Operational risk

The Company operates within a global framework which is applied consistently across all business lines within the Macquarie Group for the identification, monitoring, management and reporting of operational risk. Operational risk management occurs largely as part of the normal day to day running of each business with the framework, policies and oversight being managed at a central level by RMG. The framework can be tailored to the risk profile of each business, but each business must comply with certain mandatory aspects.

Group risk

The risk that the actions and activities of one part of the Macquarie Group may compromise the financial, operational and reputational position of the Company. Management of financial group risk is embedded across underlying governance documents and committees relating to financial exposures. Management of reputation risk is embedded throughout the risk management framework and considered in the assessment of all risk types. Intragroup outsourcing is governed in accordance with the internal Macquarie policies.

Conduct risk

The risk of behaviour, action or omission by individuals employed by, or on behalf of, the Company or taken collectively in representing the Company that may have a negative outcome for the Company's clients, counterparties, the communities and markets in which it operates, its staff, or the Company. The Company's approach to conduct risk management is integrated in its risk management framework.

Regulatory & compliance risk

The risk of failure to comply with laws, regulations, rules, statements of regulatory policy, and codes of conduct applicable to the Company's financial services and other regulated activities. Frameworks have been established to manage the identification, escalation, management and reporting of regulatory and compliance risks across Macquarie. These frameworks include policies, guidelines and standards which have been implemented to guide compliance.

Strategic / Business risk

Risk of the Company's business model being inadequate in the medium to long-term. Business and strategic risk is managed and controlled through the annual strategy and business planning process. The Company Board has regular oversight of business risk in the Company.

Environmental & social risk

The risk of reputational or financial impacts due to failure to identify or manage material environmental or social issues arising from or with respect to the Company's investment, financing, client activities or supply chain. Under the Code of Conduct all staff share responsibility for identifying and managing environmental and social issues as part of normal business practice. Staff are supported by the RMG environmental and social risks ("ESR") team, as well as through access to environmental and social risk training.

Financial crime risk

Risk of knowingly or unknowingly perpetuating or helping parties to commit or to further potentially illegal activity through the Company. Financial crime risk encompasses the risks of money laundering, terrorism financing, bribery and corruption, and sanctions. RMG Financial Crime Risk (FCR) manage and oversee financial crime risk, engage with regulators and maintain and monitor the effectiveness of global financial crime risk frameworks, programs and policies for Macquarie.

Strategic Report
for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

Risk management (continued)

Non-Financial Risk Management (continued)

Technology & cyber risk

Risk of loss resulting from failure, inadequacy or misuse of technology and technology resources owned, managed or supplied by the Company including technology outsourced and/or managed on behalf of the Company. The RMG Operational Risk & Governance team are responsible for the independent oversight of technology risk.

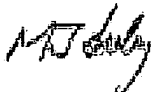
Section 172 (1) Statement

The Directors of the Company consider, both individually and collectively, that they have acted in the way that would most likely promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole (having regard to relevant stakeholders and matters set out in section 172(1)(a-f) of the Companies Act 2006) in the decisions taken during the year ended 31 March 2022. To the extent necessary for an understanding of the development, performance and position of the Company, an explanation of how the Directors considered these matters is set out in the Directors' Report on pages 9 to 12.

Other matters

Due to the nature of the business and the information provided elsewhere in this report, the Directors are of the opinion that the production of financial and non-financial key performance indicators (including with regard to environmental and employee matters) in the Strategic report is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

On behalf of the Board



Mark Dooley

Director

16 December 2022

Directors' Report for the financial year ended 31 March 2022

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of the Company, the Directors submit herewith the audited financial statements of the Company and report as follows:

Directors and Secretaries

The Directors who each held office as a Director of the Company throughout the year and until the date of this report, unless disclosed otherwise, were:

M Dooley
E Northam
P Rasi De Mel (appointed 9 August 2022)
P Knott (resigned 9 August 2022)
D Wong (resigned 29 October 2021)

The Secretary who held office as a Secretary of the Company throughout the year and until the date of this report, unless disclosed otherwise, was:

H Everitt

Results

The loss for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 was £22,256k (2021: loss of £13,649k).

Dividends

No dividends were paid or provided for during the current financial year (2021: nil). No final dividend has been proposed.

State of affairs

IBOR reform: Transition from inter-bank offered rates ("IBOR") to alternative reference rates ("ARRs")

IBOR interest rate benchmarks, that are used in a wide variety of financial instruments such as derivatives and lending arrangements, are undergoing reforms. Examples of IBOR include the London Inter-bank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") and the Euro Inter-bank Offered Rate ("EURIBOR").

After 31 December 2021, 24 of 35 LIBOR currency-tenor pairings were discontinued, 6 LIBOR switched to a modified calculation methodology (known as 'synthetic' LIBORs) and 5 USD LIBOR tenors are expected to cease publication after 30 June 2023. Aside from the ongoing exceptional use of USD LIBOR, the use of LIBOR in new contracts ceased by the end of 2021.

During 2018, MGL initiated a group-wide project, sponsored by its Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), to manage the impacts of IBOR reform, including overseeing the transition from LIBOR to ARRs. A group-wide steering committee was established with its key responsibility being the governance of the project and comprised of senior executives from MGL's Operating Groups, Financial Management Group ("FMG"), RMG, Corporate Operations Group ("COG") and Legal and Governance. The project was wide in scope including identification of the impact of the reform on the separate legal entities within the MGL Group (including the Company) and implementing necessary changes in those legal entities.

Directors' Report for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

IBOR reform: Transition from inter-bank offered rates ("IBOR") to alternative reference rates ("ARRs") (continued)

In addition to the project's progress outlined in the Company's annual financial statements for prior periods, the project achieved several important milestones for the period ended 31 March 2022 including that the Company transitioned its internal USD LIBOR and EURIBOR funding to Secured overnight financing ("SOFR") and Euro Short-Term Rate ("ESTR") respectively, and re-hedged external funding exposures to relevant currency ARR, given sufficient liquidity in the relevant markets.

Whilst IBOR reforms, including the transition from LIBOR to ARRs, are important changes for the Company, they have not resulted in changes to Macquarie Group's risk management strategy and these risks are managed within the existing risk management framework as described in the Financial Risk Management section of the Strategic Report.

There were no other significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company that occurred during the current financial year under review not otherwise disclosed in the Directors' report.

Going concern

The Company has an excess of current assets over current liabilities as at 31 March 2022 of £2,438k. The Company has been loss making over the last two financial years. However, based on an analysis of future profitability forecasts combined with adequate retained earnings, the business will continue for the foreseeable future.

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. No material uncertainties that cast significant doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern have been identified by the Directors. The Company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Events after the reporting period

At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any matter or circumstance which has arisen that has significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Company in the financial years subsequent to 31 March 2022 not otherwise disclosed in this report.

Likely developments, business strategies and prospects

Coronavirus (COVID-19)

The Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) has had significant impacts on global economies and financial markets, led to several changes in the economy and resulted in several support actions by financial markets, governments, and regulators. The impact of COVID-19 continues to evolve and, where applicable, has been incorporated into the determination of the Company's results of operations and measurements of its assets and liabilities at the reporting date.

COVID-19 did not have a material impact on the operations of the Company during the financial year.

Russia-Ukraine conflict

The risk presented by the Russia-Ukraine conflict is managed by the Company within the framework of the overall strategy and risk management structure of the Macquarie Group.

Directors' Report for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

Russia-Ukraine conflict (continued)

The Russia-Ukraine conflict did not have a material impact on the operations of the Company during the financial period.

The Directors believe that no other significant changes are expected other than those already disclosed in this report and the Strategic Report.

The principal activities, review of operations and the financial risk management objectives and policies of the Company and the exposure of the Company to credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk, interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, operational risk, group risk, conduct risk, regulatory & compliance risk, strategic / business risk, environmental & social risk, financial crime risk and technology & cyber risk are contained within the Strategic Report.

Indemnification and insurance of Directors

As permitted by the Company's Articles of Association, the Directors have the benefit of an indemnity which is a qualifying third party indemnity provision as defined by Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. The indemnity was in force throughout the last financial year and also at the date of approval of the financial statements. The ultimate parent purchased and maintained throughout the financial year Directors' liability insurance in respect of the Company and its Directors.

Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, Directors' Report and Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law).

Under company law, Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; 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 safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are also responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

Green Investment Group Limited

Company Number SC574147

Directors' Report for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

Section 172 Disclosure

The following sets out the requirements of section 172 (1) and notes how the Directors have discharged their duties. In doing so they have had regard to matters including those in respect of the Company's stakeholders, who are principally group shareholders, industry groups and trade associations, internal and external customers.

a) Likely consequences of any decision in the long term:

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Macquarie Group Limited ("MGL") and the Macquarie Group and therefore complies with the policies and practices, ethical and business standards that are set by the Macquarie Group Limited Board and are described in the Macquarie Group Annual Report. The following statement should therefore be read in conjunction with the Macquarie Group Limited Annual Report.

Any decision taken is aligned to the wider Macquarie Group and made in accordance with Macquarie's Code of Conduct (the "Code") – and based on the three principles of – Opportunity, Accountability and Integrity. Macquarie's purpose of 'empowering people to innovate and invest for a better future' is deeply embedded in Macquarie's culture and is underpinned by these longstanding operating principles. Before a proposal is brought to the Board for approval, it will have gone through a series of internal approvals, in accordance with the Macquarie Group's risk management framework. Macquarie adopts a conservative approach to risk management which is underpinned by a sound risk culture. Macquarie's robust risk management framework and risk culture are embedded across all Macquarie Group's operations.

To facilitate good decision making, Directors meet as required with documentation circulated in advance. Where relevant this may include diligence on financial impacts, as well as non-financial factors to allow them to fully understand the performance and position of the Company, along with the matters that are to be discussed.

The principal activity of the Company during the year was to act as a holding company for investments which give effect to the green objective (the "Green Objective") as set out in the Company's Articles of Association. Key decisions which the Board met to consider during the year included:

- Approval of the statutory financial statements of the Company;
- Approval of a transparency statement relating to the Modern Slavery Act;
- Authorising various matters relating to the launch of Corio Generation, an offshore wind development platform owned indirectly by the Company;
- Authorisation of various investment and divestment proposals to be made by certain subsidiaries of the Company during the financial year, with due regard to the Green Objective; and
- the recapitalisation of the Company through the allotment of 140,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each.

During FY2022, the Board continued to enable virtual attendance at Board meetings, workshops and meetings with management, as needed to respond to ongoing COVID-19 restrictions.

In connection with the fulfilment of the Green Objective, all prospective Green Investment Group ("GIG") investments are subject to a detailed green rating assessment, which scrutinises an investment's alignment with the Green Objective and GIG's Green Investment Principles by measuring the contribution to GIG's Green Purposes and its alignment with the GIG Green Investment Policy. The findings of this process are presented as a Green Opinion within the documentation for consideration as part of the investment decision making process.

Green Investment Group Limited

Company Number SC574147

Directors' Report for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

Section 172 Disclosure (continued)

a) Likely consequences of any decision in the long term (continued):

New investments made under the GIG brand continued to be made by the Company's direct and indirect subsidiaries during the financial year ended 31st March 2022, and each such GIG investment is subject to a specific review to determine the likelihood of the investment aligning with the Green Objective and GIG's Green Investment Principles. GIG investments made outside of Europe may be made by other Macquarie Group entities using the GIG name and brand for trading and marketing purposes. However, those entities are only permitted to do this in return for a contractual undertaking that any activities will be compliant with the Company and GIG's Investment Principles and Green Investment Policy.

Further details on GIG's Green Investment Principles, Green Investment Policy and Green Purposes can be found at: <https://www.greeninvestmentgroup.com/who-we-are/measuring-our-impact.html>

b) Interests of the Company's workforce:

Though the Company itself does not have any direct employees (utilises the services of employees employed by the Macquarie group via a range of internal shared services agreements) the workforce's culture, values, behaviours, performance, and engagement drive how it serves its customers and interacts with suppliers.

c) Business relationships with suppliers, customers and others:

The Board is cognisant of the stakeholders of the Company and the importance of strong relationships, coupled with appropriate levels of communication and engagement.

The Company and GIG are committed to being active citizens in the global green community. GIG participates in over 40 membership organisations around the world, in which its team members hold a number of key positions.

Suppliers: Macquarie Group is committed to ensuring high standards of environmental, social and governance performance across its supply chain. This commitment is driven by our business principles. Macquarie Group has put in place a Supplier Governance Policy to manage the risks associated with suppliers who provide the Macquarie Group with high inherent risk goods or services, and also 'Principles for Suppliers' to help uphold our core values with the aim of having supplier relationships that create long-term and sustainable value for our clients, shareholders and community.

Through GIG's workplace health and safety programme, we seek to support our development teams in applying responsible criteria to their supplier selection and procurement activities.

Customers: As a holding company for other Macquarie Group entities, the Company's customers are predominantly internal to the Macquarie Group subsidiaries and affiliates, however the Company also had external customers during the financial year. Along with the publicly available disclosures on the Macquarie website and through the GIG Progress Report, Macquarie looks to the Company's workforce (including the Directors) to keep customers informed about the depth, breadth and scale of our capabilities in line with local rules and regulations on financial promotions while offering our products in a highly regulated financial services environment in EMEA. Macquarie Group's publicly available EMEA Terms of Business embed our commitment to the principle of treating customers fairly into all of the Company's business.

Directors' Report
for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

Section 172 Disclosure (continued)

d) Community and the environment:

The Board and Management recognise the importance of sound Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) practices as part of their responsibility to their clients, shareholders, communities, staff and the environment in which the Company operates. ESG considerations are embedded in both our operational and investment decision-making, along with the asset management frameworks that inform how our portfolio companies assess and improve their performance.

As a subsidiary of the Macquarie Group, the Company has committed to the Group's ESG approach, which is structured around focus areas considered to be material to our business. Assessing and managing Macquarie Group wide ESG risks is a key business priority and an important component of Macquarie's broader risk management framework, to which the Company is subject.

Clear dialogue with stakeholders is important to building strong relationships, understanding external dynamics, earning and maintaining trust, enhancing business performance and evolving our ESG approach. The Macquarie Group regularly engage with a broad range of stakeholders including clients, shareholders, investors, analysts, governments, regulators, the workforce, suppliers and the wider community.

Macquarie Group recognises that failure to manage ESG risks could affect communities, the environment and other external parties, and expose the organisation to commercial, reputational and regulatory impacts.

Environmental and social risks ('ESR') are managed through the implementation of the ESR and Work Health and Safety ('WHS') policies, which are based on international standards. These are updated periodically to address opportunities for improvement and emerging risks.

In early FY2022, Macquarie Group made a commitment to reach net zero operational emissions by 2025 and to align financing activity with the global goal of net zero emissions by 2050.

GIG's mission is to accelerate the transition to net zero. To support this mission, GIG has moved to operate as part of Macquarie Asset Management ('MAM'). MAM has committed to invest and manage its portfolio in line with global net zero by 2040. The need for investment in the energy transition continues to grow substantially. The combined teams aim to significantly enhance Macquarie's capacity to mobilise institutional capital for the transition and provide greater scale of decarbonisation solution for clients, portfolio companies, communities and the environment.

The Board acknowledges the work of the Macquarie Group Foundation (the "Foundation"), which is the philanthropic arm of Macquarie. The Foundation encourages Macquarie's employees to give back to the communities in which they live and work by contributing service, financial support and leadership to the community organisations they feel passionately about.

As an investor, developer, asset manager and owner of businesses, we treat workplace health, safety, environment and social (WHSES) matters as an opportunity to add value beyond risk management. Further details on GIG's approach in the last year can be found in the GIG Progress Report.

Directors' Report
for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

Section 172 Disclosure (continued)

e) Reputation for high standards:

The reputations of the Company, GIG and the Company's Directors are fundamental to the long-term success of the Company and significant effort is expended to ensure that performance and processes attain and wherever possible exceed expectations. The Macquarie Group and the Company are committed to maintaining high ethical standards – adhering to laws and regulations, conducting business in a responsible way and treating all stakeholders with honesty and integrity. These principles are further reflected in the Code.

f) Need to act fairly as between members of the Company

The Company is a separate legal entity and is therefore making this statement as such, but in practical terms, the Company is part of a wider group and in addition to promoting the success of the Company as a whole, the duties of the directors of the Company are exercised in a way that is most likely to promote the success of the Company for the Macquarie group as a whole, while having regard to factors outlined in section 172(1) Companies Act 2006.

Directors' confirmations

In the case of each Director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

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

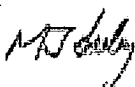
Streamlined energy and carbon reporting ("SECR") requirement

The Company consumed less than 40MWh for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 and for this reason the Company is not required to disclose energy and carbon information in this report.

Independent auditors

Pursuant to section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, the auditors of the Company are deemed re-appointed for each financial year unless the Directors or the members of the Company resolve to terminate their appointment. The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office, and, as at the date of these financial statements, the Directors are not aware of any resolution to terminate the appointment of the auditors.

On behalf of the Board,



Mark Dooley

Director

16 December 2022

Green Investment Group Limited

Financial statements

Profit and loss account for the financial year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 £000	2021 £000
Turnover	4	8,908	3,317
Net gain on investments	4	69	17
Administrative expenses	4	(27,694)	(13,571)
Other operating expenses	4	(325)	(474)
Operating loss		(19,042)	(10,711)
Interest receivable and similar income	4	318	3,332
Interest payable and similar expenses	4	(6,650)	(8,738)
Loss before taxation	4	(25,374)	(16,117)
Tax on loss	5	3,118	2,468
Loss for the financial year		(22,256)	(13,649)

The above Profit and loss account should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes, which form an integral part of the financial statements.

Turnover and loss before taxation relate wholly to continuing operations.

There were no other comprehensive income and expenses other than those included in the results above and therefore no separate statement of comprehensive income has been presented.

Green Investment Group Limited

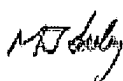
Company Number SC574147

Balance sheet as at 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 £000	2021 £000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	6	75	-
Investments in subsidiaries	7	269,000	269,000
Current assets			
Debtors	8	8,587	275,414
Deferred tax assets	11	258	229
Current liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(6,407)	(75,657)
Net current assets		2,438	199,986
Total assets less current liabilities		271,513	468,986
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(95,954)	(411,171)
Net assets		175,559	57,815
Shareholders' funds			
Called up share capital	12	140,000	-
Profit and loss account	13	35,559	57,815
Total shareholders' funds		175,559	57,815

The above Balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes, which form an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 13 to 35 were approved by the Board of Directors on 16 December 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:



Mark Dooley
Director

Green Investment Group Limited

Statement of changes in equity for the financial year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	Called up share capital £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total shareholders' funds £000
Balance at 1 April 2020		-	71,464	71,464
Loss for the financial year	13	-	(13,649)	(13,649)
Total comprehensive expense		-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2021		-	57,815	57,815
Loss for the financial year	13	-	(22,256)	(22,256)
Total comprehensive expense		-	-	-
Issue of share capital	12	140,000	-	140,000
Balance at 31 March 2022		140,000	35,559	175,559

The above Statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes, which form an integral part of the financial statements.

Green Investment Group Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2022

Note 1. Company information

The Company is a private company limited by shares and is registered in the United Kingdom. The address of its registered office is Atria One, 144 Morrison Street, Edinburgh, EH3 8EX, United Kingdom.

The principal activity of the Company during the financial year ended 31 March 2022 was to act as a holding company for Green Investment Bank investments. In addition, the Company generates revenue by offering a wide range of advisory services to various companies in the green investment industry.

Note 2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ("FRS 101") and have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements contain information about the Company as an individual Company and do not contain consolidated financial information as a parent of a group. The Company is exempt under section 401 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements as it and its subsidiary undertakings are included in full consolidation in the consolidated financial statements of its ultimate parent MGL, a Company incorporated in Australia. These financial statements are separate financial statements.

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the financial years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(i) Going concern

As at 31 March 2022, the Company had net assets of £175,559k (2021: £57,815k). The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. No material uncertainties that cast significant doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern have been identified by the Directors. The Company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

(ii) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and under the historical cost convention.

(iii) Disclosure exemptions

FRS 101 sets out a reduced disclosure framework for a 'qualifying entity' as defined in FRS 101 which addresses the financial reporting requirements and disclosure exemptions in the financial statements of qualifying entities that otherwise apply the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of EU-adopted International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

In accordance with FRS 101, the Company has availed of an exemption from the following paragraphs of IFRS:

- The requirements of IAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows'.
- The requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A to 38D, 40A to 40D and 111 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' (additional comparatives).
- The requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures' (key management compensation).
- The requirements of IAS 24 to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group where both parties to the transaction are wholly owned within the group.
- The requirements of paragraphs 130(f)(ii), 130(f)(iii), 134(d) to 134(f) and 135(c) to 135(e) of IAS 36 'Impairment of Assets.'
- The requirements of the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129 of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

Green Investment Group Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

Note 2. Basis of preparation (continued)

(iv) Critical accounting estimates and significant judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in compliance with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the accounting policies. The notes to the financial statements set out areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions are significant to the Company and the financial statements such as:

- judgement in timing and amount of impairment of investments in subsidiaries, including the reversal thereof (Notes 3(ix), 7); and
- judgement in recognition and measurement of certain revenue streams including performance fees from Macquarie-managed funds and other capital market investments and transactions.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including reasonable expectations of future events.

Management believes that the estimates used in preparing this financial report are reasonable. Actual results in the future may differ from those reported and it is therefore reasonably possible, on the basis of existing knowledge, that outcomes within the next financial year that are different from management's assumptions and estimates could require an adjustment to the carrying amounts of the reported assets and liabilities in future reporting periods.

(v) Coronavirus (COVID-19) impact

The Novel Coronavirus has had significant impacts on global economies and equity, debt and commodity markets, led to several changes in the economy and resulted in several support actions by financial markets, governments, and regulators. The impact of COVID-19 continues to evolve and, where applicable, has been incorporated into the determination of the Company's results of operations and measurement of its assets and liabilities at the reporting date.

The Company's processes to determine the impact of COVID-19 for these financial statements is consistent with the processes disclosed and applied in its 31 March 2021 financial statements. Those processes identified that expected credit losses (Note 9) required continued judgement as a result of the impact of COVID-19.

As there is a higher than usual degree of uncertainty associated with these assumptions and estimates, actual outcomes may differ to those forecasted which may impact the accounting estimates included in these financial statements. Other than adjusting events that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the impact of events that arise after the reporting period will be accounted for in future reporting periods.

(vi) New Accounting Standards and amendments to Accounting Standards that are either effective in the current financial year or have been early adopted

The amendments to existing accounting standards that are effective for the annual reporting period beginning on 1 April 2021 did not result in a material impact to the Company's financial statements.

Note 3. Significant accounting policies

i) Foreign Currency Translation

Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of the Company is determined as the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. The Company's financial statements are presented in 'Pounds Sterling' (£), which is also the Company's functional currency.

Green Investment Group Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

Note 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

i) Foreign Currency Translation (continued)

Transactions and balances

At initial recognition, a foreign currency transaction is translated into the entity's functional currency using the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

At the end of each reporting period:

- foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the closing exchange rate;
- non-monetary items (including equity) measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency remain translated using the spot exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and
- non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date that the fair value was measured.

Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from the settlement or translation of monetary items, or non-monetary items measured at fair value are recognised in other operating expense (see note 4).

For the detailed policy on *Financial instruments* refer to Note 3(iv).

ii) Revenue and expense recognition

Net interest income / expense

Interest income and interest expense (with the exception of borrowing costs that are capitalised on a qualifying asset, which is not measured at fair value) are recognised using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method for financial assets, and financial liabilities carried at amortised cost, and debt financial assets classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income ("OCI"). The EIR method calculates the amortised cost of a financial instrument at a rate that discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability.

When the estimates of payments or receipts of a financial instrument are subsequently revised, the carrying amount is adjusted to reflect the actual or revised cash flows with the re-measurement recognised as part of interest income (financial assets) or interest expense (financial liabilities).

Interest income on financial assets that are not credit impaired is determined by applying the financial asset's EIR to the financial asset's gross carrying amount. Interest income on financial assets that are subsequently classified as credit impaired (Stage 3), is recognised by applying the EIR to the amortised cost carrying value (being the gross carrying value after deducting the impairment loss).

Interest income and expense on financial assets and liabilities that are classified as FVTPL is accounted for on a contractual rate basis.

Fee and commission income

Revenue earned by the Company from its contracts with customers primarily consists of the following categories of fee and commission income:

Mergers and acquisitions and advisory fees - The Company earns revenue through its role as advisor on corporate transactions. The revenue from these arrangements is recognised at a point in time, and when it has been established that the customer has received the benefit of the service such that the performance obligation is satisfied. For advisory services this is typically at the time of closing the transaction.

Where mandates contain rights to invoice upon reaching certain milestones, the Company assesses whether distinct services have been transferred at these milestones and accordingly recognises revenue. If not, the fee recognition will be deferred until such time as the performance obligation has been completed. Management of capital raisings and underwriting of debt or equity capital raisings are each considered distinct performance obligations that are typically satisfied on the allocation date of the underwritten securities.

Green Investment Group Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

Note 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

ii) Revenue and expense recognition (continued)

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses comprises net trading income or loss, investment income, and other income.

Net trading income comprises gains and losses related to trading assets/liabilities and derivatives including all realised and unrealised fair value changes, dividends and foreign exchange differences.

Investment income includes gains and losses arising from subsequent changes in the fair values of equity and debt investment securities that are classified as FVTPL and dividends or distributions on these securities which represent the return on such investments. Impairment losses/reversal of impairment losses on these financial assets are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

Expenses

Expenses are recognised in the profit and loss account as and when the provision of services is received.

iii) Taxation

The balance sheet approach to tax effect accounting has been adopted whereby the income tax expense for the financial year is the tax payable on the current year's taxable income adjusted for changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements, and unused tax losses.

Deferred tax assets are recognised when temporary differences arise between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their respective carrying amounts which give rise to a future tax benefit, or when a benefit arises due to unused tax losses. In both cases, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available against which to utilise those temporary differences or tax losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised at the tax rates expected to apply when the assets are recovered, or the liabilities are settled under enacted or substantively enacted tax law.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset and an intention to either settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Factors considered include the ability to offset tax losses, the nature of the tax loss, the length of time that tax losses are eligible for carry forward to offset against future taxable profits and whether future taxable profits are expected to be sufficient to allow recovery of deferred tax assets.

The Company exercises judgement in determining whether deferred tax assets, particularly in relation to tax losses, are probable of recovery.

The Company undertakes transactions in the ordinary course of business where the income tax treatment requires the exercise of judgement. The Company estimates the amount expected to be paid to/(recovered from) tax authorities based on its understanding and interpretation of the law. Uncertain tax positions are presented as current or deferred tax assets or liabilities with reference to the nature.

Value-Added Tax (VAT)

Where VAT is not recoverable from tax authorities, it is either capitalised to the balance sheet as part of the cost of the related asset or is recognised as a part of other operating expenses in the profit and loss account. Where VAT is recoverable from or payable to tax authorities, the amount is recorded as a separate asset or liability in the balance sheet.

Green Investment Group Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

Note 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

iv) Financial instruments

Recognition of financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial instrument is initially recognised at fair value and is adjusted for (in the case of instruments not classified at FVTPL) for transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of the financial instrument, and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs and fees paid or received relating to financial instruments carried at FVTPL are recorded in the profit and loss account.

The best evidence of a financial instrument's fair value at initial recognition is its transaction price, unless its fair value is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique for which variables include only inputs from observable markets. Where such alternative evidence exists, the Company recognises profit or loss immediately when the instrument is recognised ('day 1 profit or loss'). When significant unobservable inputs are used to determine fair value, the day 1 profit or loss is deferred and is recognised in the profit and loss account over the life of the transaction or when the inputs become observable.

Financial instruments arising in multiple transactions are accounted for as a single arrangement if this best reflects the substance of the arrangement. Factors considered in this assessment include whether the financial instruments:

- are entered into at the same time and in contemplation of one another;
- have the same counterparty;
- relate to the same risk;
- there is no apparent economic need or substantive business purpose for structuring the transactions separately that could not also have been accomplished in a single transaction; or
- consideration of whether each of the financial instruments has its own terms and conditions and each may be transferred or settled separately.

De-recognition of financial instruments

Financial assets

Financial assets are de-recognised from the balance sheet when:

- the rights to cash flows have expired; or
- the Company has transferred the financial asset such that it has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.

A financial asset is transferred if, and only if, the Company:

- i) transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset; or
- ii) retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients in an arrangement where the Company is:
 - not obligated to pay amounts to the eventual recipients unless it collects equivalent amounts from the original asset;
 - prohibited from selling or pledging the original asset other than as security to the eventual recipients; and
 - obligated to remit any cash flows it collects on behalf of the eventual recipients without material delay.

In transactions where the Company neither retains nor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset, the asset is de-recognised if control over the asset is lost. Any interest in the transferred and de-recognised financial asset that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

In transfers where control over the asset is retained, the Company continues to recognise the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement as determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.

Green Investment Group Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

Note 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

iv) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are de-recognised from the balance sheet when the Company's obligation has been discharged, cancelled or has expired.

Gains and losses on the derecognition of debt financial assets and liabilities

Gains and losses arising from the derecognition of debt financial assets or financial liabilities are recognised in:

- other income/(loss) as part of other operating expenses for all other financial assets and financial liabilities.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified based on the business model within which the asset is held and on the basis of the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics.

Business model assessment

The Company uses judgement in determining the business model at the level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed and its intention with respect to its financial assets. In determining the business model, all relevant evidence that is available at the date of the assessment is used including:

- how the performance of the financial assets held within that business model is evaluated and reported to the Macquarie Group's Senior Management personnel and senior executives;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way in which those risks are managed; and
- how managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected).

Solely payment of principal and interest (SPPI)

The contractual cash flows of a financial asset are assessed to determine whether these represent SPPI on the principal amount outstanding consistent with a basic lending arrangement. This includes an assessment of whether cash flows primarily reflect consideration for the time value of money, and credit risk of the principal outstanding. Interest may also include consideration for other basic lending risks and costs.

Amortised cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method where:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows;
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that meet the SPPI requirements; and
- the financial asset has not been classified as DFVTPL.

Interest income determined in accordance with the EIR method is recognised as part of interest and similar income.

Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria to be measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") are subsequently measured at FVTPL.

Green Investment Group Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

Note 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

iv) Financial instruments (continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") (continued)

For the purposes of the Company's financial statements, the FVTPL classification consists of the following:

- financial assets that are held for active trading ("HFT"), which are measured at FVTPL. This classification includes all derivative financial assets, except those that are designated as hedging instruments in qualifying hedge relationships and are classified as "FVPTL";
- financial assets in a business model whose objective is achieved by managing the financial assets on a fair value basis in order to realise gains and losses as opposed to a business model in which the objective is to collect contractual cash flows (FVTPL);
- financial assets that fail the SPPI test (FVTPL); and
- financial assets that have been designated to be measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or significantly reduce an accounting mismatch (DFVTPL).

Equity financial assets that are not held for active trading are measured at FVTPL. Subsequent changes in fair value are recognised as investment income within other operating expenses.

Subsequent changes in the fair value of debt financial assets are measured at FVTPL are presented as follows:

- Changes in the fair value of financial assets that are classified as HFT and financial assets managed on a fair value basis are recognised in net trading income;
- Changes in the fair value of debt financial investments and loans to associates and joint ventures that fail SPPI are recognised in investment income as part of other operating income/expenses;
- Changes in the fair value of all other FVTPL and DFVTPL financial assets are recognised as part of other income/(loss) within other operating income/expenses.

Where applicable, the interest component of financial assets is recognised as interest and similar income.

Reclassification of financial instruments

The Company reclassifies debt financial assets when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. Financial assets that are reclassified are subsequently measured based on the financial asset's new measurement category.

The Company does not reclassify financial liabilities after initial recognition.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount reported on the balance sheet, when there is a current legally enforceable right to offset the amounts and either there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the financial asset and settle the financial liability simultaneously.

Green Investment Group Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

Note 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

v) Investments

Investment in subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all those entities (including structured entities) over which the Company has:

- the power to direct the relevant activities of the entity,
- exposure, or rights, to significant variable returns and
- the ability to utilise power to affect the entity's own returns.

The determination of control is based on current facts and circumstances and is continuously assessed. The Company has power over an entity when it has existing substantive rights that provide it with the current ability to direct the entity's relevant activities, being those activities that significantly affect the entity's returns. The Company also considers the entity's purpose and design. If the Company determines that it has power over an entity, the Company then evaluates its exposure, or rights, to variable returns by considering the magnitude and variability associated with its economic interests.

All variable returns are considered in making that assessment including, but not limited to, returns from debt or equity investments, guarantees, liquidity arrangements, variable fees and certain derivative contracts.

Subsidiaries held by the Company are carried in its financial statements at cost less impairment in accordance with *IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements*.

Investment in subsidiaries are assessed for impairment at each reporting date, refer to Note 3(ix) *Impairment*.

vi) Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated at historical cost (which includes, where applicable, directly attributable borrowing costs and expenditure directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset) less accumulated depreciation and, where applicable, accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is the process to allocate the difference between cost and residual values over the estimated useful life. Where the residual value exceeds the carrying value, no depreciation is charged. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis.

Useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed annually and reassessed in the light of commercial and technological developments. Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing the proceeds with the asset's carrying amount and are recognised as part of other operating income/expenses in the profit and loss account.

The annual depreciation rate is between 10%-20% for furniture, fittings and leasehold improvements.

The depreciation charge is recognised as part of Administrative expenses.

vii) Provision and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle a present legal or constructive obligation that has arisen as a result of past events and for which a reliable estimate can be made. Contingent liabilities, which generally include letters of credit, indemnities, performance-related contingents and guarantees (other than financial guarantees) are not recognised in the financial statements but are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements unless they are considered remote.

viii) Due to/from related entities

Transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries principally arise from the provision of lending arrangements and acceptance of funds on deposit, intercompany services and transactions and the provision of financial guarantees, and are accounted for in accordance with Note 3(ii) *Revenue and expense recognition* and Note 3(iv) *Financial Instruments*. Financial assets and financial liabilities are presented net where the offsetting requirements are met (Note 3(iv)), such that the net amount is reported in the balance sheet.

Green Investment Group Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

Note 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

ix) Impairment

Expected credit losses ("ECL")

The ECL requirements apply to financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI, lease receivables, amounts receivable from contracts with customers, loan commitments, certain letters of credit and financial guarantee contracts issued that are not DFVTPL. The Company applies a three-stage approach to measuring the ECL based on changes in the financial asset's underlying credit risk and includes forward-looking information ("FLI").

The calculation of ECL requires judgement and the choice of inputs, estimates and assumptions. Refer to Note 9 *Expected credit losses* for further information. Outcomes within the next financial period that are different from management's assumptions and estimates could result in changes to the timing and amount of ECL to be recognised.

The ECL is determined with reference to the following stages:

(i) Stage 1 – 12 month ECL

At initial recognition, and for financial assets for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") since initial recognition, ECL is determined based on the probability of default ("PD") over the next 12 months and the lifetime losses associated with such PD, adjusted for FLI. Stage 1 also includes financial assets where the credit risk has improved and the instrument has been reclassified from stage 2.

(ii) Stage 2 – Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired

When there has been a SICR since initial recognition, the ECL is determined with reference to the financial asset's lifetime PD and the lifetime losses associated with that PD, adjusted for FLI. The Company exercises judgement in determining whether there has been a SICR since initial recognition based on qualitative, quantitative, and reasonable and supportable information that includes FLI. Detail on the Company's process to determine whether there has been a SICR is provided in Note 9 *Expected credit losses*.

Use of alternative criteria could result in significant changes to the timing and amount of ECL to be recognised. Lifetime ECL is generally determined based upon the contractual maturity adjusted, where appropriate, for prepayments, extension, call and similar options, of the financial asset. For revolving facilities, the Company exercises judgement based on the behavioural, rather than contractual characteristics of the facility type. Stage 2 may include financial assets where the credit risk has improved and has been reclassified from stage 3.

(iii) Stage 3 – Lifetime ECL credit-impaired

Financial assets are classified as Stage 3 where they are determined to be credit impaired, which generally matches the definition of default. This includes exposures that are at least 90 days past due and where the obligor is unlikely to pay without recourse against available collateral.

The ECL for credit impaired financial assets is generally measured as the difference between the contractual and expected cash flows from the individual exposure, discounted using the EIR for that exposure. For credit-impaired exposures that are modelled collectively for portfolios of exposure, ECL is measured as the product of the lifetime PD, the loss given default ("LGD") and the exposure at default ("EAD"), adjusted for FLI.

Presentation of loss allowances

The ECL allowances are presented in the balance sheet as follows:

- loan assets, loans and advances to other Macquarie Group entities, loans to associates and joint ventures measured at amortised cost – as a deduction to the gross carrying amount.
- undrawn credit commitments and financial guarantees (not measured at FVTPL) – as a provision included in other liabilities.

When the Company concludes that there is no reasonable expectation of recovering cash flows from the financial asset, and all possible collateral has been realised, the financial asset is written off, either partially or in full, against the related provision. Recoveries of loans previously written off are recorded based on the cash received.

Green Investment Group Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

Note 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

ix) Impairment (continued)

Expected credit losses ("ECL") (continued)

Impairment of investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries in the Company's financial statements are reviewed annually for indicators of impairment or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment is recognised for the amount by which the investment's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, being the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. At each reporting date, investments in subsidiaries that have been impaired are reviewed for possible reversal of impairment. The amount of any reversal of impairment recognised must not cause the investment's carrying value to exceed its original cost.

x) Called up share capital

Ordinary shares and other similar instruments are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the issue proceeds.

xi) Rounding of amounts

All amounts in the Strategic Report, Directors' Report and Financial Statements have been rounded off to the nearest thousand pound sterling (£'000) unless otherwise indicated.

Green Investment Group Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

Note 4. Loss before taxation

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Loss before taxation is stated after crediting/(charging):		
Turnover by category:		
Advisory services	7,973	2,764
Service fees received from other Macquarie Group undertakings	935	553
Total turnover	8,908	3,317
Net gain on investments by category:		
Net gain on sale of investments	69	17
Total gain on investments	69	17
Administrative expenses:		
Legal fees, consulting fees and other professional fees	(15,663)	(2,452)
Service fees paid to other Macquarie Group undertakings	(8,494)	(8,782)
Auditors' remuneration		
- Fees payable to the Company's auditors for the audit of the Company ⁽¹⁾	(33)	(30)
Resource charge from other Macquarie Group undertakings	(72)	(21)
Other administrative expenses	(3,432)	(2,286)
Total administrative expenses	(27,694)	(13,571)
Interest		
Interest receivable and similar income from: ⁽²⁾		
Other Macquarie Group undertakings	318	3,314
Unrelated parties	-	18
Total interest receivable and similar income	318	3,332
Interest payable and similar expenses to: ⁽³⁾		
Other Macquarie Group undertakings	(6,650)	(8,738)
Total interest payable and similar expenses	(6,650)	(8,738)
⁽¹⁾ Fees payable to the Company's auditors for current year includes £2k relating to previous year.		
⁽²⁾ Includes interest income calculated using effective interest method of £318k (2021: £3,314k) on the financial assets in the Company that are measured at amortised cost.		
⁽³⁾ Includes interest expense of £6,650k (2021: £8,738k) on the financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.		
Other operating expenses:		
Foreign exchange losses	(286)	(582)
Credit impairment (charges)/reversals		
- Financial investments	(39)	108
Total other operating expenses	(325)	(474)

Green Investment Group Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

Note 5. Tax on loss

	2022 £000	2021 £000
(i) Tax income included in loss		
Current tax		
UK corporation tax at 19% (2021: 19%)	3,161	2,494
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	(72)	7
Total current tax	3,089	2,501
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(33)	(33)
Effect of changes in tax rates	62	-
Total deferred tax	29	(33)
Tax on loss	3,118	2,468

(ii) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

The income tax credit for the year is lower (2021: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021: 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Loss before taxation	(25,375)	(16,117)
Current tax charge at 19% (2021: 19%)	4,821	3,062
Effect of:		
Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(72)	7
Non-deductible expenses	(1,793)	(625)
Non-assessable income	100	24
Effect of rate change	62	-
Total tax on loss	3,118	2,468

The UK Government announced that from 1 April 2023 the corporation tax rate would increase to 25% (rather than remaining at 19%, as previously enacted). This new law was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. Deferred taxes at the balance sheet date have been measured using these enacted tax rates and reflected in these financial statements.

Note 6. Tangible assets

	Cost £000	Accumulated depreciation & impairment £000	Carrying Value £000
As at 31 March 2022			
Assets for own use			
Furniture, fittings and leasehold improvements	75	-	75
Total assets for own use	75	-	75

The majority of the above amounts have expected useful lives longer than 12 months after the balance date.

The movement in the carrying value of the Company's tangible assets was as follows:

	& leasehold £000	Total £000
Assets for own use		
Balance at 1 April 2021	-	-
Acquisitions/additions	75	75
Balance at 31 March 2022	75	75

Green Investment Group Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

Note 7. Investments in subsidiaries

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Investments at cost with no provisions for impairment	269,000	269,000
Total investments in subsidiaries	269,000	269,000

In accordance with the Company's accounting policies the Company reviewed its investments in subsidiaries for indicators of impairment. No impairment loss was required to be recognised by the Company during the year.

The material subsidiaries of the Company, based on contribution to the Company's profit after income tax, the size of the investment made by the Company or the nature of activities conducted by the subsidiary, are:

Name of subsidiary	Nature of business	Place of incorporation	2022 %ownership	2022 £000	2021 %ownership	2021 £000
Green Investment Group Investments Limited	Holding Company	UK ⁽¹⁾	100%	269,000	100%	269,000
NieuweWind HoldCo Limited ⁽³⁾	Holding Company	UK ⁽²⁾	100%	-	100%	-

⁽¹⁾The registered address is Atria One, 144 Morrison Street, Edinburgh, EH3 8EX

⁽²⁾The registered address is Ropemaker Place, 28 Ropemaker Street, London, United Kingdom, EC2Y 9HD

⁽³⁾The Company's investment in the listed subsidiary was below £500 for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Note 8. Debtors

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Amounts owed by other Group undertakings ⁽¹⁾	4,263	196,606
VAT recoverable	-	12,779
Income tax receivables	3,162	2,530
Other debtors	1,162	63,499
Total debtors	8,587	275,414

⁽¹⁾Amounts owed by other Macquarie Group undertakings are unsecured and have no fixed date of repayment.

At the reporting date, amounts owed from other Macquarie Group undertakings has ECL allowance of £31k (2021: £12k) which is net presented against the gross carrying amount.

Note 9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Amounts owed to other Group undertakings ⁽¹⁾	(1,100)	(75,196)
Accruals and deferred income	(5,080)	(393)
Other creditors	(69)	(68)
Vat Payable	(158)	-
Total creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(6,407)	(75,657)

⁽¹⁾Amount due to other Macquarie Group undertakings are unsecured and have no fixed date of repayment.

Note 10. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Amounts owed to other Group undertakings	(95,881)	(411,049)
Provisions for liabilities	(73)	(122)
Total creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	(95,954)	(411,171)

The Company has not had any defaults of principal, interest or other breaches with respect to its debt during the financial years reported.

Green Investment Group Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

Note 11. Deferred tax assets

	2022 £000	2021 £000
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Temporary differences on profit share retentions and leave entitlements	258	229
Net deferred tax assets	258	229
Reconciliation of the Company's movement in deferred tax		
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	229	262
Temporary differences:		
Deferred tax credited/(charged) to equity	29	(33)
Balance at the end of the financial year	258	229

Note 12. Called up share capital

	2022 Number of shares	2021 Number of shares	2022 £000	2021 £000
Ordinary share capital				
Opening balance of fully paid ordinary shares at £1 per share	100	100	-	-
Issue of 140,000,000 ordinary shares 27 January 2022 at £1 per share	140,000,000	-	140,000	-
Closing balance of fully paid ordinary shares at £1 per share	140,000,100	100	140,000	-

Note 13. Profit and loss account

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	57,815	71,464
Loss for the financial year	(22,256)	(13,649)
Balance at the end of the financial year	35,559	57,815

Note 14. Capital management strategy

The Company's capital management strategy is to maximise shareholder value through optimising the level and use of capital resources, whilst also providing the flexibility to take advantage of opportunities as they may arise.

The Company's capital management objectives are to:

- ensure sufficient capital resource to support the Company's business and operational requirements; and
- safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Periodic reviews of the Company's capital requirements are performed to ensure the Company is meeting its objectives. Capital is defined as share capital plus reserves, including profit and loss account.

Note 15. Related party information

As 100% of the voting rights of the Company are controlled within the group headed by MGL, incorporated in Australia, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in FRS 101 and has therefore not disclosed transactions or balances with entities which form part of the Macquarie Group. The consolidated financial statements of MGL, within which the Company is included, can be obtained from the address given in Note 19.

The Master Loan Agreement (the "MLA") governs the funding arrangements between various subsidiaries and related body corporate entities which are under the common control of MGL and have acceded to the MLA. The Tripartite Outsourcing Major Services Agreement ("TOMSA") governs the provision of intra-group services between subsidiaries and related body corporate entities other than certain excluded entities.

Relationships with an entity which is not a party to the MLA have been presented on a gross basis.

Green Investment Group Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

Note 15. Related party information (continued)

The Company does not have any related party transactions or balances other than those with entities which form part of the Macquarie Group as mentioned above and the advisory fee income described below. All transactions with related entities were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates except where indicated.

Investments held by Company's subsidiary/subsidiaries:

Details of holdings by related party undertakings are as below:

Name of related party	Registered office	% ownership	Class of shares
Subsidiaries of Green Investment Group Investments Limited			
Bilbao Offshore TopCo Limited	UK ¹	100%	Ordinary
Cero Generation Limited	UK ²	100%	Ordinary
Cero Generation Holdings France Limited	UK ²	100%	Ordinary
Cero Generation Holdings Greece Limited	UK ²	100%	Ordinary
Gilda Energy I.K.E.	Greece ⁴	100%	Ordinary
Helios Serres Single Member S.A.	Greece ⁵	100%	Ordinary
Hibiscus Energy I.K.E.	Greece ⁵	100%	Ordinary
Wattcrop Projects UK Limited	UK ²	67%	Ordinary
Wattcrop Hellas I.K.E.	Greece ⁵	67%	Share parts
Cero Generation Holdings Italy Limited	UK ²	100%	Ordinary
Solar Italy III S.R.L.	Italy ⁷	100%	Quota
Solar Italy VI S.R.L.	Italy ⁷	100%	Quota
Sole Renewables Limited	UK ²	90%	Ordinary
Sole Renewables Italy Limited	UK ²	90%	Ordinary
Energia Verde Trapani S.R.L.	Italy ⁸	90%	Quota
SOL PV1 S.R.L.	Italy ⁹	90%	Quota
SR Augusta S.R.L.	Italy ¹⁰	90%	Ordinary
SR Bari S.R.L.	Italy ¹⁰	90%	Ordinary
SR Project 1 S.R.L.	Italy ¹⁰	90%	Ordinary
SR Project 4 S.R.L.	Italy ¹⁰	90%	Ordinary
SR Project 5 S.R.L.	Italy ¹⁰	90%	Ordinary
SR San Giuseppe S.R.L.	Italy ¹⁰	90%	Ordinary
SR Taranto S.R.L.	Italy ¹⁰	90%	Ordinary
SR Torino S.R.L.	Italy ¹⁰	90%	Ordinary
SR Trapani S.R.L.	Italy ¹⁰	90%	Ordinary
Sonne (Italy) Holdings Limited	UK ²	100%	Ordinary
Trisol 81 S.r.l.	Italy ⁷	100%	Ordinary
Trisol 82 S.r.l.	Italy ⁷	100%	Quota
Cero Generation Holdings Spain Limited	UK ²	100%	Ordinary
Tencata Servicios Empresariales, S.L.	Spain ¹⁴	100%	Ordinary
Encina New Energy S.L.	Spain ¹⁴	80%	Ordinary
Ficus Solar PV, S.L.	Spain ¹⁴	80%	Ordinary
Manzano Solar PV, S.L.	Spain ¹⁴	80%	Ordinary
Solar-PV EXT 001 Sociedad Limitada	Spain ¹⁴	80%	Ordinary
Ticopa Servicios Empresariales, S.L.	Spain ¹⁴	100%	Ordinary
Abeto New Energy S.L.	Spain ¹⁴	80%	Ordinary
Loto Solar PV, S.L.	Spain ¹⁴	80%	Ordinary
Magnolia Solar PV, S.L.	Spain ¹⁴	80%	Ordinary
Olivo New Energy S.L.	Spain ¹⁴	80%	Ordinary

Green Investment Group Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

Note 15. Related party information (continued)

Name of related party	Registered office	% ownership	Class of shares
Sabina Solar PV S.L.	Spain ¹⁴	80%	Ordinary
Sauce New Energy, S.L.	Spain ¹⁴	80%	Ordinary
Cero Generation Holdings UK Limited	UK ²	100%	Ordinary
ILIOS INVESTMENT LIMITED	UK ²	100%	Ordinary
Clifton Investment Holdings Limited	UK ²	100%	Ordinary
NRG 1 spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością	Poland ¹⁸	100%	Ordinary
NRG 2 spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością	Poland ¹⁸	100%	Ordinary
NRG 3 spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością	Poland ¹⁸	100%	Ordinary
NRG 4 spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością	Poland ¹⁸	100%	Ordinary
NRG 5 spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością	Poland ¹⁸	100%	Ordinary
NRG 6 spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością	Poland ¹⁸	100%	Ordinary
NRG 7 spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością	Poland ¹⁸	100%	Ordinary
NRG 8 spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością	Poland ¹⁸	100%	Ordinary
NRG 9 spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością	Poland ¹⁸	100%	Ordinary
NRG 10 spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością	Poland ¹⁸	100%	Ordinary
NRG 11 spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością	Poland ¹⁸	100%	Ordinary
NRG 12 spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością	Poland ¹⁸	100%	Ordinary
NRG 13 spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością	Poland ¹⁸	100%	Ordinary
NRG 14 spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością	Poland ¹⁸	100%	Ordinary
NRG 16 spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością	Poland ¹⁸	100%	Ordinary
Sonne Solar Limited	UK ²	100%	Ordinary
Cero Generation Services Limited	UK ²	100%	Ordinary
Cero Generation Services Greece I.K.E	Greece ⁵	100%	Ordinary
Cero Generation Services Limited, Sucursal en España	Spain ¹⁵	100%	Ordinary
Cero Services Italy S.R.L.	Italy ²⁰	100%	Quota
Chablis TK Holdings Limited	UK ²	100%	Ordinary
CHAPTRE GreenCo Holdings Limited	UK ²	100%	Ordinary
Corio Generation Limited	UK ²	100%	Ordinary
GIG Faune HoldCo Limited	UK ²	100%	Ordinary
Capbal Faune Limited	UK ²	100%	Ordinary
Maldon BESS Limited	UK ²	100%	Ordinary
GIG OSW Extension TopCo Limited	UK ²	100%	Ordinary
GIG OSW Investments Limited	UK ²	100%	Ordinary
BADA SERVICES (KOREA) LIMITED	Korea ²²	100%	Ordinary
FEMA HOLDCO PTE. Limited	Singapore ²³	100%	Ordinary
GIG AUSTRALIAN OFFSHORE WIND ENERGY HOLDINGS PTY LTD	Australia ²⁴	100%	Ordinary
GRÉAT SOUTHERN OFFSHORE WIND FARM PTY LIMITED	Australia ²⁴	100%	Ordinary
GREAT SOUTHERN OFFSHORE WIND FARM PROJECT CO PTY LTD	Australia ²⁴	100%	Ordinary
GIG Australian Offshore Wind Investments HoldCo Limited	UK ²	100%	Ordinary
GIG OSW Service Company Limited	UK ²	100%	Ordinary
Macquarie Capital (Taiwan) Co., Ltd	Taiwan ²⁵	100%	Ordinary
OSW Investments Taiwan JVCo 1 Limited	UK ²	100%	Ordinary
OSW Investments Taiwan JVCo 2 Limited	UK ²	100%	Ordinary
OSW Investments Taiwan JVCo.3 Limited	UK ²	100%	Ordinary
Philippines OSW Investments Limited	UK ²	100%	Ordinary
Green Empire WtE Holdings Limited	UK ²	100%	Ordinary

Green Investment Group Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

Note 15. Related party information (continued)

Name of related party	Registered office	% ownership	Class of shares
Inis Top Company Limited	UK ²	100%	Ordinary
Inis Holding Company Limited	UK ²	100%	Ordinary
Fuinneamh Sceirde Teoranta	Ireland ²⁶	100%	Ordinary
Kusten Offshore Holding Company Limited	UK ²	100%	Ordinary
Favonius AB	Sweden ²⁷	100%	Ordinary
Lapin Investment Limited	UK ²	100%	Ordinary
Lochlann FinCo Limited	UK ³	100%	Ordinary
Lochlann HoldCo Limited	UK ³	100%	Ordinary
Lochlann TopCo Limited	UK ³	100%	Ordinary
Maryland HoldCo Limited	UK ²	100%	Ordinary
Maryland TopCo Limited	UK ²	100%	Ordinary
Nordic Renewable Power Holdings (UK) Limited	UK ²	100%	Ordinary
Nordic Renewable Power (Holdings) AB	Sweden ²⁸	100%	Ordinary
Nordic Renewable Power AB	Sweden ²⁸	100%	Ordinary
Buheii Vindkraft AS	Norway ²⁹	100%	Ordinary
Lake Wind AB	Sweden ³⁰	100%	Ordinary
Tysvaer Vindpark AS	Norway ³¹	100%	Ordinary
NORGH HOLDING COMPANY LIMITED	UK ²	100%	Ordinary
Pakaa HoldCo ApS	Denmark ³²	100%	Ordinary
Poland Wind HoldCo Limited	UK ²	100%	Ordinary
Renewables HoldCo Limited	UK ²	100%	Ordinary
Sea Lion Wind Holdco Limited	UK ²	100%	Ordinary
Vanadium Holdco Limited	UK ²	100%	Ordinary
Collfield Investments sp. Z.o.o.	Poland ³³	100%	Ordinary
Elwiatr Pruszyński sp. z o.o.	Poland ³⁴	100%	Ordinary
Future Energy sp. z o.o.	Poland ³⁵	100%	Ordinary
Radzyn Clean Energy Poland sp. z.o.o.	Poland ³⁶	100%	Ordinary
NieuweWind HoldCo Limited	UK ²	100%	Ordinary
Enso Green Holdings Limited	UK ²	75%	Ordinary
Aberthaw Green Limited	UK ²	75%	Ordinary
Bolney Green Limited	UK ²	75%	Ordinary
Bramford Green Limited	UK ²	75%	Ordinary
Bramley Solar Limited	UK ²	75%	Ordinary
Bridgwater Green Limited	UK ²	75%	Ordinary
Cowley Baldon Green Limited	UK ²	75%	Ordinary
Elstree Green Limited	UK ²	75%	Ordinary
Enso Green Holdings A Limited	UK ²	75%	Ordinary
Enso Green Holdings B Limited	UK ²	75%	Ordinary
Enso Green Holdings C Limited	UK ²	75%	Ordinary
Enso Green Holdings D Limited	UK ²	75%	Ordinary
Enso Green Holdings E Limited	UK ²	75%	Ordinary
Enso Green Holdings F Limited	UK ²	75%	Ordinary
Enso Green Holdings G Limited	UK ²	75%	Ordinary
Enso Green Holdings H Limited	UK ²	75%	Ordinary
Enso Green Holdings I Limited	UK ²	75%	Ordinary
Enso Green Holdings J Limited	UK ²	75%	Ordinary

Green Investment Group Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

Note 15. Related party information (continued)

Name of related party	Registered office	% ownership	Class of
Enso Green Holdings K Limited	UK ²	75%	Ordinary
Enso Green Holdings L Limited	UK ²	75%	Ordinary
Enso Green Holdings M Limited	UK ²	75%	Ordinary
Enso Green Holdings N Limited	UK ²	75%	Ordinary
Enso Green Holdings O Limited	UK ²	75%	Ordinary
Iron Acton Green Limited	UK ²	75%	Ordinary
Enso Green Holdings P Limited	UK ²	75%	Ordinary
Enso Green Holdings Q Limited	UK ²	75%	Ordinary
Enso Green Holdings R Limited	UK ²	75%	Ordinary
Enso Green Holdings SS Limited	UK ²	75%	Ordinary
Enso Green Holdings T Limited	UK ²	75%	Ordinary
Enso Green Holdings U Limited	UK ²	75%	Ordinary
Enso Green Holdings V Limited	UK ²	75%	Ordinary
Enso Green Holdings W Limited	UK ²	75%	Ordinary
Enso Green Holdings X Limited	UK ²	75%	Ordinary
Enso Green Holdings Y Limited	UK ²	75%	Ordinary
Enso Green Holdings Z Limited	UK ²	75%	Ordinary
Fleet Green Limited	UK ²	75%	Ordinary
Lovedean Green Limited	UK ²	75%	Ordinary
Melksham Calne Green Limited	UK ²	75%	Ordinary
Pembroke Green Limited	UK ²	75%	Ordinary
Rayleigh Green Limited	UK ²	75%	Ordinary
Sundon Green Limited	UK ²	75%	Ordinary
Walpole Green Limited	UK ²	75%	Ordinary
Warley Green Limited	UK ²	75%	Ordinary
Wylfa Green Limited	UK ²	100%	Ordinary
Paseta Servicios Empresariales, S.L.	Spain ¹⁴	100%	Ordinary

¹The registered address is 3, 4th Floor, More London Riverside, London, SE1 2AQ, England.

²The registered address is Ropemaker Place, 28 Ropemaker Street, London, EC2Y 9HD, United Kingdom.

³The registered address is Atria One, 144 Morrison Street, Edinburgh, EH3 8EX, Scotland, United Kingdom.

⁴The registered address is Katehaki 58, Athens, 11525, Greece

⁵The registered address is Grant Thorton, Athens 58 Katehaki Av., 11525, Greece

⁶The registered address is 46 Imeras Street, Ptolemaida, P.C. 50200, Greece

⁷The registered address is Via Giorgio, Giuliani 2, CAP 20123, Milano, Italy.

⁸The registered address is via Venti Settembre, 69, Palermo, Italy.

⁹The registered address is Augusta (SR) , Via Deledda 5, 96011, Sicily, Italy.

¹⁰The registered address is Largo Donegani 2, 20121, Milano, CAP, Italy.

¹³The registered address is Calle Lopez de Hoyos 15, 28006, Madrid, Spain.

¹⁴The registered address is Calle Serrano, 21, 5th Floor, 28001, Madrid, Spain.

¹⁵The registered address is calle Serrano numero 21, 5a Planta, 28001, Madrid, Spain.

¹⁸The registered address is Grant Thornton Poland - Grant Thornton Frackowiak sp z.o.o, Malta Office Park, Bud. F, ul. Abpa A.

²⁰The registered address is Via Melchiorre Gioia 8, 20124 Milano MI, Italy

Green Investment Group Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

Note 15. Related party information (continued)

²¹The registered address is 8 White Oak Square, London Road, Swanley, Kent, BR8 7AG, United Kingdom.

²²The registered address is 18th Floor, Unit A, Centropolis, 26 Ujeongguk-ro, Jongno-gu, Seoul, 03161, Republic of Korea

²³The registered address is 9 Straits View, #21-07 Marina One West Tower, 018937, Singapore

²⁴The registered address is Level 6, 50 Martin Place, Sydney NSW 2000, Australia

²⁵The registered address is 27F-1, Taipei Nanshan Plaza, No. 100 Songren Road, Xinyi District, Taipei, 11073, Taiwan

²⁶The registered address is Teach Mór Thiar, Inverin, Co. Galway, Ireland

²⁷The registered address is Radmasgaten 24, Hallands län, 541 45, Falkenberg kommun, Skovde, Sweden

²⁸The registered address is c/o Permian, Bryggargatan 5, 111 21, Stockholm, Sweden.

²⁹The registered address is Wergelandsveien 23B, 0167 Oslo, Oslo, 0301, Norway.

³⁰The registered address is c/o OX2, Box 2299, 103 17, Stockholm, Sweden.

³¹The registered address is 5570 Aksdal, Tysvaer, 1146, Norway.

³²The registered address is c/o JB Future ApS, Thorvaldsensvej 2, 5. th., Frederiksberg C Denmark 1871

³³The registered address is Towarowa Street 28, 00-839, Warsaw, Poland.

³⁴The registered address is Plac Pilsudskiego 1, 00-078, Warsaw, Poland.

³⁵The registered address is Pl. Rodła 8, 70-419 Szczecin, Poland.

³⁶The registered address is Konstruktorska 12A, 02-673, Warsaw, Poland

Advisory Fee Income

Transactions and balances between the Company and its related party clients principally arise from advisory fee services.

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Bilbao Offshore Investment Limited		
Advisory fee receivable balance brought forward	229	-
Advisory fee income	300	229
Payment received	(211)	-
Advisory fee receivable balance	318	229
Earls Gate Energy Centre Limited		
Advisory fee receivable balance brought forward	9	-
Advisory fee income	35	37
Payment received	(37)	28
Advisory fee receivable balance	7	9

The above related party transactions disclosures for fiscal period 2021, were omitted from the fiscal period 2021 financial statements. These disclosures for 31 March 2021 have been included for comparative purposes.

Note 16. Directors' remuneration

Director emoluments paid by the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 were £nil (2021: £nil).

During the financial years ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021, all Directors were employed by and received all emoluments from other Macquarie Group undertakings. The Directors perform Directors' duties for multiple entities in the Macquarie Group, as well as their employment duties within Macquarie Group businesses. Consequently, allocating their employment compensation accurately across all these duties would not be meaningful.

Green Investment Group Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

Note 17. Contingent liabilities and commitments

The Company has no contingent liabilities which are individually material or a category of contingent liabilities or commitments which

The following commitments exclude derivatives:

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Commitments exist in respect of:		
Forward asset purchases	125,534	200,708
Total commitments	125,534	200,708

Note 18. Ultimate parent undertaking

At 31 March 2022 the immediate parent undertaking of the Company is UK Green Investment Bank Limited.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party of the Company is MGL. The largest group to consolidate these financial statements is MGL, a Company incorporated in Australia. The smallest group to consolidate these financial statements is Macquarie Financial Holdings Pty Limited ("MFHPL"), a Company incorporated in Australia. Copies of the consolidated financial statements for MGL and MFHPL can be obtained from the Company Secretary, Level 6, 50 Martin Place, Sydney, New South Wales, 2000 Australia.

Note 19. Events after the reporting date

There were no material events subsequent to 31 March 2022 and up until the authorisation of the financial statements for issue, that have not been reflected in the financial statements.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Green Investment Group Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Green Investment Group Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Strategic Report, Directors' Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022; the Profit and loss account and the Statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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 of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic report and Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Strategic report and Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic report and Directors' Report for the year ended 31 March 2022 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic report and Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

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

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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to UK tax legislation, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to the potential for manual journal entries being recorded in order to manipulate financial performance, and applying management bias in the determination of accounting estimates and judgements. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Inquiries with management and those charged with governance, including review of meeting minutes in so far as they relate to the financial statements, and consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud;
- Incorporating an element of unpredictability into the nature, timing and/or extent of our testing;
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates; and
- Applying risk-based criteria to all journal entries posted in the audit period, including consideration of backdated entries, post-close entries and those journals posted by a defined group of unexpected users.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, 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.

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

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

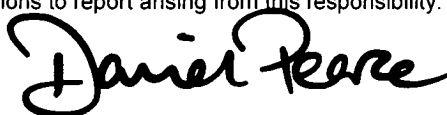
Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

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

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Daniel Pearce (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

London

16 December 2022