

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD 25 FEBRUARY 2020 TO 31 DECEMBER 2020
FOR
THE SACRED GROVES C.I.C**

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FOR THE PERIOD 25 FEBRUARY 2020 TO 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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THE SACRED GROVES C.I.C

**COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE PERIOD 25 FEBRUARY 2020 TO 31 DECEMBER 2020**

DIRECTORS: Mr Vikram Krishna
Mrs Monisha Krishna
Mr Achipra Sreedharan Sudhir

REGISTERED OFFICE: Kemp House
152-160 City Road
London
EC1V 2NX

REGISTERED NUMBER: 12481036 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS: Ashdown Hurrey Auditors Limited
20 Havelock Road
Hastings
East Sussex
TN34 1BP

THE SACRED GROVES C.I.C

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE PERIOD 25 FEBRUARY 2020 TO 31 DECEMBER 2020

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the period 25 February 2020 to 31 December 2020.

INCORPORATION

The company was incorporated on 25 February 2020.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company is to provide a platform for environmentally sensitive individuals and institutions to participate in the protection, conservation and restoration of natural habitats all over the world. Using the latest technology and management practices, the company intends to create a unique experience that inspires meaningful action in the global effort to combat climate change.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The year 2020 has been a landmark year for The Sacred Groves, which was incorporated in England and Wales on 25th February 2020 as a Community Interest Company (CIC No. 12481036). The key highlights for the year include:

- Enhancement of the share capital of the CIC from £10,000 at the time of incorporation to £150,000 on 25th November 2020. The founding Director-Shareholders of the CIC additionally extended loans to the CIC, further reinforcing their commitment.
- Appointment of Dominic Hill Associates Ltd. as the accountants for the company in July 2020.
- Appointment of Ashdown Hurrey Auditors Ltd. as statutory auditors of the CIC in November 2020, to strengthen corporate governance and ensure compliance.
- Registration of the CIC's brand logo by the UKIPO as a series of 3 marks under No. UK00003536170, effective as of the date 23rd September 2020 and entered in the register on 15th January 2021.

The Board of Directors noted the significant and comprehensive progress made across various areas of the CIC (technology, legal, marketing, governance, etc.) and expressed their confidence and resolve towards the successful launch of the proposition in 2021.

EVENTS SINCE THE END OF THE PERIOD

Information relating to events since the end of the period is given in the notes to the financial statements.

DIRECTORS

The directors who have held office during the period from 25 February 2020 to the date of this report are as follows:

- Mr Vikram Krishna - appointed 25 February 2020
- Mrs Monisha Krishna - appointed 25 February 2020
- Mr Achipra Sreedharan Sudhir - appointed 25 February 2020

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
FOR THE PERIOD 25 FEBRUARY 2020 TO 31 DECEMBER 2020**

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

Mr Vikram Krishna - Director

20 May 2021

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SACRED GROVES C.I.C

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Sacred Groves C.I.C (the 'company') for the period ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows, Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its loss for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion 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 such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Report of the Directors has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SACRED GROVES C.I.C

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Report of the Directors.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the Report of the Directors.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page three, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine 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 a Report of the Auditors 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:

During the planning stage of this audit we considered the laws and regulations relevant to the company, including enquiry of management and those charged with governance. This review did not identify any "show stopper" laws or regulations which were applicable although there were a number of other more general laws and regulations which were identified as applicable. These were discussed during the audit planning meeting held by the audit team.

During the course of this audit the team discussed this area with senior members of staff and also carried out a review of legal expenses for any evidence of such. Available minutes of Management and Board meetings were further reviewed.

We are therefore of the opinion that given the risk level identified, our procedures planned and undertaken, are adequate for detecting irregularities.

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

**REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF
THE SACRED GROVES C.I.C**

Use of our report

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

Stuart Rosling (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Ashdown Hurrey Auditors Limited
20 Havelock Road
Hastings
East Sussex
TN34 1BP

20 May 2021

THE SACRED GROVES C.I.C

**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE PERIOD 25 FEBRUARY 2020 TO 31 DECEMBER 2020**

	Notes	£
CONTINUING OPERATIONS		
Revenue		-
Administrative expenses		<u>(97,863)</u>
OPERATING LOSS		<u>(97,863)</u>
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX	4	<u>(97,863)</u>
Income tax	5	<u>18,594</u>
LOSS FOR THE PERIOD		<u>(79,269)</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		<u>-</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		<u><u>(79,269)</u></u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
31 DECEMBER 2020**

	Notes	£
ASSETS		
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Intangible assets	6	10,653
Deferred tax	13	18,594
		<u>29,247</u>
CURRENT ASSETS		
Trade and other receivables	7	36,412
Cash and cash equivalents	8	37,204
		<u>73,616</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u><u>102,863</u></u>
EQUITY		
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Called up share capital	9	150,000
Retained earnings	10	(79,269)
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>70,731</u>
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade and other payables	11	32,132
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>32,132</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u><u>102,863</u></u>

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 20 May 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr Vikram Krishna - Director

Mrs Monisha Krishna - Director

Mr Achipra Sreedharan Sudhir - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD 25 FEBRUARY 2020 TO 31 DECEMBER 2020**

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
Changes in equity			
Issue of share capital	150,000	-	150,000
Total comprehensive income	-	(79,269)	(79,269)
Balance at 31 December 2020	<u>150,000</u>	<u>(79,269)</u>	<u>70,731</u>

THE SACRED GROVES C.I.C

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE PERIOD 25 FEBRUARY 2020 TO 31 DECEMBER 2020**

	Notes	£
Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash generated from operations	1	<u>(90,550)</u>
Net cash from operating activities		<u>(90,550)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of intangible fixed assets		<u>(45,399)</u>
Net cash from investing activities		<u>(45,399)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Amount introduced by directors		<u>23,153</u>
Share issue		<u>150,000</u>
Net cash from financing activities		<u>173,153</u>
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		<u>37,204</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	2	<u><u>37,204</u></u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE PERIOD 25 FEBRUARY 2020 TO 31 DECEMBER 2020**

1. RECONCILIATION OF LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	£
Loss before income tax	(97,863)
Depreciation charges	1,184
	<u>(96,679)</u>
Increase in trade and other receivables	(2,640)
Increase in trade and other payables	8,769
	<u>(90,550)</u>

2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The amounts disclosed on the Statement of Cash Flows in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these Statement of Financial Position amounts:

Period ended 31 December 2020

	31.12.20	25.2.20
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>37,204</u>	<u>-</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD 25 FEBRUARY 2020 TO 31 DECEMBER 2020**

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

The Sacred Groves C.I.C is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and IFRIC interpretations and with those parts of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements are presented in Pounds Sterling (£), this being the presentation currency for The Sacred Groves CIC. The functional currency of The Sacred Groves CIC is US Dollars (\$).

Going concern

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to make an assessment of the ability of the company to continue as a going concern. The directors have prepared a cash flow forecast for the company which covers the 12 month period from the date of signing these financial statements. Against the backdrop of the COVID-19 Pandemic a "reverse stress" test has been applied to the forecasts, seeking to establish the level of liquidity headroom the company is expected to have during this 12 month going concern period.

On the basis of these forecasts and the fact that the company has substantial net current assets and net assets, the directors are confident that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and to meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future. In reaching this conclusion they are satisfied that no material uncertainty exists. As a result of the above, the directors have concluded that it remains appropriate to adopt a going concern basis of preparation in these financial statements and that no material uncertainty exists in reaching this conclusion.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience as adjusted for current market conditions and other factors.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

Management makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are outlined below.

a) Income taxes

The company is subject to corporation taxes in the UK. Significant estimates are sometimes required in determining the provision for income tax. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Critical Judgements in Applying the Company's Accounting Policies

The company did not make any critical accounting judgements in 2020.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE PERIOD 25 FEBRUARY 2020 TO 31 DECEMBER 2020**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Patents and licences are being amortised evenly over their estimated useful life of ten years.

Website development costs of £33,772 have been treated as a prepayment in this financial year, as the website was not fully up and running by 31st December 2020. The website development costs will be capitalised and amortised in 2021.

Taxation

Current taxes are based on the results shown in the financial statements and are calculated according to local tax rules, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted by the statement of financial position date.

In the year ended 31 December 2020, there is no corporation tax liability.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the statement of financial position date.

The deferred tax asset disclosed in the accounts, is based on 19% of the total loss being £97,862.78.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

There were no staff costs for the period ended 31 December 2020.

The average number of employees during the period was NIL.

Directors' remuneration	£ -
	<u> </u>

4. LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX

The loss before income tax is stated after charging:

Patents and licences amortisation	£ 1,184
Foreign exchange differences	2,804
	<u> </u>

5. INCOME TAX

Analysis of tax income

Deferred tax	£ (18,594)
	<u> </u>
Total tax income in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	<u>(18,594)</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE PERIOD 25 FEBRUARY 2020 TO 31 DECEMBER 2020

6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Patents and licences £
COST	
Additions	11,837
At 31 December 2020	<u>11,837</u>
AMORTISATION	
Amortisation for period	1,184
At 31 December 2020	<u>1,184</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2020	<u><u>10,653</u></u>

7. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	£
Current:	
Other debtors	2,640
Prepayments	33,772
	<u>36,412</u>

8. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

These include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks and bank overdrafts.

9. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:		Nominal	£
Number:	Class:	value:	
150,000	Ordinary	£1	<u><u>150,000</u></u>

150,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each were allotted and fully paid for cash at par during the period.

10. RESERVES

	Retained earnings £
Deficit for the period	(79,269)
At 31 December 2020	<u><u>(79,269)</u></u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE PERIOD 25 FEBRUARY 2020 TO 31 DECEMBER 2020**

11. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	£
Current:	
Trade creditors	1,963
Accrued expenses	7,016
Directors' current accounts	23,153
	<u>32,132</u>

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a) Financial assets

The company's financial assets consist of Trade and other receivables, prepayments, cash and cash equivalents. They are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost less provisions for impairment as appropriate. These assets arise principally from the staged payment for asset additions, not yet completed. They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment.

b) Financial liabilities

Liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or other liabilities, as appropriate.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires.

All loans and borrowings are classified as other liabilities. Initial recognition is at fair value less the directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities included in trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost. The fair value of a non-interest bearing liability is its discounted repayment amount. If the due date of the liability is less than one year, discounting is omitted.

13. DEFERRED TAX

	£
Deferred Tax	(18,594)
Balance at 31 December	<u>(18,594)</u>

14. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

	£
Contracted but not provided for in the financial statements	<u>31,912</u>

At the year end, there are capital commitments in regards to the intangible asset development totalling £31,912.

15. DIRECTORS' ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES

At the period end, Mr Vikram Krishna and Mr Achipra Sreedharan Sudhir, who are directors were owed £7,145.33 and £16,007.87 respectively by the company. There are no terms attached to these loans.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE PERIOD 25 FEBRUARY 2020 TO 31 DECEMBER 2020**

16. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

After the period end, The Sacred Groves CIC acquired two woodland areas in Wales as follows:

Gigrin Prysg - completed February 2021 for consideration of £34,000

Coed Rhyal - completed April 2021 for consideration for £44,000

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE PERIOD 25 FEBRUARY 2020 TO 31 DECEMBER 2020**

17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial risk factors

The risk management function within the company is carried out in respect of financial risks which are risks arising from financial instruments to which the company is exposed during or at the end of the reporting period. Financial risk comprises market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The primary objectives of the financial risk management function are to establish risk limits, and then to ensure that exposure to risks stays within these limits.

Risk management is carried out by the directors.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices.

(i) Foreign exchange risk

The company is not materially exposed to foreign exchange risk because all major transactions are denominated in its functional currency, being USD.

(ii) Price risk

The company is not significantly exposed to price risk as it remains within its initial set up stage. The company is not exposed to price risk with respect of financial instruments as it does not hold any equity securities.

(iii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

As the company's interest bearing assets do not generate significant amounts of interest, changes in market interest rates do not have any significant direct effect on the company's income.

The company's interest rate risk principally arises from long term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the company to cash flow interest risk. The company does not have borrowings at variable rates and therefore has no significant exposure to fair value interest rate risk.

The company's cash flow and fair value interest rate risk is periodically monitored by the company's management. Trade and other receivables and payables are interest free and have settlement dates within one year.

(b) Credit risk

The company is exposed to relatively low credit risk, which is a risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The company contracts with high quality suppliers and reputable banks.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that either assets cannot be traded quickly enough to prevent a loss (market liquidity risk) or that liabilities cannot be met as they fall due (funding liquidity risk).

The nature of the company's future assets (Being forest across the world) means that the market liquidity risk is low. These assets are held for long term investment and any sale would be carefully planned for the optimum timetable over a period of time.

Prudent funding liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash to meet liabilities and the availability of funding from its directors, should the need arise, reduces this.

Capital risk management

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE PERIOD 25 FEBRUARY 2020 TO 31 DECEMBER 2020

The company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may obtain funding from its directors or others, or repay such funding.

The company's liquidity position is monitored on a monthly basis by the Board of Directors.