REGISTERED NUMBER: 07866333 (England and Wales)

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

FOR

TODMORDEN MOOR WIND FARM LTD

TODMORDEN MOOR WIND FARM LTD (REGISTERED NUMBER: 07866333)

CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

TODMORDEN MOOR WIND FARM LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Directors:	G E Shaw Pinecroft Corporate Services Limited
Registered office:	Foresight Group LLP The Shard 32 London Bridge Street London SE1 9SG
Registered number:	07866333 (England and Wales)
Auditors:	BDO LLP Water Court Ground Floor – Suite B 116-118 Canal Street Nottingham NG1 7HF

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Principal activity
The principal activity of the company during the period was the generation of electricity using wind technology.

Directors
The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 April 2022 to the date of this report.

G E Shaw
Pinecroft Corporate Services Limited

Small company exemption
In preparing this report, the Directors have taken advantage of the small companies' exemptions provided by section 414B of the Companies Act 2006 not to provide a Strategic Report.

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 UK adopted international accounting standards. 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; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and 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.

Going concern
The Directors having made their assessment for a period of over 12 months after the signing these financial statements. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

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 ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors
New auditors will be proposed for appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Directors and Officers insurance
The company has a directors and officers insurance policy in place.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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:

G. Shaw

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G E Shaw - Director

Date: 19/03/2024...

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TODMORDEN MOOR WIND FARM LIMITED

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2023 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK adopted international accounting standards; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of Todmorden Moor Wind Farm Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 March 2023 which comprise Income Statement, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows, Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows and 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 UK adopted international accounting standards.

Basis for opinion

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

Independence

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.

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 included in the Directors report and financial statements, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TODMORDEN MOOR WIND FARM LIMITED

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether 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.

Other Companies Act 2006 reporting

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

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

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 Directors' report.

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

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

Responsibilities of Directors

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TODMORDEN MOOR WIND FARM LIMITED

Extent to which the audit was capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

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

Non-compliance with laws and regulations
Based on:
- Our understanding of the Company and the industry in which it operates;
- Discussion with management and those charged with governance; and
- Obtaining and understanding of the Company's policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

We considered the significant law and regulations to be the applicable accounting framework, UK tax legislation, Companies Act 2006 and VAT legislation.

The Company is also subject to laws and regulations where the consequence of non-compliance could have a material effect on the amount or disclosures in the financial statements, for example through the imposition of fines and litigations. We identified such laws and regulations to be the health and safety legislation and Ofgem regulations.

Our procedures in respect of the above included:
- Review of correspondence with tax authorities for any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- Review of financial statement disclosures and agreeing to supporting documentation.

Fraud
We assessed the susceptibility of the financial statements to material misstatement, including fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:
- Enquiry with management and those charged with governance regarding any known or suspected instances of fraud;
- Obtaining an understanding of Company's policies and procedures relating to:
- Detecting and responding to the risks of fraud; and
- Internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud.
- Discussion amongst the engagement team as to how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements; and
- Perform analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud.

Based on our risk assessment, we considered the areas most susceptible to fraud to be management override of controls and revenue recognition, specifically the manipulation of revenue using fraudulent journals.

Our procedures in respect of the above included:
- Testing of journal entries throughout the year, which met a defined risk criteria, by agreeing to supporting documentation;
- Reviewed the Company's accounting policies for non-compliance with relevant standards. Our work also included considering significant accounting estimate for evidence of misstatement or possible bias and testing any significant transactions that appeared to be outside the normal course of business.

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members who were all deemed to have appropriate competence and capabilities and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TODMORDEN MOOR WIND FARM LIMITED

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that 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, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

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

Use of our report

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

DocuSigned by:
Cindy Hrkalovic
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Cindy Hrkalovic (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor
Nottingham, UK

19 March 2024

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

TODMORDEN MOOR WIND FARM LTD (REGISTERED NUMBER: 07866333)

INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Notes	31.3.23 £	31.3.22 £
Continuing operations			
Revenue	3	4,890,539	3,890,220
Cost of sales		(3,090,563)	(3,062,586)
Gross profit		1,799,976	827,634
Administrative expenses		(90816)	(93,227)
Operating profit		1,709,160	734,407
Finance costs	5	(967,469)	(444,653)
Fair value gain on derivative contracts	20	2,195,871	1,324,429
Finance income	5	313,894	126,190
Profit before income tax	6	3,251,456	1,740,373
Income tax	7	(574,144)	(1,207,248)
Profit for the year		2,677,312	533,125

	31.3.23 £	31.3.22 £
Profit for the year	2,677,312	533,125
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	2,677,312	533,125

The notes form part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
31 MARCH 2023

	Notes	31.3.23 £	31.3.22 £
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Owned			
Property, plant and equipment	9	17,670,436	19,208,684
Right-of-use			
Property, plant and equipment	9, 16	206,156	219,798
Trade and other receivables	10	27,953,800	27,953,800
Derivative financial asset	20	3,520,300	1,324,429
		49,350,692	48,706,711
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	10	2,516,140	1,372,832
Cash and cash equivalents	11	1,205,896	2,330,673
		3,722,036	3,703,505
Total assets		53,072,728	52,410,216
Equity			
Shareholders' equity			
Called up share capital	12	1	1
Share premium	13	1,904,030	1,904,030
Other reserves	13	-	31,146,096
Retained earnings	13	21,805,114	(10,237,030)
Total equity		23,709,145	22,813,097
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Bank Borrowings			
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	15	22,629,551	24,018,278
Lease liabilities	16	208,659	219,809
Deferred tax	18	3,272,370	3,454,176
Provisions	17	166,180	160,219
		26,276,760	27,852,482
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	65,517	52,313
Bank Borrowings			
Bank overdraft		504,609	-
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	15	1,388,575	1,320,582
Lease liabilities	16	11,150	10,720
Tax payable		1,116,972	361,022
		3,086,823	1,744,637
Total liabilities		29,363,583	29,597,119
Total equity and liabilities		53,072,728	52,410,216

The notes form part of these financial statements

continued...

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION - continued
31 MARCH 2023

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 19th March 2024 .... and were signed on its behalf by:

....
G E Shaw - Director

TODMORDEN MOOR WIND FARM LTD (REGISTERED NUMBER: 07866333)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Share premium £	Other reserves £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 April 2021	1	(10,770,155)	1,904,030	31,146,096	22,279,972
Changes in equity					
Total comprehensive income	-	533,125	-	-	533,125
Balance at 31 March 2022	1	(10,237,030)	1,904,030	31,146,096	22,813,097
Changes in equity					
Transfer from other reserves	-	31,146,096	-	(31,146,096)	-
Dividends	-	(1,781,264)	-	-	(1,781,264)
Total comprehensive income	-	2,677,312	-	-	2,677,312
Balance at 31 March 2023	1	21,805,114	1,904,030	-	23,709,145

The notes form part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Notes	31.3.23 £	31.3.22 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	1	2,130,947	2,286,434
Net cash from operating activities		2,130,947	2,286,434
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest rate swap income		313,894	-
Net cash from investing activities		313,894	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
Loans repaid		(1,364,281)	(1,295,135)
Interest paid		(909,032)	(626,147)
Equity dividends paid		(1,781,264)	-
Payment of lease liabilities		(19,650)	(19,649)
Net cash used in financing activities		(4,074,227)	(1,940,931)
(Decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(1,629,386)	345,503
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2	2,330,673	1,985,170
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	2	701,287	2,330,673

The notes form part of these financial statements

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1. Reconciliation of profit before income tax to cash generated from operations

	31.3.23	31.3.22
	£	£
Profit before income tax	3,251,456	1,740,373
Depreciation charges	1,551,890	1,550,361
Interest rate swap realised and unrealised (gain)	(2,195,871)	(1,450,619)
Finance income	(313,894)	-
Finance costs	967,469	444,653
	3,261,050	2,284,768
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(1,143,307)	26,845
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	13,204	(25,179)
Cash generated from operations	2,130,947	2,286,434

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:

Year ended 31 March 2023

	31.3.23	1.4.22
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	1,205,896	2,330,673
Bank overdrafts	(504,609)	-
	701,287	2,330,673

Year ended 31 March 2022

	31.3.22	1.4.21
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	2,330,673	1,985,170

In £	**2022**	**Cashflow**	**Non-Cashflow**	**2023**
Cash and cash equivalents	2,330,673	(1,629,386)	-	701,287
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	25,338,860	(1,364,281)	43,547	24,018,126
Lease liabilities	230,529	(19,650)	8,929	219,808
Net funds/(debt) including IFRS 16 lease liabilities	**27,900,062**	**(3,013,317)**	**52,476**	**24,939,221**

In £	**2021**	**Cashflow**	**Non-Cashflow**	**2022**
Cash and cash equivalents	1,985,170	345,503	-	2,330,673
Interest bearing loans and borrowing	26,590,430	(1,295,135)	43,565	25,338,860
Lease liabilities	240,837	(19,649)	9,341	230,529
Net funds/(debt) including IFRS16 lease liabilities	**28,816,437**	**(969,281)**	**52,906**	**27,900,062**

1. **General information**

Todmorden Moor Wind Farm is a company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The office registered address is Foresight Group LLP, The Shard, London Bridge, London, SE1 9SG.

During the period the company's activity is development of electricity using wind technology on a wind farm in Todmorden.

Todmorden Moor Wind Farm Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales.

2. **Accounting policies**

Basis of preparation

The company financial statements have been presented in Sterling and have been prepared and approved by the directors in accordance with UK adopted international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Functional and Presentational Currency

These financial statements are presented in GBP (British pound) which is the company's functional currency. All amounts are presented in absolute figures, unless otherwise indicated.

Measurement convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for interest rate swaps which is based on fair valuation.

New standards effective for these financial statements

During the period, the Company has adopted the following new and revised standards and interpretations. Their adoption has not had any significant impact on the accounts or disclosures in these financial statements.

- COVID-19-related Rent Concessions - Amendment to IFRS 16 Leases (effective 1 June 2020);
- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current - Amendments to IAS 1 (effective 1 January 2022);
- Amendments to: IFRS 3 Business Combinations; IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment; IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets (effective 1 January 2022); and
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs (2018-2020 Cycle): IFRS 1; IFRS 9; Illustrative Examples Accompanying IFRS 16; and IAS 41 (effective 1 January 2022).

New standards not yet effective

The following amendments are effective for the period beginning 1 January 2023:
- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2);
- Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8);and
- Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12).
- Amendments to IAS 12 - International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules
- IFRS 17 Insurance contracts including Amendments to IFRS 17

The following amendments are effective for the period beginning 1 January 2024:
- IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements (Amendments - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current);
- IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements (Amendments - Non-current Liabilities with Covenants);
- IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows (Amendments - Supplier finance arrangements);
- IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information;
- IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures; and
- IFRS 16 Leases (Amendments - Liability in a Sale and Leaseback).

The adoption of these standards has no material impact on the company's financial statement.

 continued...

2. **Accounting policies - continued**

Fair value measurement

A number of assets and liabilities included in the company's financial statements require measurement at, and/or disclosure of, fair value.

The fair value measurement of the company's financial and non-financial assets and liabilities utilises market observable inputs and data as far as possible. Inputs used in determining fair value measurements are categorised into different levels based on how observable the inputs used in the valuation technique utilised are (the 'fair value hierarchy'):

- Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical items (unadjusted).
- Level 2: Observable direct or indirect inputs other than Level 1 inputs.
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs (i.e. not derived from market data).

The classification of an item into the above levels is based on the lowest level of the inputs used that has a significant effect on the fair value measurement of the item. Transfers of items between levels are recognised in the period they occur. The company measures property, plant and equipment at fair value.

Revenue recognition
Revenue comprises amounts received and receivable in respect of generated electricity and Renewable Obligation Certificates (ROCs). Revenue in respect of both energy generation and ROCs is recognised over time. Under the terms of its Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) with customers, ROCs are immediately transferable to the customer.

Revenue from PPAs with customers is recognised when control of the goods is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods. Revenue on the generation of energy is recognised based upon the value of units supplied during the period at the price under the PPA, with the number of units determined by energy volumes recorded on the wind farm meters and market settlement systems. The company has concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods before they are transferred to the PPA counterparty.

All revenue recognised in the period related to performance obligations satisfied in the period. There are no significant judgements taken in respect of the recognition of revenues.

While the performance obligation is satisfied as the electricity is generated, payment is generally due within 14 days from supply of energy or transfer of the ROCs, with the related amount recognised as a trade debtor or accrued income until payment is received from the customer.

The company has no material contract assets or liabilities other than trade debtors and accrued income as disclosed in note 10.

There is only one operating activity and all revenue is generated within the United Kingdom.

Trade receivables
Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at transaction price and are subsequently stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less allowances for expected losses. The company measures the loss allowance for its trade receivables at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses. The amount of expected losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to its recognised amount is recognised through the profit or loss, as an impairment or a reversal of an impairment loss. Trade and other receivables are written off (either partly or in full) when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

Continued...

2. **Accounting policies - continued**

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash represents cash in hand and deposits held on demand with financial institutions. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly-liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less (as at their date of acquisition). Cash equivalents are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in that cash value.

In the presentation of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents also include bank overdrafts. Any such overdrafts are shown within borrowings under 'current liabilities' on the Statement of Financial Position.

Property, plant and equipment
Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any provision for impairment losses. Cost comprises the aggregate amount paid, and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset and includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended. Borrowing costs are expensed as incurred as they do not meet the capitalisation criteria under IAS 23, as the construction of the related assets does not require a substantial period of time. Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated to their estimated residual values on a straight-line basis over their expected useful lives as follows:

Plant and machinery - over 20 years - 5% straight line
Right of use assets - over 16 years - 6% straight line

The depreciation methods, estimated remaining useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date, taking account technological innovations and asset maintenance programmes. A change resulting from the review is treated as a change in accounting estimate. The depreciation expense is recognised in the income statement.

Trade payables
Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), otherwise they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Provisions
A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, that can be reliably measured, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects risks specific to the liability.

A provision has been made for the cost of decommissioning the wind farm.

Impairment of non-financial assets
Carrying value of non-financial assets is reviewed at each reporting date or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated.

A previously recognised impairment will be revised insofar as estimates change as a result of an event occurring after the impairment was recognised. An impairment is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment been recognised. A reversal of impairment is recognised in the income statement.

After the recognition of an impairment loss, the depreciation or amortisation charge for the asset is adjusted in the future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value, on a systematic basis over its useful life.

Continued...

2. **Accounting policies - continued**

Financial instruments
Financial instruments recognised on the balance sheet include trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, accounts payable and other financial assets/liabilities.

Initial recognition and measurement
Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provision of the instrument. Financial instruments are initially recorded at fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs. subsequent measurement and impairment for each classification is specified in the sections below.

All normal way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date i.e. the date that the company commits to purchase or sell the financial assets.

De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities
A financial asset, or adoption of a financial asset, is derecognised where:

-The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
-The company retains the right to receive the cash flow from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement, or
-The company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either:
(i) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset or
(ii) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or has expired.

Financial assets
On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").
Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost or FVTPL.

The classification of financial assets is based on the way a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met and the financial asset or liability is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the financial asset is held with the objective of collecting or remitting contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the financial asset is held with the objectives of collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial asset; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL.

continued...

2. **Accounting policies - continued**

The Company's principal financial instruments comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, amounts due from related companies trade payables and interest-bearing borrowings. Based on the way these financial instruments are managed and their contractual cash flow characteristics, all the Company's financial instruments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost of financial assets is reduced by impairment losses as described below. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, impairments and gains or losses on derecognition are recognised through the statement of comprehensive income.

Trade and other receivables and trade payables are held at their original invoiced value, as the interest that would be recognised from discounting future cash flows over the short credit period is not considered to be material. Cash equivalents comprise short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. An investment with a maturity of three months or less is normally classified as being short term. Cash and cash equivalents do not include other financial assets.

Impairment losses against financial assets carried at amortised cost are recognised by reference to any expected credit losses against those assets.

The simplified approach for calculating impairment of financial assets has been used for trade receivables. Lifetime expected credit losses are calculated by considering, on a discounted basis, the cash shortfalls that would be incurred in various default scenarios over the remaining lives of the assets and multiplying the shortfalls by the probability of each scenario occurring. The allowance is the sum of these probability weighted outcomes.

Loans from related parties and certain other receivables meet the criteria to be classified at amortised cost because they are held in a 'hold to collect' business model and meet the 'solely payments of principal and interest' ("SPPI") test and uses the general approach to calculate the expected credit loss. Under the general approach, at each reporting date, the company determines whether there has been a Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR) since initial recognition and whether the loan is credit impaired. If there has not been a SICR nor has the loan been credit impaired the company applies a 12-month credit loss alternatively the company applies a lifetime expected credit loss.

Lifetime expected credit loss are the losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the loan whereas 12-month expected credit loss are a portion of Lifetime expected credit loss that represent the credit loss that result from default events that are possible within 12 months of the reporting date.

Financial liabilities
Loans and accounts payables are classified as financial liabilities and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains and losses are recognised in income when the financial liabilities are derecognised or impaired as well as through the amortisation process.

Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the income statement. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Derivatives and hedging
Derivatives are measured at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship. The net gain or loss recognised in the profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial asset/liability and is included in the 'Fair value movement on derivative contracts' line in the statement of profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets
The company's financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, to determine whether there is any indication of impairment.

continued...

2. **Accounting policies - continued**

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.

The charge for taxation is based on the profit or loss for the period and takes into account taxation deferred because of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for accounting and taxation purposes. It also includes any adjustments in relation to prior periods.

Provision is made at current rates for deferred tax in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the period end. Deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that they are regarded as recoverable.

Full provision is made for deferred taxation resulting from timing differences between the recognition of gains and losses in the accounts and their recognition for tax purposes.

Deferred taxation is calculated on an un-discounted basis at the tax rates which are expected to apply in the periods when the timing differences will reverse.

Leases
All leases are accounted for by recognising a right-of-use asset and a lease liability except for:
- leases of low value assets; and
- leases with a duration of 12 months or less.

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

When a lease is identified in a contract the Company recognises a right of use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right of use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease prepayments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The right of use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right of use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right of use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right of use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. It is re-measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset.

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

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.
Total capital is calculated as 'equity' as shown in the balance sheet plus net debt. The loan balances represent inter-company loans.

continued...

2. **Accounting policies - continued**

Equity
Equity comprises the following

- "called up share capital" represents the nominal value of ordinary equity shares;
- "other reserves" represents the value transferred to the company by the parent entity not in exchange for equity.
- "retained earnings" include all other net gains and losses and transactions with owners not recognised elsewhere less dividends paid.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty
The preparation of the company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of asset or liability affected in future periods.

The directors consider that the following estimates and judgements are likely to have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Provision for decommissioning
Provisions for decommissioning are recognised in full when the related facilities are constructed. A corresponding amount equivalent to the provision is also recognised as part of the related plant and equipment. The amount recognised is the estimated cost of decommissioning, discounted to its net present value, and is reassessed each year in accordance with local conditions and requirements. Changes in the estimated timing of decommissioning or decommissioning cost estimates are dealt with prospectively by recording an adjustment to the provision, and a corresponding adjustment to plant and equipment. The unwinding of the discount on the decommissioning provision is included as a finance cost.

Going concern
The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. The company has continued to generate cashflow on top of servicing the loan.

The company's trading and business plan through to March 2025 which includes comprehensive cash flow forecasts, show the group will have adequate resources to meet its liabilities for the foreseeable future and as least for 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. The forecasts specifically demonstrate that the company will continue to service the loan from its trading cashflow and comply with all debt covenants. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

The directors of the company are satisfied after appropriate consultation with the directors of the group, review of the company's forecasts and projections, and taking into account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance and the current funds available, that the company is able to operate for at least twelve months from the signing of the Directors' Report and Financial Statements. For this reason, the directors believe that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and therefore it is appropriate that the company continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Directors' Report and Financial Statements.

continued...

3. **Revenue**

Revenue
Revenue comprises:

	31.03.23 £	31.03.22 £
Electricity	3,004,805	2,071,533
ROCs	1,885,734	1,818,387
	4,890,539	3,890,220

4. **Employees and directors**

There were no staff costs or directors' emoluments for the period ended 31 March 2023 nor for the year ended 31 March 2022. The average number of employees, excluding directors, during the period was nil (2022: nil).

5. **Net finance income**

	31.3.23 £	31.3.22 £
Finance income:		
Interest rate swap realised gain	313,894	126,190
	313,894	126,190
Finance costs:		
Bank loan interest	909,032	385,644
Interest on lease	8,929	9,341
Decommissioning discount unwinding	5,961	6,104
Amortisation of arrangement fees	43,547	43,565
	967,469	444,653
Net finance cost	653,575	318,463

6. **Profit before income tax**

The profit before income tax is stated after charging/(crediting):

	31.3.23 £	31.3.22 £
Depreciation - owned assets	1,538,248	1,538,247
Depreciation - assets on finance leases	13,642	12,114
Auditors' remuneration	20,454	10,753
Foreign exchange differences	2,931	(4,333)
Variable lease costs recognised in profit and loss	94,226	78,965

continued...

7. Income tax

Analysis of tax expense

	31.03.23	31.03.22
	£	£
Current tax expense:		
Current tax	755,951	361,022
Total current tax	755,951	361,022
Deferred tax expense/ (recovery):		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(138,174)	(30,351)
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	-	47,576
Effect of changes in tax rates	(43,633)	829,002
Total deferred tax	(181,808)	846,227
Total tax expense	574,144	1,207,249

Factors affecting the tax expense

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2022 - higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	31.3.23	31.3.22
	£	£
Profit before income tax	3,251,456	1,740,373
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2022 - 19%)	617,777	330,671
Effects of:		
Adjustments in respect of prior period	-	47,576
Arising from changes in tax rates or laws purposes	(43,633)	829,002
Tax expense	574,144	1,207,249

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The main rate of corporation tax in force at the balance sheet date was 19%. A resolution to retain the corporation tax rate from 1 April 2020 at 19% was passed on 17 March 2020, and is enacted from this date.

The Finance Act 2021 was substantially enacted in May 2021 and has increased the corporation tax rate to from 19% to 25% with effect from 1 April 2023. The deferred taxation balances have been measured using the rates expected to apply in the reporting periods when the timing differences reverse.

continued...

8. **Dividends**

	31.3.23	31.3.22
	£	£
ordinary shares share of 1		
Interim	1,781,264	-

9. **Property, plant and equipment**

	Short leasehold	Plant and machinery	Totals
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2021, 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2023	262,607	30,820,061	31,082,668
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2021	30,694	10,073,130	10,103,824
Charge for year	12,114	1,538,247	1,550,361
At 31 March 2022	42,808	11,611,377	11,654,185
At 1 April 2022	42,808	11,611,377	11,654,185
Charge for year	13,642	1,538,248	1,551,890
At 31 March 2023	56,450	13,149,625	13,206,075
Net book value			
At 31 March 2023	206,156	17,670,436	17,876,592
At 31 March 2022	219,799	19,208,684	19,428,483

10. **Trade and other receivables**

	31.3.23	31.3.22
	£	£
Non-current		
	27,953,800	27,953,800

Loan to a related party
There is no interest charged on the loan to a related party. It is repayable on demand and the fair value is deemed to be the same as the carrying value. There has not considered to be a significant change in credit risk since the inception of the loan and therefore no provision has been made. While loan is repayable on demand it has been classified as non-current as there is not an intention to recover the loan in the next 12 months.

	31.3.23	31.3.22
Current:		
Trade and other receivables	2,280,951	1,029,107
Amounts owed by group undertakings	66,264	62,740
Prepayments	77,999	72,381
VAT	90,925	107,987
	2,516,139	1,372,833

continued...

Financial assets are carried at amortised costs. There are no material differences between the fair value and the carrying amount of the above level 2 financial assets. The present value of the cash flows is reassessed at the end of each reporting period at the prevailing market rate

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 14 days. All trade receivables were either current or due within 90 days and no provision (2022 - £nil) is made based upon the historic experience of default with these customers.

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	31.3.23	31.3.22
	£	£
Bank accounts	1,205,896	2,330,673

12. Called up share capital

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	31.3.23 £	31.3.22 £
1	ordinary shares	1	1	1

SHARE PREMIUM

	31.03.23	31.03.22
	£	£
Amounts subscribed for share capital in excess of nominal value	1,904,030	1,904,030

13. Reserves

	Retained earnings	Share premium	Other reserves	Totals
	£	£	£	£
At 1 April 2022	(10,237,030)	1,904,031	31,146,096	22,813,097
Transfer	31,146,096	-	(31,146,096)	-
Dividends paid	(1,781,264)	-	-	(1,781,264)
Profit for the period	2,677,312	-	-	2,677,312
	21,805,114	1,904,031	-	23,709,145

A written resolution was approved and signed by the directors on 27 March 2023 to confirm that the "Other reserves" amount of £31,146,096 resulting from transactions at the time of acquisition is distributable and can be used to distribute funds to the parent company CEP Wind 3 Limited. Accordingly, on the same date, a dividend amounting to £1,781,264 was declared to CEP Wind 3 Limited.

continued...

14. Trade and other payables

	31.3.23	31.3.22
	£	£
Current:		
Trade creditors	3,917	6,161
Accrued and other payables	61,600	46,152
	65,517	52,313

There are no material differences between the fair value and the carrying value of the above liabilities. The present value of the cash flows is reassessed at the end of each reporting period at the prevailing interest rate.

15. Bank borrowings

	31.03.23	31.03.22
	£	£
Bank overdraft	504,609	-
Bank loans - due in less than 1 year	1,437,937	1,369,693
Arrangement fees allocated over the life of the loan	(49,362)	(49,111)
	1,893,184	1,320,582
Bank loans - due in 2-5 years	6,753,751	6,289,998
Bank loans due in more than 5 years	16,403,546	18,303,774
Arrangement fees allocated over the life of the loan	(527,746)	(575,494)
	22,629,551	24,018,278

The bank borrowing in the current period consist of a facility denominated in GBP and bearing interest at between 1.3% and 1.8% above SONIA. The bank loan is repayable in non-equal instalments with the final repayment due in December 2034. The assets of the Company form security for the bank loans via fixed and floating charges.

16. Leasing

Right-of-use assets

Property, plant and equipment

	31.3.23	31.3.22
	£	£
Cost		
At 1 April and 31 March	262,607	262,607
Depreciation		
At 1 April	42,809	30,694
Charge for year	13,642	12,114
	56,451	42,808
Net book value	206,156	219,799

continued...

16. **Leasing - continued**

Lease liabilities

Minimum lease payments fall due as follows:

	31.3.23	31.3.22
	£	£
Gross obligations repayable:		
Within one year	19,650	19,650
Between two to five years	78,600	78,600
In more than five years	193,046	212,714
	291,296	310,964

Lease liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

	31.3.23	31.3.22
	£	£
Opening balance	230,529	240,837
Interest on lease liability recognised in statement of profit and loss	8,929	9,341
Lease Repayments	(19,649)	(19,649)
Closing balance	219,809	230,529
Less: current	(11,150)	(10,720)
Non-current	208,659	219,809

17. **Provisions**

	31.3.23	31.3.22
	£	£
Other provisions	166,180	160,219

Movement in year amounting to £5,961 (2022: £6,103).

A provision has been recognised for decommissioning costs associated with the wind farm owned by the company. The decommissioning provision provides for the future costs of decommissioning of the wind farm. The decommissioning costs were estimated at the time of construction based on the number and height of the turbines. The provision has been discounted at an annual rate of 4% (2022: 4%) and this discount will be unwound and charged to the income statement until 2034, the estimated date of decommissioning.

continued...

18. **Deferred tax**

	31.3.23	31.3.22
	£	£
Opening Balance	3,454,176	2,607,949
Change to statement of profit or loss	(181,806)	846,227
Balance at 31 March	3,272,370	3,454,176

	31.3.23	31.3.22
	£	£
Deferred tax comprises of:		
Short term timing differences	(41,545)	(40,055)
Fixed assets timing differences	3,313,915	3,494,231
Balance at 31 March	3,272,370	3,454,176

19. **Financial risk management**

The company's principal financial assets and liabilities comprise trade receivables, cash, interest bearing loans and trade payables.

The company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Market risks, including foreign currency, commodity price, interest rate, inflation rate risks
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Capital management risk
- Technical risk

This note represents information about the company's exposure to each of the above risks and the company's objectives, policies and processes for assessing and managing risk.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the company's risk management framework.

a) Market risk
The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimising the return on risk.

The company is not exposed to significant foreign currency risk as the majority of all payables and receivables are denominated in pounds sterling which is the functional currency in which the company operates.

The company has limited exposure to interest rate risk. The company is partially funded by the parent company and has floating rate interest bearing loans or borrowings at 31 March 2019. The company does not intend to hold cash for the purpose of generating interest income. The company does not currently consider it necessary to actively manage interest rate risk.

At the year end the company has a swap agreement with AIB in order to mitigate interest rate risk. The fair value of the instrument has been recognised in the financial statements.

continued...

b) Credit risk
The company's policy is aimed at minimising losses as a result of counterparty's failure to honour its obligations. Exposure to credit risk arises as a result of the transactions with counterparties. The counterparties used by the company are considered by management to be of appropriate credit rating. At each balance sheet date, the company's financial assets were neither impaired nor past due. The maximum credit exposure at reporting date are the carrying value of the credit balances if any. The intergroup loan is repayable on demand. All bank balances are held with banks with high credit ratings.

c) Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The company monitors its risks of shortage of funds using projected cash flows and by monitoring the maturity of both its financial assets and obligations.

The following table sets out the contractual maturities (representing undiscounted contractually-flows) of financial liabilities:

Period ended 31 March 2023

	On demand £	Less than 3 months £	3 to 12 months £	2 to 5 years £	>5 years £	Total £
Financial Liabilities						
Trade and other payables	-	65,517	-	-	-	65,517
Provision	-	-	-	-	166,180	166,180
Bank loans	-	679,086	2,075,176	11,319,929	19,922,858	33,997,049
Lease liability	-	4,913	14,738	78,600	193,046	291,297
	-	749,516	2,089,914	11,398,529	20,282,084	34,520,042

Period ended 31 March 2022

	On demand	Less than 3 months £	3 to 12 months £	2 to 5 years £	>5 years £	Total £
Financial Liabilities						
Trade and other payables	-	52,313	-	-	-	52,313
Provisions	-	-	-	-	160,219	160,219
Bank loans		455,054	1,409,111	7,991,474	21,786,700	31,642,339
Lease liability	-	4,912	14,738	78,600	212,714	310,964
	-	512,279	1,423,849	8,070,074	22,159,633	32,165,835

continued...

d) Capital management
Management considers capital to consist of equity plus net debt as disclosed in the balance sheet. The primary objective of the company's capital management is to safeguard the company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain a capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The company's policy is to finance its operations through a combination of equity, shareholder debt and bank borrowings. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders or issue new shares.

It is the company's policy not to hold financial instruments for speculative purposes.

e) Technical risk
The company is exposed to technical problems with the operation of its wind turbines that could reduce availability for electricity generation to mitigate against technical risk, the Group has contracted a team of experienced contractors who are responsible for monitoring wind farm performance and advising appropriate levels of essential parts.

20. **Financial instruments**

Fair value category
Except for the derivative interest rate swap the financial assets and liabilities held by the Company for both 31 March 2023 and the 31 March 2022 were categorised under loans and receivables and carried at amortised cost.

Fair value measurement
The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities, together with the carrying amounts shown in the balance sheet are as follows:

Fair Value Category	**Carrying amount 31.3.23**	**Carrying amount 31.3.22**	**Fair Value 31.3.23**	**Fair Value 31.3.22**
Financial Assets:				
Trade and other receivables	1,047,365	1,192,465	1,047,565	1,192,465
Loans	27,953,800	27,953,800	27,953,800	27,953,800
Cash and cash equivalents	1,205,896	2,330,673	1,205,896	2,330,673
Financial Liabilities:				
Trade and other payables	65,517	52,313	65,517	52,312
Provision	166,180	160,219	166,180	160,219
Loans	24,018,127	25,338,860	24,018,127	25,338,860
Lease liability	219,808	230,529	219,808	230,529

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale

Trade receivables and trade payables approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of the instruments.

It is considered that the fair value of the loans is equivalent to the carrying value

continued...

Derivative financial asset at fair value through profit or loss

The fair value measurement was categorised as a level 2 fair value based on the inputs in the valuation technique used.

	Carrying amount 31.03.23	Carrying amount 31.03.22	Fair value 31.03.23	Fair value 31.03.22
Interest rate SWAP	3,520,300	1,324,429	3,520,300	1,324,429

21. **Contingent liability**

The company has provided performance bond bank guarantees to landlords amounting to £271,749 (2022: 271,749).

22. **Related party transactions**

The company has entered into an interest free loan receivable with CEP Wind 3 Limited of £27,962,844 (2022 - 27,953,800).

The company has an intercompany receivable with a wholly owned subsidiary of CEP Wind 1 Limited of £53,457 (2022 - £55,188).

The company has an intercompany payable/(receivable) with a wholly owned subsidiary CEP Wind 2 Limited of £117 (2022 – (£1,378)).

During the year, the company paid a dividend of £1,781,264 (2022 – nil) payable to CEP Wind 3 Limited.

During the year, Averon Park Limited (Ultimate Holding Company) charged £729,328 (2022: £806,835) as part of management services provided to the Company.

23. **Ultimate controlling party**

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of CEP Wind 3 Limited, which is in turn owned by CEP Wind 1 Limited.

Averon Park Limited is the ultimate controlling party of the company.