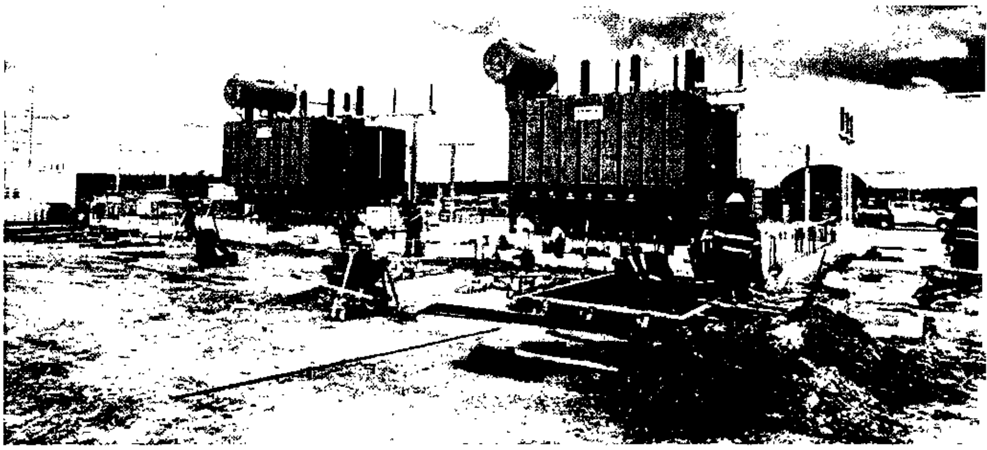
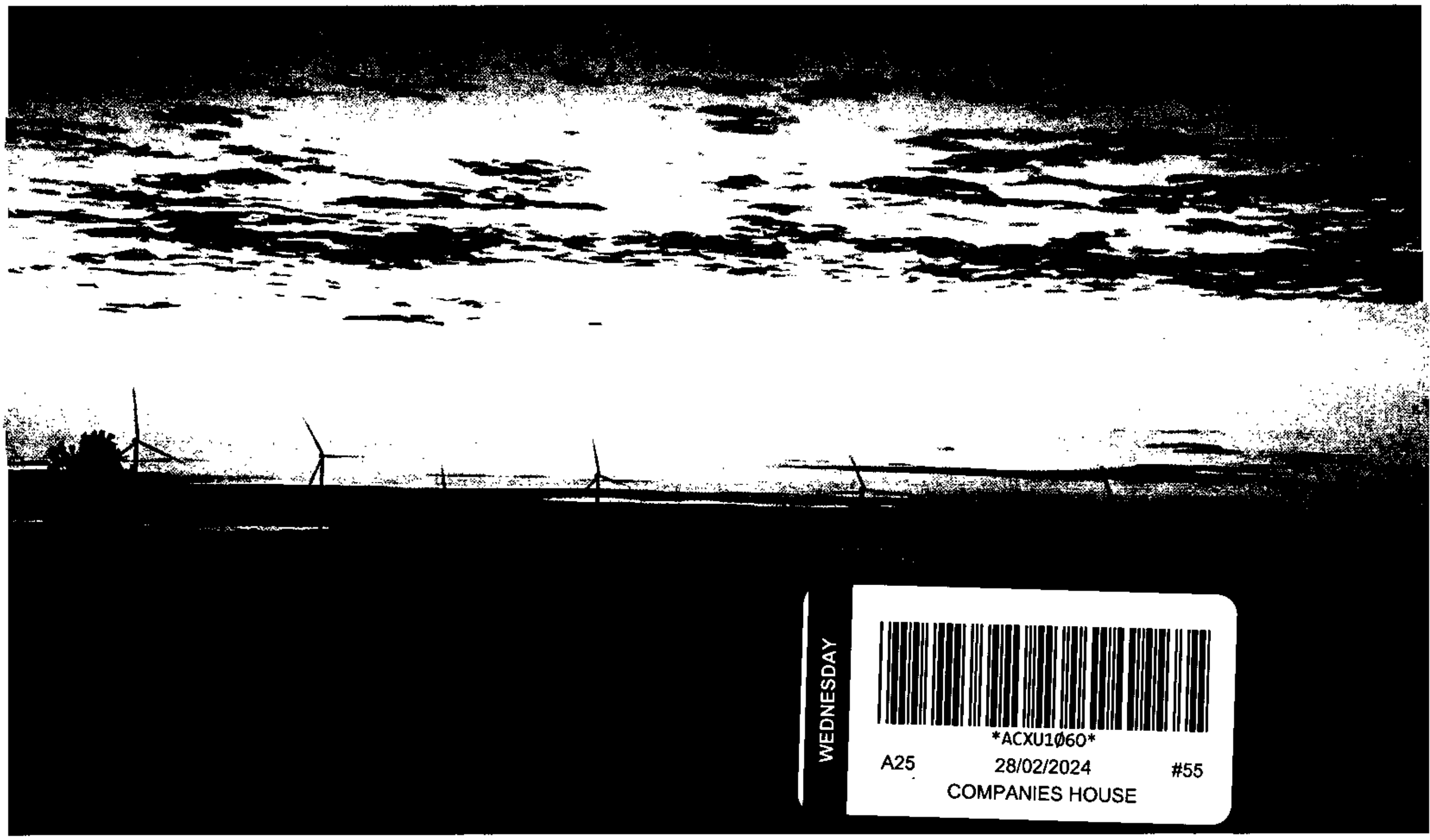


Fern Trading Limited Annual Report and Accounts 2023



Registered No 12601636

1 | OVERVIEW

Group snapshot

Revenue

Revenue has increased by over 12% in the last year from **£712m** in 2022 to **£800m** in 2023

Carbon offsets

Our renewable energy sites' carbon saving is over **681,101** carbon tonnes this year

Energy generation

Our renewable energy assets produce enough energy to power over **a million** UK homes

Number of loans

Over the year we provided financing to, on average **224** borrowers in the UK

Number of employees

We employ over **1,500** people

Number of sites

We own **229** energy sites spread predominantly across the UK

2 | STRATEGIC REPORT

Directors Report'

Fern Trading Limited (the "Company" or together with its subsidiaries the "Group") targets consistent growth for shareholders over the long term with a focus on steady and predictable growth comprising more than 330 companies that operate across a range of industries. The Group has been trading for 13 years, successfully navigating the economic cycles and market volatility over this period. Our Group has established a stable presence in its sectors of operation and we expect to continue to perform predictably in these sectors.

The UK faced a challenging economic backdrop over the financial year. Our Group has continued to demonstrate resilience, though was not immune to the challenging market conditions of the sectors it operates in. The financial results for the period indicate an accounting loss; this is primarily due to capital deployment into newer asset intensive parts of the Group, which are expected to deliver profit growth in the future. Extraordinary costs incurred in the year have a further impact on the Group results.

Our renewable energy business is now a mature and well-established sector for our Group, generating consistent revenues. Our growth strategy in our newer fibre and housebuilding divisions have contributed to an accounting loss this year, ahead of being able to deliver growth in profits in future years.

Our Group comprises energy, property lending, fibre and housebuilding, which includes retirement living. We have grown to be a significant presence within our mature sectors, producing 4.2% of the UK's solar energy and 2.7% of the UK's onshore wind energy output. We have built a property lending business, with a book of £474m at year end, which helps to support the construction and improvement of homes and commercial spaces throughout the UK. The businesses in our growing sectors, fibre and housebuilding, are establishing themselves as important players in their markets and setting ambitious expansion targets.

The Company's share price delivered 3.10% growth over the past 12 months, a steadier increase when compared with the exceptional growth of 10% for the prior year. Over the longer term, we expect the Group to return to our target annual growth. The five year average annualised share price growth is 4.83%, ahead of our target 4.20% annual growth.

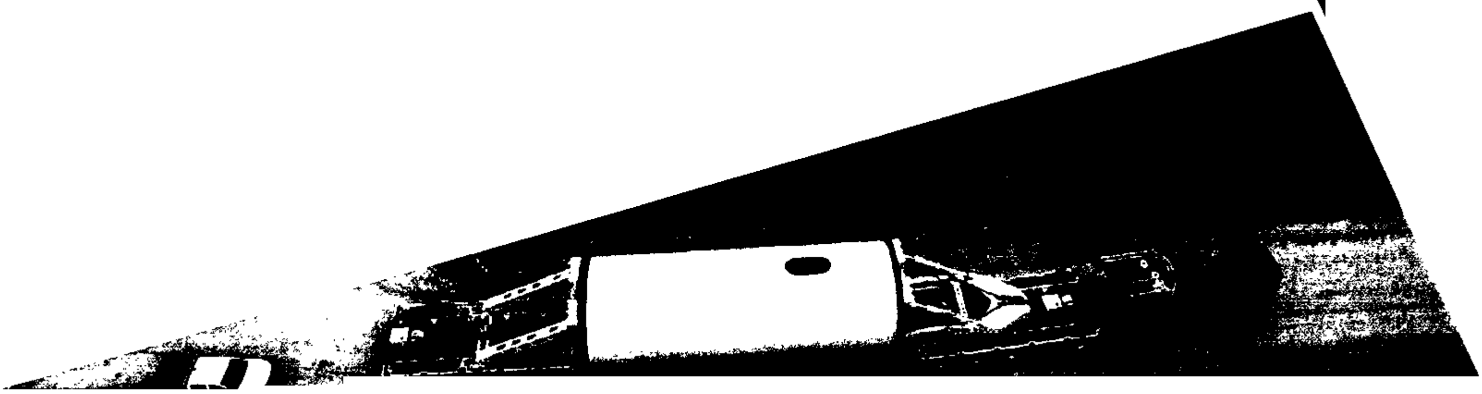
We remain a supportive employer, with an average of 1,500 full-time staff across the businesses that we own and operate, and indirect employment provided for hundreds more people through contracts that we have in place.

A reflection on our year

Our Group delivered £800m of revenue (2022: £712m) while growing capital deployment, with net assets increasing to £2,366m at the end of the period (2022: £2,221m restated), led primarily by fixed asset expenditure in our energy and fibre divisions.

Our more mature sectors operated robustly and we continued to expand newer parts of the Group. As a result, our current year results reflect an EBITDA of £82m (2022: £195m), and an accounting loss before tax of £149m (2022: £56m restated profit) as these new sectors, in particular fibre, are expected to be loss making in their early years of construction and operation, before becoming profitable in future.

At the start of the period, long-term energy price forecasts and energy forward rates remained high, as the global economy continued to recover from the Covid-19 pandemic, together with seeking alternative sources of energy as a result of the conflict in Ukraine. Alongside high inflation, these factors had increased the value of the Group's energy assets in the prior period and, in turn, the share price of the Group.



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Directors Report'

1. Energy

Approximatively 50% of the Group's net assets comprise energy generating assets such as solar energy sites and wind farms. These assets provide long term revenue streams, though their value can still be impacted by changes in pricing and demand. Our energy sector is intentionally diversified across a range of technologies to mitigate against less favourable conditions in a specific asset class and contribute towards steady, predictable share price growth.

We expanded our solar portfolio with further additions in Zestec, which specialises in developing commercial solar rooftop sites in the UK. These sites are currently under construction, and we expect to retain and operate them once complete. The construction of Guardbridge, our wind farm in Poland, remains on track and on budget, and we expect it to start generating electricity by December 2023. Dulacca Wind Farm, our largescale construction project in Western Australia started generating electricity after year end and was subsequently sold in October 2023. At the beginning of the financial year, in July 2022, we also completed the construction and sale of Darlington Point Solar Farm, one of the largest solar sites in Australia, with a capacity of 333MW.

Our successful and well-established biomass division continues to perform well, delivering stable returns since acquisition in 2015. We added a new site at Snetterton in East Anglia in April 2021, which has performed well since acquisition. Though it suffered some months of operational downtime, following a gearbox fault, the insurance claim for replacement parts and loss of revenue was settled in full.

Construction at our Waste to Energy facility in Ayrshire has progressed as planned, with completion expected in 2025. The facility has been in development for four years and will be capable of processing over 185,600 tonnes per annum of non-recyclable household, commercial and industrial waste which would otherwise be sent to landfill or exported. This will generate 17MW of low carbon electricity, enough to power 30,000 homes, and it will be the first large-scale, subsidy-free waste to energy project in western Scotland.

Our 26 reserve power sites have continued to perform ahead of expectations, due to low generation from wind assets over the winter 2022/23, resulting in demand for additional generation to balance the grid.

2. Lending

Our property lending business continues to be a substantial part of the Group, representing around 15% of the Group's net assets, comprising short- and medium-term secured loans to experienced property professionals. Our average loan book constituted over 224 loans this year to borrowers in the UK.

Our loans are written at conservative loan to value ("LTV") levels (below 70%) to protect against a fall in property prices. At the end of the period, the average LTV for the loan book was 60%. The turbulent market this year has reinforced the importance of this strategy, which has served the Group well over its 13 year history. We are naturally taking a cautious approach when assessing new lending opportunities considering the changing economic outlook.

Since inception in 2010, the Group has lent £2.49bn of property loans and has had a strong record of recovering its capital. However, the abrupt increase in interest rates in the current year has made it more difficult for some borrowers to refinance at the end of their loan term. This has contributed to a small increase in provisions and, at year end, we recorded a provision of £30m against one commercial loan. Though we acknowledge this provision feels noteworthy, for context, it amounts to around 1% of the Group's net assets and is an outlier compared to our track record. This does however serve to emphasise the importance of our experience and approach in the sector, including disciplined due

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Directors Report'

diligence, conservative loan to value ratios, and an ability and willingness to flex activity in this sector during times of economic uncertainty. We will continue to adopt this approach throughout the coming year.

3. Fibre

In March we successfully consolidated our regional fibre broadband businesses, by merging our four "fibre to the premises" ("FTTP") businesses – Jurassic Fibre, Swish Fibre, Giganet and AllPoints Fibre into a new business, Fern Fibre Trading Limited ("FFTL"). Given wider market consolidation and opportunities in the market, it has made economic sense to bring together these separate businesses now rather than later. As part of this, post year end, we undertook a restructuring exercise to realise some operating efficiencies, including a reduction in FFTL's overall headcount.

In the year we continued to invest capital in expanding our ultrafast FTTP broadband networks. The geographic focus of our networks is the Home Counties, the South and South West of England, Yorkshire and the Midlands, however we also provide connectivity to homes and businesses throughout the UK using networks owned by other operators. The business is generating revenue from residential customers and small businesses who benefit from the superior connectivity offered by fibre, versus the old copper networks.

The intentional growth in our fibre division has resulted in a short-term decrease in profitability of the Group, as we invest into the infrastructure.

4. Housebuilding

Our housebuilding division remains an important part of the Group at approximately 8% of net assets and is comprised of Elivia Homes ("Elivia"), the housebuilding business we acquired last year, and Rangeford Holdings Limited ("Rangeford"), our retirement living business.

Elivia develops mid market family homes in South East commuter towns and villages and is performing broadly in line with budget despite challenging conditions across the industry. We plan to grow it in a measured way, organically and via strategic acquisitions over the next five years, a strategy solidified by the acquisition of Millwood Designer Homes, which expanded Elivia's footprint to East Sussex and Kent. Its ambition remains to deliver 750 homes per year.

Rangeford continues to expand its portfolio with three villages fully open and additional villages under construction in Chertsey and Stapleford (near Cambridge), due to open in 2024 and 2025 respectively. We are excited by the opportunities for growth in this sector, with two further sites acquired in Dorking and East Grinstead. The design work for these villages is well underway.

Inflation and Interest rates

HM Treasury forecasts that inflation is likely to surpass the Bank of England's target until 2025. A relatively short period of high inflation such as this does not tend to have a material impact on Group operations. For example, in our energy division, the value of our renewable energy assets is determined by discounting their projected future cashflows over the life of the respective assets (typically 20 plus years). If the outlook for long-term inflation were to increase, the impact on our share price should be positive, as increased inflation will increase the revenue each operating site would expect to make, which increases their value.

The rise in interest rates is seen as a return to normal, after a long period of very low rates. The impact of this on our business has been broadly neutral as the Group is intentionally structured such that it does not experience significant value erosion when interest rates change. An important part of this is a policy of taking out interest rate protection on the loans to the Group's energy assets giving us protection from interest rate increases. This has

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Directors Report'

resulted in our renewables assets' loans continuing to incur low interest costs at a rate fixed when interest rates were lower

Rising interest rates are felt more closely in our lending business and as such we continue to take a cautious approach in this sector We can, and do, reduce the number of loans we write or alter the risk profile of our loans through reducing loan to value ratios, or pausing activity in certain parts of the market, as appropriate

Current trading and outlook

Since the year end, the Group has continued to perform steadily from an operational perspective and in line with our expectations Our growth targets for the Group over the medium and long term remain unchanged, and we continue to focus on maintaining a diversified business that is capable of delivering predictable growth for shareholders.

In November 2022, the government announced the introduction of an Electricity Generator Levy ("EGL"), a temporary measure to charge exceptional receipts on high revenues for Groups generating electricity The levy is in effect from 1 January 2023 until 31 March 2028 and applies to electricity generated from renewable, biomass and energy from waste sources The Group was not required to pay EGL in the period, however we do expect to pay this in the next financial year We had already anticipated the impact on the returns generated from our energy portfolio over the next five years

Our property lending business continues to perform strongly with a diverse loan book comprising 224 loans on average We focus on short-term loans (our current loan average term is 20 months) which enables us to swiftly adapt to changes in outlook We consider this is particularly important in the current economic climate

Our recently consolidated regional fibre business, Fern Fibre Trading Limited ("FFT") continues to build out its network to accelerate full fibre delivery in the UK, while also focusing on sales and marketing activity selling fibre products directly to customers. As it continues to grow and build out its infrastructure, we do not expect it to report an accounting profit in the coming three to five financial years

We are pleased to report that in October 2023 the Group raised £21.7m from existing shareholders through an offer to subscribe for further shares The funds raised will allow the Group to grow slightly ahead of plans in certain sectors, however we do not expect this to materially change our business mix, which will continue to evolve in order to continue to target modest growth for shareholders in the years ahead

"Our mix of business areas has developed over time, driven by the overarching importance we place on meeting the objectives of our shareholders."

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Our business at a glance

What we do

Fern Trading Limited is the parent company of nearly 330 subsidiaries (together the "Group"). The Group operates across four key areas: energy, lending, fibre and housebuilding (which includes retirement living). Over the past 13 years we have built a carefully diversified group of operating businesses that are well positioned to deliver long-term value and predictable growth for our shareholders.

1. Energy division

We generate power primarily from sustainable sources and sell the energy produced either directly to industrial consumers or to large networks. Many of our renewable energy sites qualify for government incentives, that represent an additional, inflation-linked, source of income. We have also utilised our expertise in renewable energy to construct facilities for sale or ongoing operation. At year end the Group had fourteen sites under construction.

2. Lending division

We lend on a short- and medium-term, secured basis to a large number of property professionals, and our financing enable businesses to build and improve residential and commercial properties.

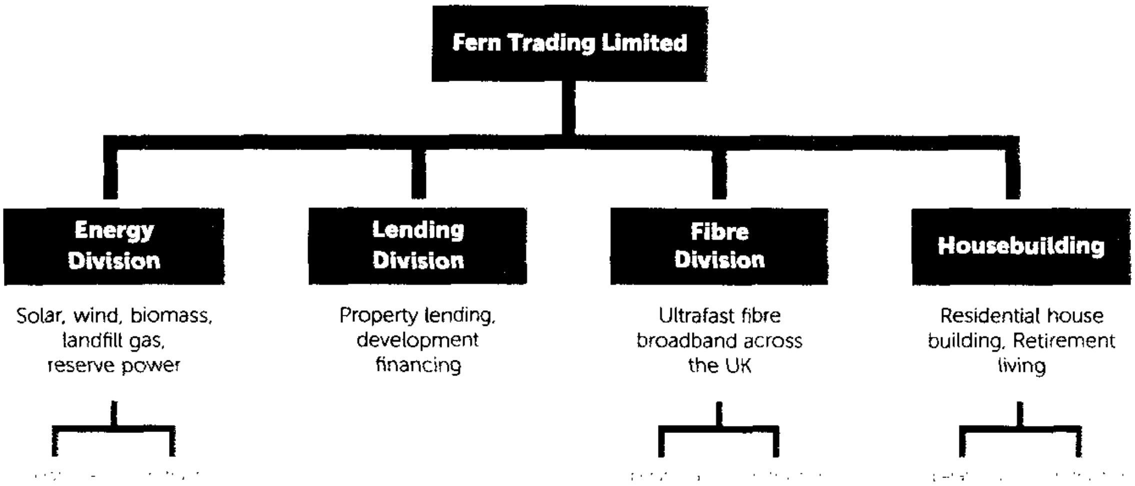
3. Fibre division

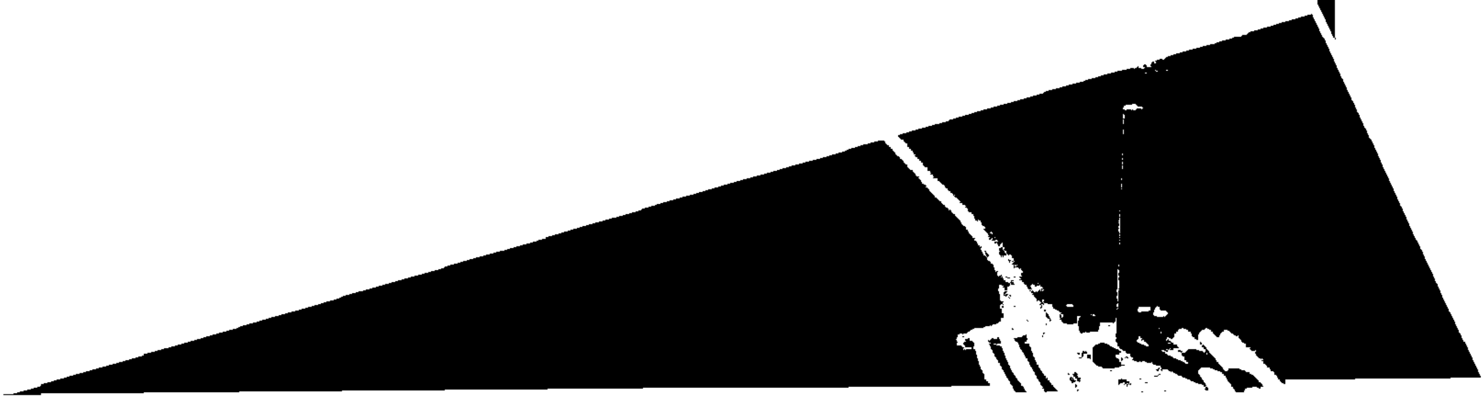
We own and operate fibre broadband networks across various areas of the UK. We build the networks and connect them to homes and businesses to provide our customers with ultrafast fibre broadband.

4. Housebuilding division

Our residential housebuilding operation develops sites from design stage to final construction to ensure the delivery of quality workmanship.

Our retirement villages provide high-quality, contemporary living spaces with a friendly community at the heart of our villages.





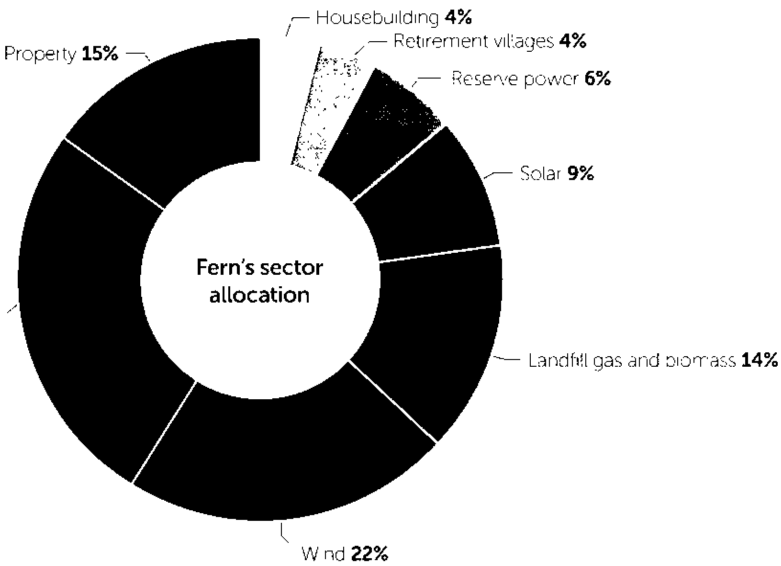
2 | STRATEGIC REPORT

Our business at a glance

The strength of the Group's strategy is in both its operational diversity and the diverse return profiles of these businesses. Our lending business provides flexibility and strong returns over the short-term, while our energy, fibre, housebuilding and retirement living divisions offer visibility and stability of returns over the longer term.

The scale of our business is a key strength, enabling us to acquire large-scale established operations, as well as the opportunity to enter new sectors with minimal risk to the whole Group by selecting businesses with comprehensive business plans and strong management teams. This enables us to continue to diversify our business without compromising the quality of our operations.

Sector split*



■ ■	**Owning and operating assets**	**85%**
■ ■	**Lending**	**15%**

*Sector split is given by value as represented on the company balance sheet of Fern Trading Limited

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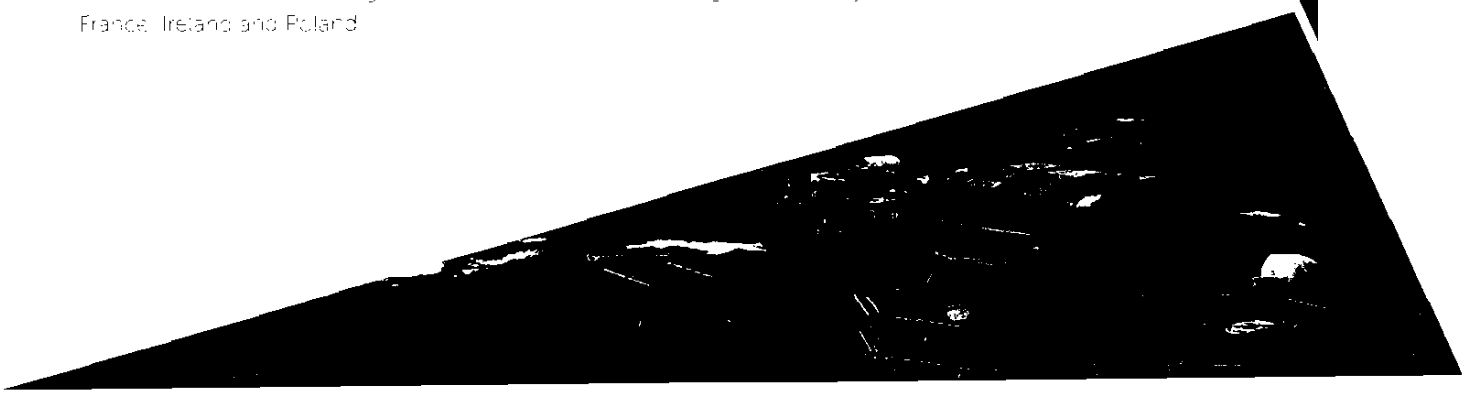
Our business at a glance

Where we operate

We are proud that the businesses within our Group make a positive contribution to society from generating clean energy to the creation of homes and the provision of quality retirement infrastructure

As we've grown our expertise in these sectors in the UK, we've been able to use our industry knowledge to take our expertise to exciting opportunities overseas including constructing solar and wind farms in Australia France, Ireland and Poland



2 | STRATEGIC REPORT

Our business at a glance

Making a difference

We are proud to operate a Group that makes a positive contribution to society across the UK, generating renewable energy, providing quality retirement living and new homes, and delivering high-speed broadband to underserved areas of the country. This is aligned to our environmental, social, and governance ("ESG") policy which is drafted and approved by the Board of Directors.

Energy

We own 229 operational energy sites, producing 3,069GWh a year. That's enough energy to power over a million homes.

Our combination of technologies across solar, wind, reserve power, biomass and landfill gas complement each other well, helping the UK to meet its energy targets irrespective of the weather.

The Fern Community Fund is a social enterprise run by the Group, which works to distribute community funds generated from our wind farms. This year, the Fern Community Fund has committed £1.4m to local community groups, supported 22 local university students through our Student Scholarship Fund, and provided a winter fuel subsidy to 740 residents who are local to the Group's sites.

Lending

The 191 new loans we advanced during the year have helped to fund the construction of much needed residential properties, as well as commercial property creating valuable new employment.

Fibre

Within this division we are building full fibre connectivity to hundreds of thousands of properties in small towns and villages that do not currently have access to internet connectivity, ensuring they are fit for modern ways of working and communicating.

In Vorboss, we are building a dedicated high-speed fibre network for businesses in London, providing the digital infrastructure that the city needs, and removing bandwidth constraints to ensure the economy remains competitive.

Housebuilding

Our housebuilding division sources over 74% of the timber utilised for frames in a sustainable way and installs solar panels or air source heat pumps in all properties, leading the way in this sector and helping reduce carbon emissions.

Our retirement villages provide high-quality, contemporary living spaces, with close to 500 homes currently in place. We have nearly 400 further units in various stages of development and our secured pipeline sites offer potential for another 300 plus units.

A friendly community is a key differentiator for our retirement villages, which is why our developments provide central facilities and a hub of social activity for our residents.

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Our strategy in focus

Our businesses

Energy

Through our energy division, the Group owns and operates energy sites which supply gas and electricity into the network, as well as constructing renewable energy sites for future sale. Of the 229 energy sites that we own and operate, 203 provide renewable energy, contributing to the Group's position as one of the largest producers of renewable energy from commercial scale solar sites in the UK. Renewable energy sites are typically expected to generate stable profits for many years, due to low operating costs and revenues being linked to inflation. As such, owning and operating these businesses is attractive to the Group because of their potential to deliver predictable profits over the long-term.

Renewable energy sites generate power from sustainable sources and sell energy produced either directly to large industrial consumers or to the network. Many of our renewable energy sites also qualify for government incentives, which means a portion of the generated energy benefits from rates that are 'locked in' for a specified period once a qualifying site is operational and accreditation has been granted. This has reduced some of the impact of the volatility in long-term energy price forecasts. As new sites built in the UK do not qualify for the same historic government incentives, we are seeing more interest in the market for sites like the ones we own and operate.

Owning and operating energy sites is a core part of our strategy and currently makes up approximately 50% of the Group's net assets. This part of the Group has generated high returns this year due to market conditions but crucially it has the potential to provide stable returns over the long-term. This combination is key to our strategy to balance risk and return across the range of Group activities to generate target predictable returns for shareholders.

"Our energy sites generated 3,069 GWh of power."

Due to the high-quality energy sites that we own, we are able to secure long-term financing from mainstream banks at competitive rates to enhance our returns, which helps us to deliver the level of returns our shareholders expect.

While our renewable energy business started its life in the solar energy sector, the Group has built expertise across other adjacent technologies including onshore wind, biomass and landfill gas, supported by reserve power plants which provide backup power to the National Grid. The Group therefore benefits from diversification within this part of its business, since weaker conditions for energy production from one technology often result in stronger production elsewhere. The Group also gains significant benefit from its scale in this sector as our business is spread across 229 sites, vastly reducing the risk to Group profitability if one site suffers an operational disruption.

Did you know?
If laid end to end, our solar panels would stretch from London to Mexico City.

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Our strategy in focus

In addition to our UK sites, the Group is developing sites overseas, in jurisdictions that we understand well. These present an attractive opportunity as they build on our sector expertise in countries at an earlier stage of renewable development. Currently we operate wind farms in Ireland and France and solar sites in France, in addition to a wind farm under construction in Poland.

During the year we acquired the rights to multiple commercial rooftop sites through our commercial rooftop solar developer, Zestec, on which we will build solar panels to generate electricity for the tenants of the building. Our sites under construction in Australia came to fruit on this year with Darlington Point, a large-scale solar site sold at the start of the year and Dulacca Wind Farm achieving commercial operation shortly after year end and being subsequently sold in October 2023.

Lending

Lending continues to be a core part of our business and has provided the Group with a profitable and cash generative sector over the past 13 years. This well-established part of the Group mainly consists of property lending, which provides short-term financing to experienced professional property developers, buy-to let landlords seeking bridging finance, and development financing, which provides short- and medium-term financing to companies.

A key benefit of the scale of the Group and of the business that we have built up in this sector is our ability to mitigate risk through having a large number of loans spread across relatively small projects to individual borrowers. We proactively manage counterparty risks through undertaking careful borrower due diligence, taking security over assets typically on a first charge basis and maintaining conservative loan to value ratios. Not all loans will perform as expected and these measures help to minimise the impact of performance issues on an individual loan. This is further mitigated through the value that we lend to individual borrowers, relative to our total loan book, which is spread on average across 224 loans.

Fibre

Our fibre division includes four strategic areas – fibre to the premise ("FTTP"), enterprise fibre, software and mobile.

Through our FTTP business, we are building new physical fibre networks for communities in the UK and have completed new fibre infrastructure in underserved parts of Devon, Somerset, Dorset, Wiltshire, Hampshire, Worcestershire, Yorkshire and the Home Counties spanning hundreds of thousands of properties.

Lending continues to be an important part of our business and has provided the Group with a profitable and cash generative sector over the past thirteen years.

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Our strategy in focus

Building a new network involves connecting large data centres and telephone exchanges in the UK with homes and businesses, effectively replacing the copper wires that were laid in the first half of the 20th century. To date, Jurassic, Swish and Giganet have operated a vertically integrated model where they own the fibre, alongside the end customer relationship as the internet service provider ("ISP"). Following the merger of our FTTP division FFTL will follow the wholesale strategy of AllPoints Fibre, owning the fibre infrastructure and onboarding multiple ISPs. We will continue to develop our own ISP service and brand (Cuckoo), which will sell connectivity on our consolidated network to end customers alongside other ISPs. In an increasingly competitive market, a wholesale strategy increases the opportunity to generate revenue from the network as multiple counterparties can sell access to it, rather than just one ISP (as per the vertically integrated model).

The merger of the FTTP companies took place in March, with the final three months of the year focused on bringing the operations of the four companies into one, increasing efficiencies and economies of scale. Separately the companies achieved a great deal, each building local networks, onboarding customers and delivering outstanding customer service. The benefits of bringing them together and launching a single wholesale offering across their networks will create greater opportunity for the business and potential customers in future.

The UK remains behind other European nations when it comes to households accessing fibre, and our FTTP business is now well positioned to be a key player in bringing ultrafast connectivity to communities around the UK.

Through Voness, we are building an enterprise network in London to supply business-to-business ("B2B") enterprise connectivity to business customers. Voness has installed over 500km of fibre optic cables in London since 2020 and has spent the last year launching its products to large businesses, including market leading 10Gbps and 100Gbps products.

Our revolutionary software business, Vitrifi, is building the orchestration systems that the next generation of fibre broadband companies need to run their networks efficiently. In doing so, they are both supporting our own FTTP business in achieving its strategic goals and also enabling external customers to eliminate legacy constraints with autonomous connectivity and workflow management services.

Mobile is our newest area of strategic development. During the year, Vitrifi Digital expanded into the mobile network market, becoming a Mobile Virtual Network Aggregator ("MVNA"). This will enable us to launch an innovative mobile platform to business and consumer facing companies to operate their own Mobile Virtual Network Operations in the UK.

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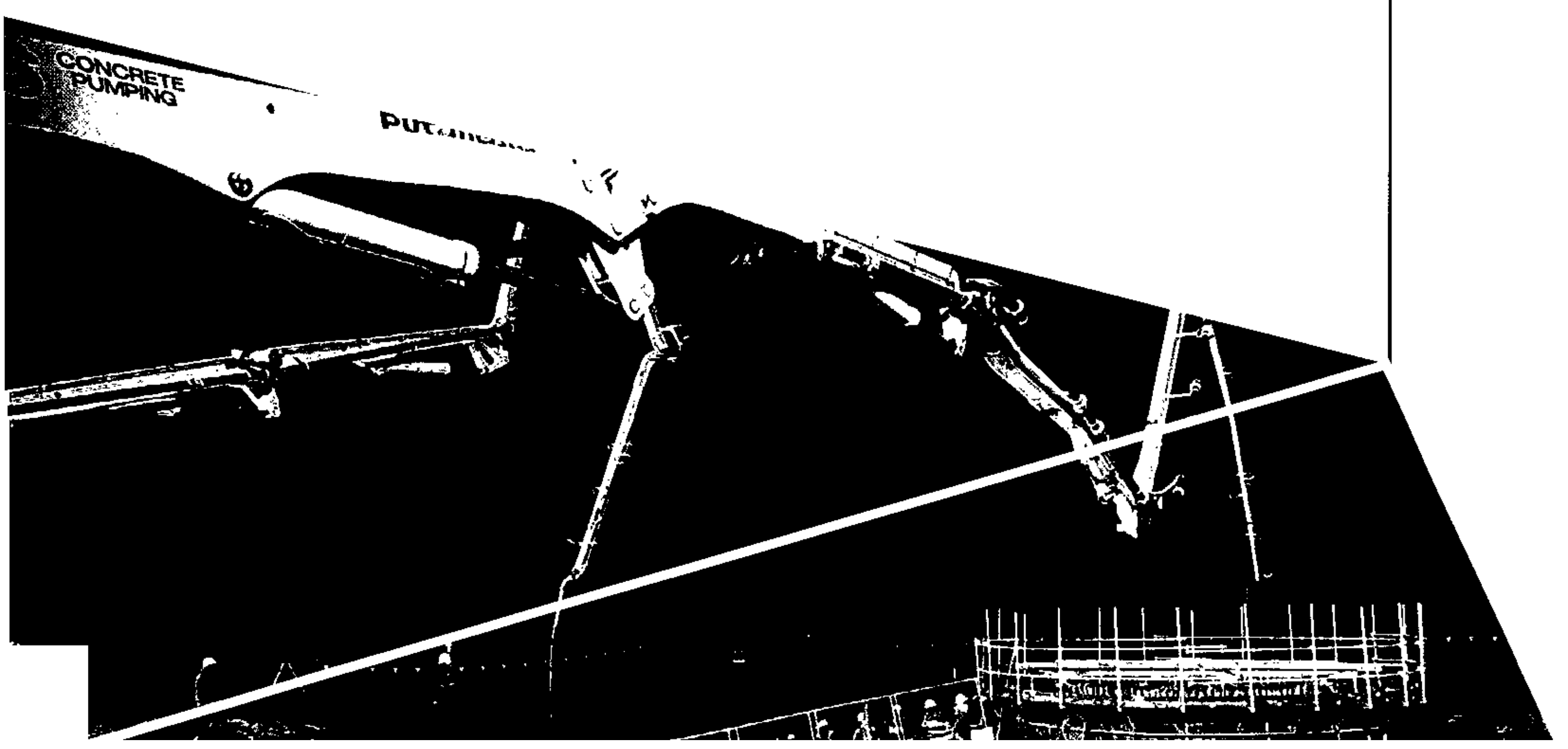
Our strategy in focus

Housebuilding

Our residential building business, Elvia, is a full-service housebuilder which acquires land and develops sites from design stage to final construction to ensure the delivery of quality workmanship. Elvia strives to deliver high quality and design-led aspirational homes, comprising a mix of open market and affordable homes, with over 25 sites under construction. Elvia is headquartered near Beaconsfield with a geographical footprint in Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey and West Sussex. In January 2023, we acquired Millwood Designer Homes which has allowed expansion into the adjacent regions of Kent and East Sussex, complementing Elvia's existing locations.

As part of our housebuilding division, the Group operates in the retirement living sector. Our retirement living business, Rangeford, owns and operates three retirement villages in Wiltshire, North Yorkshire and Gloucestershire, is currently constructing two sites for future operations, and has exchanged on two further sites spread across the country, with the intention of developing these in the future.



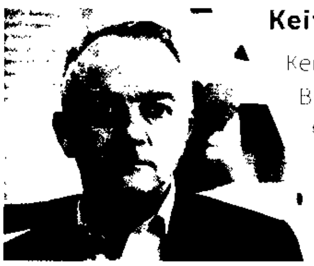
2 | STRATEGIC REPORT

Directors

The experienced Board of Directors for the Fern Group are responsible for determining the strategy of the business and for accounting for the Company's business activities to shareholders. They have a set of complementary commercial, energy sector-related and strategic skills.

Paul Latham

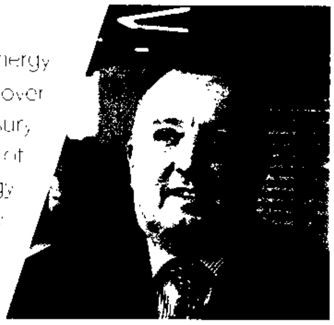
Paul was previously the Chief Executive of Fern. He has had various general management and internal consulting roles across a number of sectors and brings with him a wealth of industry and business experience, including building key elements of the infrastructure for Capital One Bank (Europe) plc as it grew from a start-up business to a company with 2000 employees. Paul has worked at Octopus Investments since 2005.



Keith Willey

Keith is an associate professor of strategy and entrepreneurship at London Business School. He also holds various non-executive directorships and advisory roles at high growth and more mature companies. In his role as non-executive chairman he is responsible for the effective operation of the Board, as well as its governance. He brings to the Fern business independent commercial experience gained from his time in academia, private equity investment, consulting and various hands on operational roles.

Peter Barlow

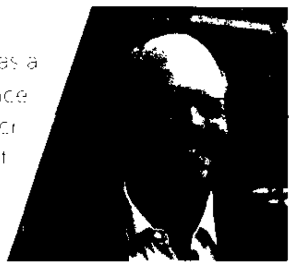


Peter has over 30 years' experience in international financing of infrastructure and energy. As a senior executive for International Power, Peter was responsible for arranging over $12bn of project and corporate funding, as well as banking relationships and treasury activities. He has spent over 20 years working internationally for HSBC, Bank of America and Nomura, financing acquisitions and greenfield projects in the energy and infrastructure sectors. His combination of Board-level financing and energy experience over numerous energy sub-sectors, and his all-round knowledge of all the sectors in which Fern operates, adds significant value to the operation of the Board as well as its strategy formation and deployment.

Sarah Grant

Sarah has worked at Octopus Investments since 2013. She has a particular focus on debt raising and relationships with banks and other lenders, which she coordinates across the Octopus group. She also chairs the Octopus Investments Investment Committee and is a director of Octopus AIF Management Ltd. Octopus Investments is a key supplier of resource and expertise to Fern. Sarah's dual role ensures that the relationship between Octopus and Fern works well and always operates in the best interests of Fern's shareholders. She has over 25 years' experience and previously held roles at Société Générale and Rothschild.

Tim Arthur



Tim is a chartered accountant with more than 25 years' international experience as a finance director of both public and private companies. Initially, he worked for Price Waterhouse in Birmingham and Chicago. More recently, he was Chief Financial Officer of Lightsource Renewable Energy Ltd, a global leader in the funding, development and long-term operation of solar photovoltaic projects. Tim brings extensive financial and accountancy knowledge to the Board as well as an understanding of dynamic technology businesses gained from his executive positions.

2 | STRATEGIC REPORT

Principal risks and uncertainties

Principal risks

Management identify, assess and manage risks associated with the Group's business objectives and strategy. Risks arise from external sources, those which are inherent commercial risks in the market, and from operational risks contained within the systems and processes employed within the business. Overall risk exposure is managed across the Group through the diversification of activities, both by sector and geography.

The principal risks that the Group are exposed to are described below along with the mitigating actions we take to reduce the potential impact of the risk. We also include our assessment of whether the likelihood of the risk has increased, decreased or remained the same.

Energy Division

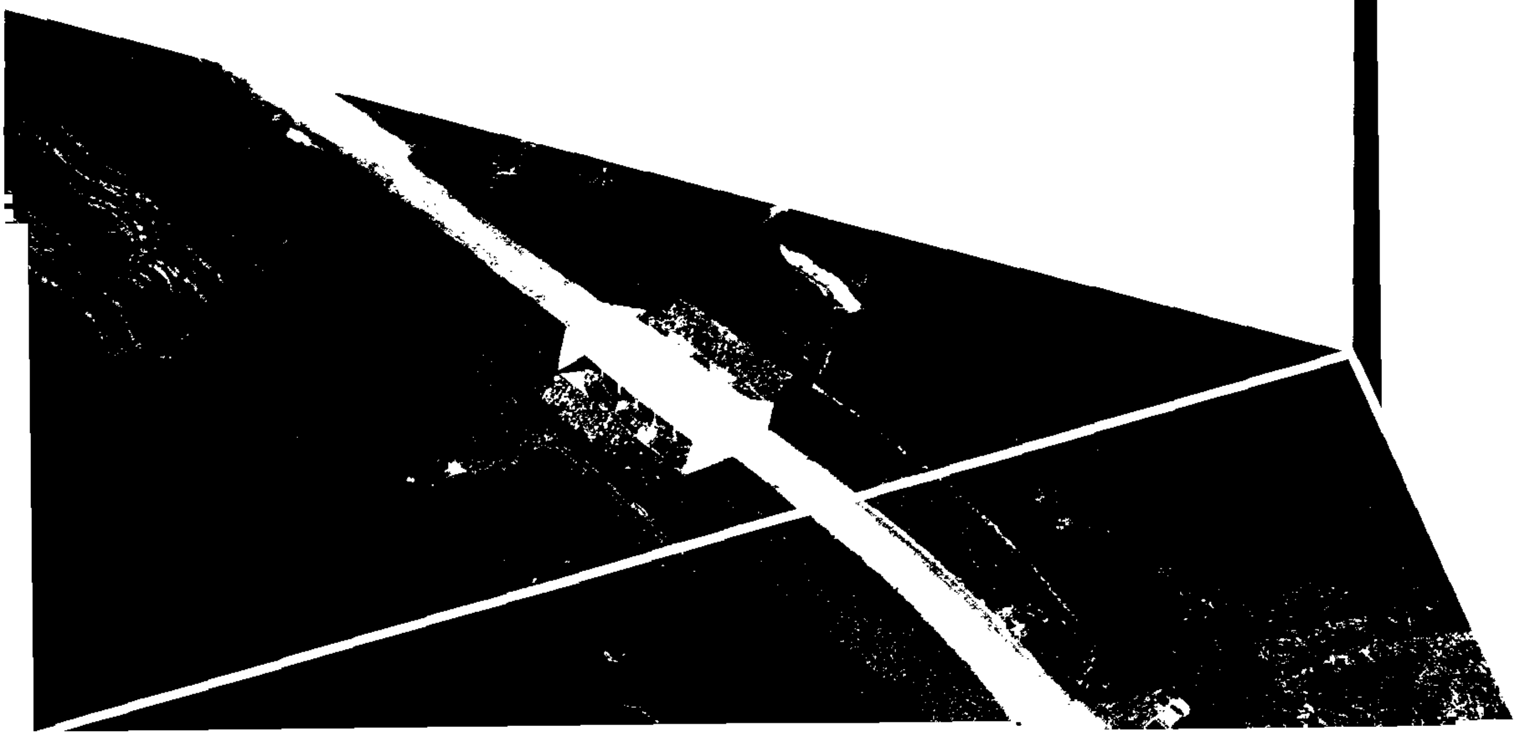
Risk	Mitigations	Change
Market risk: The energy sector is experiencing significant turbulence and there is a risk that forecast levels of income are not achieved due to changes in wholesale energy prices, off-take contracts or government subsidies. Due to this turbulent environment the potential for increased intervention by the regulator is also a risk. Changes in Government policy may result in reduced income streams within the group due to additional levies.	• Contracts are entered into which fix the income for a portion of the energy generated by our sites. • Long term government backed offtake agreements are in place, such as the Renewable Obligation Certification (ROC) scheme. 29% of our energy income was generated from ROC revenue. • We engage with the government and the Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (OFGEM) to contribute to an industry voice with policy makers who set future regulatory requirements.	= No change
Operational risk: Levels of energy produced may be lower than anticipated due to sub-optimal weather conditions or performance issues with equipment, which may result in significant unplanned downtime.	• Unpredictability of the weather is mitigated through diversification of technologies and location of sites. • Regular servicing of assets is undertaken to ensure assets are kept in good condition and minimise the risk that assets are unavailable for a longer period.	= No change
Financial risk: Revenues (from energy generation) or sale proceeds (from the sale of sites) generated from overseas sites are lower than expected due to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.	• Management ensures only a small portion of the Group's assets and revenues are expected to be derived from overseas sites.	= No change
Construction risk: Construction of the sites takes longer or is more costly than anticipated due to resource availability or increased cost of raw materials.	• The Group enters fixed price contracts with contractors where appropriate to reduce exposure to increasing costs.	= No change

2 | STRATEGIC REPORT

Principal risks and uncertainties

Fibre Division

Risk	Mitigations	Change
Market risk: Expected sales from customers are lower than anticipated due to increased competition from other providers. A change in policy by the regulators in favour of larger operators could impact our ability to deliver planned development, reducing revenues and efficiencies gained from a larger presence in a particular area.	• Management regularly reviews the competitive landscape in target build areas to ensure plans do not conflict with other alternative network operators. • Following the merger our FTTP businesses, we are pursuing a wholesale network strategy, increasing the network commercialisation opportunity in a more competitive market. • Management engages proactively with the Office of Communications and the Government ("Ofcom") to ensure the benefits of smaller operators are well understood and its interests are appropriately represented. • We are an active participant in relevant industry bodies, particularly those representing alternative network operators.	= No change
Construction risk: Construction of the network takes longer or is more costly than anticipated due to resource availability or increased cost of raw materials.	• The Group has contracted with a number of different suppliers to reduce the exposure to any one individual entity. Selection of outsourced partners is managed through a detailed procurement process with long-term visibility of work allowing partners to plan financial and people resources accordingly. • Where supply chain problems are expected for critical items, our teams generally have six months stock of fibre, duct and other materials on hand, and advance order technical equipment with long lead times.	= No change
Operational risk: Network service is interrupted or unreliable leading to potential loss of customers and reputational damage.	• Our networks are built in a resilient way with diverse route options should a failure occur in one route. This, combined with an ability to identify and resolve connectivity issues quickly, minimises downtime of the networks.	= No change



2 | STRATEGIC REPORT

Principal risks and uncertainties

Lending Division

Risk	Mitigations	Change
Market risk: Increasing inflation and interest rates lead to a market-wide affordability issue resulting in a drop in property values across all sectors of real estate. This may impact our ability to recover a loan in full through a refinance or sale.	• The teams pro-actively manage our position in the marketplace and are prepared to enforce where needed if a loan moves into default. • Our loans are made at conservative loan to value (LTV) ratios with a maximum LTV of 70%.	Increased (due to fall in property prices)
Counterparty risk: Loans may be made to unsuitable counterparties impacting our ability to recover the loan balance in full.	• Loans are secured against physical underlying security such as a charge over the property or other assets of the borrower. These are typically on a first charge basis to ensure maximum chance of recovery should enforcement action be needed. • Thorough due diligence is performed prior to writing loans, including property or land valuations and credit checks done on borrowers. • Where loans are written for assets under construction milestones and covenants are put in place to ensure stages are complete prior to releasing further drawdowns.	No change

Housebuilding Division

Risk	Mitigations	Change
Market risk: A fall in house prices could impact our ability to generate expected revenue from the sale of apartments in our retirement villages and housing developments built by Elivia. An increase in interest rates could lead to delays in the purchase process resulting in to completion and revenue not being realised as planned.	• Planning consents on undeveloped land are optimised to maximise revenues and reduce the risk of losses on sale. • During the underwriting process for each site, the proposed pricing is reviewed against current sales in the area. Minimal HPI is used and price movement/sales speed sensitivities are included and reviewed.	No change
Construction risk: Construction takes longer or is more costly than anticipated due to resource availability or increased cost of raw materials. Inability to engage with suitable contractors, who are financially stable and can honour fixed-price contract in the current environment.	• The Group enters fixed price contracts where appropriate to reduce exposure to increasing material cost. • The Group only works with reputable third parties with a strong track record of delivering similar projects. • The assessment of all potential projects include conservative building cost assumptions with material contingency levels and a healthy allowance for inflation which is benchmarked against other comparable projects.	Increased (due to inflation of materials and labour)

2 | STRATEGIC REPORT

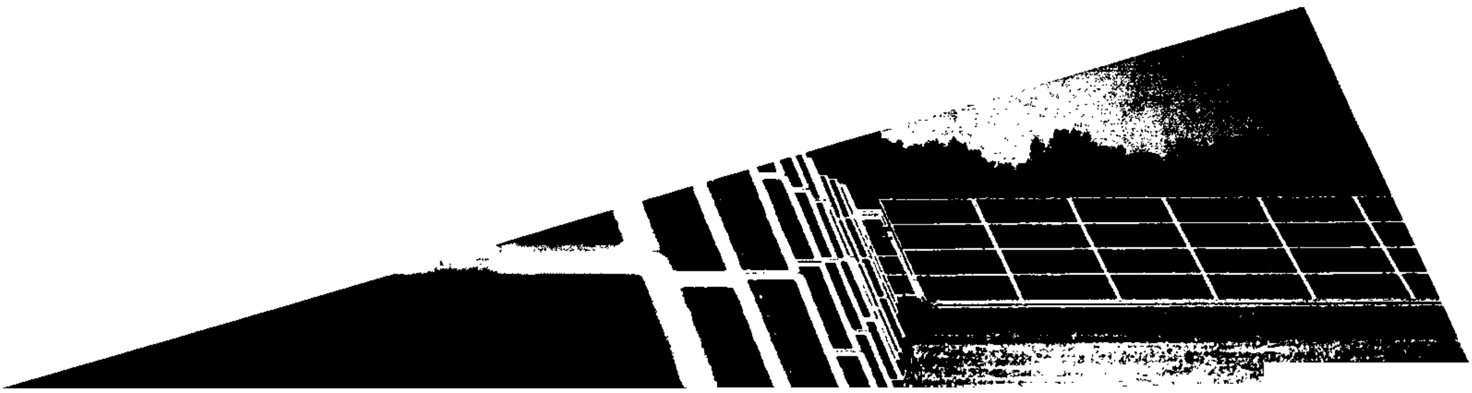
Principal risks and uncertainties

Group

Risk	Mitigations	Change
Market risk: An increase in base rates may increase costs on debt facilities impacting the Group's ability to service debt as it falls due	• Where floating rate debt is in place (where interest varies in line with an underlying benchmark rate), the Group typically enters into hedging arrangements to fix a portion of these payments throughout the term of the facility. Hedging arrangements are outlined in Note 21 of the financial statements	= No change
Liquidity risk: Poor management of cash within the Group could impact the Group's ability to meet obligations as they fall due	• A detailed cash flow forecast is prepared and reviewed by management on a monthly basis incorporating cash availability and cash requirements across the Group. On at least a quarterly basis this is shared with the Board • The Group monitors bank covenants on an ongoing basis to ensure continued adherence to covenants. Where covenants can't be met, forecasts are updated for the lower cash available as a result of the restriction • The Group has a flexible finance facility which can be drawn on at short notice to meet immediate business needs	= No change
Health and Safety risk: The safety of our employees and those employed through contracts are of paramount importance. There is a risk that accidents in the workplace could result in serious injury or death	• We have developed robust health and safety policies in compliance with ISO45001 across the Group to ensure the well-being of our staff • Health and safety training is provided to our staff and contractors on a regular basis	= No change
Cyber Security risk: An attack on our IT systems and data could lead to disruption of our operations and loss of customer data. Loss or misuse of data may result in reputational damage, regulatory action under GDPR and potential fines	• We employ a Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) who is responsible for data security across the Group and reports quarterly to the Board • The CISO works closely with our businesses to ensure adequate standards of security and information management are met • Each of our businesses that hold customer data has their own dedicated resource for IT and security	= No change

The strategic report was approved by the Board of Directors on 20 December 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

PS Latham
Director
20 December 2023



3 | GOVERNANCE

Corporate governance

Section 172 (1) statement

The Board consider that they have adhered to the requirements of section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 (the 'Act'), and have, in good faith, acted in a way that would be most likely to promote the success of the Group for the benefit of its members as a whole (having regard to all stakeholders and matters set out in section 172(1)(a-f) of the Act) in the decisions taken during the year ended 30 June 2023.

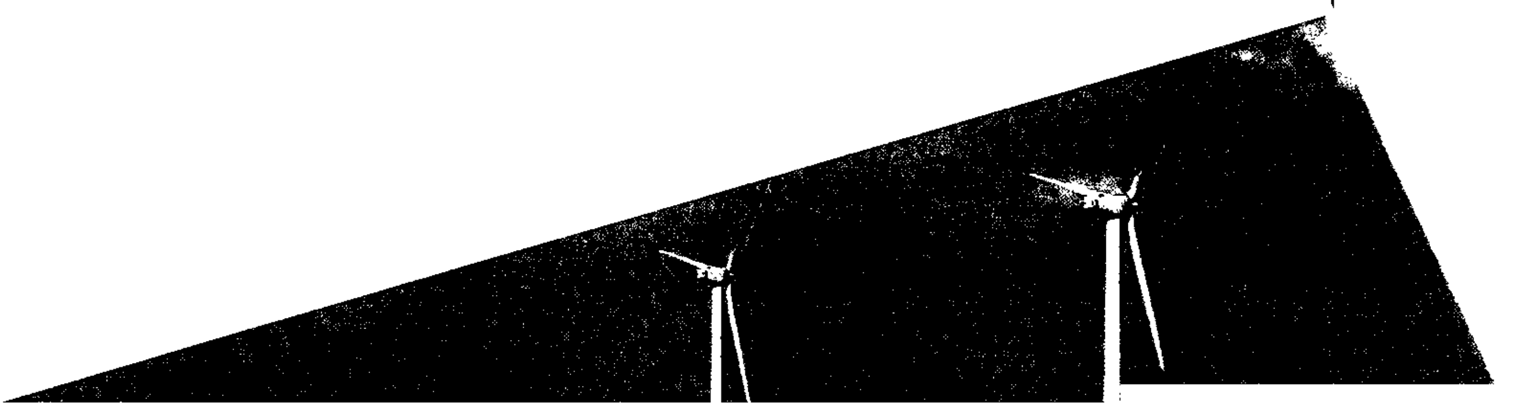
In the performance of its duty to promote the success of the Group, the Board has regard to a number of matters, including the likely consequence of any decisions in the long-term, and listens to the views of the Group's key stakeholders to build trust and ensure it fully understands the potential impacts of the decisions it makes. The Board fulfils these duties partly by delegation to committees and the Boards of subsidiary undertakings, who operate within a corporate governance framework across the Group.

At every Board meeting a review of health and safety across the group, financial and operational performance, as well as legal and regulatory compliance is undertaken. The Board also review other areas over the course of the financial year including the Group's business strategy, key risks, stakeholder-related matters, diversity and inclusivity, environmental matters, corporate responsibility, and governance, compliance and legal matters.

Principal decisions

We define principal decisions taken by the Board as those decisions that are of a strategic nature and that are significant to any of our key stakeholder groups. The Board consider that the following are examples of principal decisions it made in the year ended 30 June 2023.

- Evaluating and deciding to create a new strategic area of development by expanding into the mobile network market and becoming a Mobile Virtual Network Aggregator ("MVNA"). The Board considered this opportunity as well aligned and complementary to the existing fibre broadband operations, which would help to deliver long term value.
- The Group decided to further expand its footprint in the housebuilding sector by acquiring Millwood Designer Homes, a company with values similar of those of Fluvia and the Group. Millwood is considered an award winning regional homebuilder based in Kent which built around 100 homes a year. This follows the decision made in May 2022 to diversify the Group's asset base and entering into this new sector has been well thought out with long-term growth in mind. The Board considered the opportunity and how it aligned with our objectives to make a positive contribution to the community and environment, by building new homes to address the UK's shortage of properties.
- The Board decided to commence a group reorganisation which involved merging the four FTTP business into one new business, Fern Fibre Trading Limited. FFTL will focus on two separate strategies, while working closely together: (1) wholesale strategy, owning the fibre infrastructure and onboarding multiple ISPs in AllPoints Fibre Networks and (2) developing our own ISP service and brand through Cuckoo Limited. The Board evaluated the possible impact on stakeholders including shareholders and observed that the new structure would not change how the Board and Group engage with shareholders or their view of the Group, but would be beneficial in providing improved governance and oversight of the sector as well as enhancing the future prospects.



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Corporate governance

Business strategy

Our business strategy is set out on pages 12 to 15 of the Strategic Report. Management prepares a detailed Group budget which is approved by the Board on an annual basis and forms the basis for the Group's resource planning and deployment decisions. In making decisions concerning the business plan, the Board has regard first and foremost to its strategic focus, but also to other matters such as the interests of its various stakeholders and the long-term impact of its actions on the Group's future and reputation.

Shareholders

Shareholder relations and generating shareholder value is a key consideration when the Board is making strategic decisions. The prime medium by which the Group communicates with shareholders is through the annual report and financial statements, which aim to provide shareholders with a full understanding of the Group's activities and its results. This information is published on our website at **www.ferntrading.com**

Employees

The Group's employees are fundamental to the overall success of the business. The Directors fulfil their duty to employees by entrusting oversight to subsidiary Boards.

The directors of the subsidiary undertakings manage the day to day decision making, engagement and communications with employees and ensure that people are treated fairly and are valued with respect to pay, benefit and conditions. We fully realise that our employees wish to be informed and consulted on matters affecting their work and to be involved in problem-solving affecting their own areas of interest and responsibility. The Group is firmly committed to a policy of good communication at all levels and we aim to establish a climate which constantly encourages the open flow of information and ideas. Presently this includes monthly team briefings at a local level and the publication of monthly key performance indicators covering output, operating costs, and health and safety.

The health and safety of our employees in the workplace is a continual focus for the Group given its broad operational business. The Directors review health and safety reporting at each board meeting to ensure appropriate policies and procedures are in place to protect the health and safety of our employees and contractors. Where there are potential deficiencies or issues, these are followed up and resolved on a timely basis, with the Board having oversight of the actions taken.

The Group outsources activities and management of certain operational activities to external suppliers. Where activities are outsourced the Board ensures that they are managed by reputable suppliers who meet all the relevant industry and regulatory commitments as well as treating employees fairly. Expected standards are documented in all service contracts and adherence to these are continually monitored by Board through their service agreement with Octopus Investments Limited.

Suppliers and customers

The Group acts in a fair manner with all suppliers and customers and seeks to maintain strong business relationships with them. This is achieved by all contracts being negotiated through a fair and transparent tender process which includes assessing the impact on the long-term objectives of the Group. We review our payment processing times against contracts every six months to ensure suppliers are paid promptly and this information for the company is available on the **www.gov.uk** website.

The Group ensures it acts fairly and in a transparent manner to all customers across all divisions and services, and actively engages to resolve any disputes or defaults. The Board closely monitors customer metrics and engages with the management team to understand the issues if business performance does not meet customers expectations.

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Corporate governance

The Board considers Octopus Investments Limited to be a key business partner and supplier with responsibility for the provision of operational oversight, financial administration and company secretarial services.

Community and environment

The provision and operation of sustainable infrastructure is at the centre of the Group's strategic goals. Through its business activities the Group seeks to make a positive contribution to the community, environment and economy. Our renewable energy business is helping the UK meet its renewable energy targets, our fibre network will give people in rural communities access to high-speed broadband, and our retirement villages create communities of people in their later years, reducing the strain on our healthcare services. We are also building new homes to address the UK's shortage of properties.

Business conduct

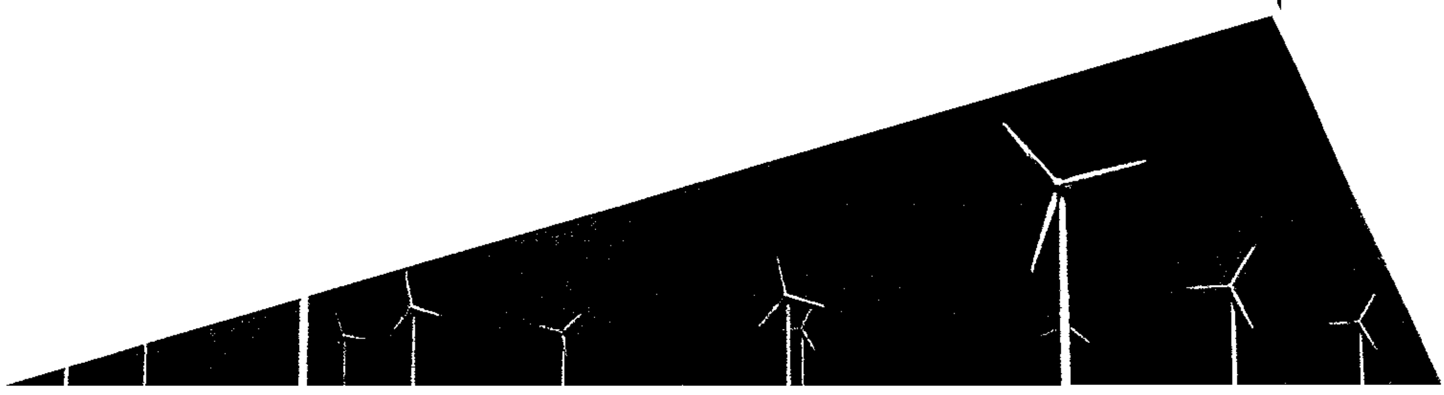
As Directors our intention is to behave responsibly, ensuring management operate the business with integrity and in accordance with the high standards of conduct and governance expected of a business such as ours. Our intention through our business strategy (outlined on pages 12 to 15) is to operate in sectors and work with other businesses that share our values.

Business ethics and governance

The Board is responsible for ensuring that the activities of the Group and its various businesses are conducted in compliance with the law and applicable governance and regulatory regimes, and in adherence with prevailing best practice for the relevant industry. This includes reviewing internal controls, ensuring that there is an appropriate balance of skills and experience represented on the Board, and ensuring that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group. Further detail can be found in the statement of directors responsibilities on page 38. In the year to 30 June 2023 no areas of concern have been flagged in this regard.

Employee, human rights, social and community issues, environment policy and anti-corruption and bribery matters

The Board's policy on employee, human rights, social and community issues, environment policy and anti-corruption and bribery matters is discussed in the Directors' Report on page 38. The Board actively promotes a corporate culture that is based on ethical values and behaviours.



3 | GOVERNANCE

Task force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures ("TCFD")

In December 2015, the TCFD was established by the Financial Stability Board ("FSB") to develop recommendations and encourage companies to take account of how they identify and manage climate-related issues. The TCFD requires companies to produce climate-related disclosures across four key pillars: Governance, Strategy, Risk Management and Metrics & Targets. The TCFD has noted eleven key recommendations across these pillars that enable companies to provide information to shareholders and other stakeholders.

The Group's operations play an important role in the UK's long-term transition to a net zero economy, as renewable energy and the development of lower carbon alternatives are critical to a move away from fossil fuels. Capital deployment in renewable energy assets, such as our 80 ground-mounted solar sites, enables our business and shareholders to generate returns from this transition, whilst having an inherently positive impact on climate change and the environment.

Of the Group's divisions, the Board considers the energy division to be most at risk to climate change and conversely most able to take advantage of the opportunities presented by a transition to a lower carbon economy. Whilst the Board considers the impact of climate-related issues across all our energy, lending, fibre and housebuilding (including retirement living) divisions, the disclosures set out below are mainly with reference to the Group's energy subsidiaries.

Statement of Compliance

The Board is pleased to confirm that it supports the TCFD's aims and objectives and has included climate-related financial disclosures in line with the four key pillars and eleven recommendations. In addition, to mitigate the financial impact of sustainability risks, we apply Sustainability Accounting Standards Board ("SASB") guidance on materiality assessing whether, and to what extent, sustainability issues (including climate risks) could impact performance.

Governance

Disclose the organisation's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities

a) Describe the board's oversight of climate related risks and opportunities

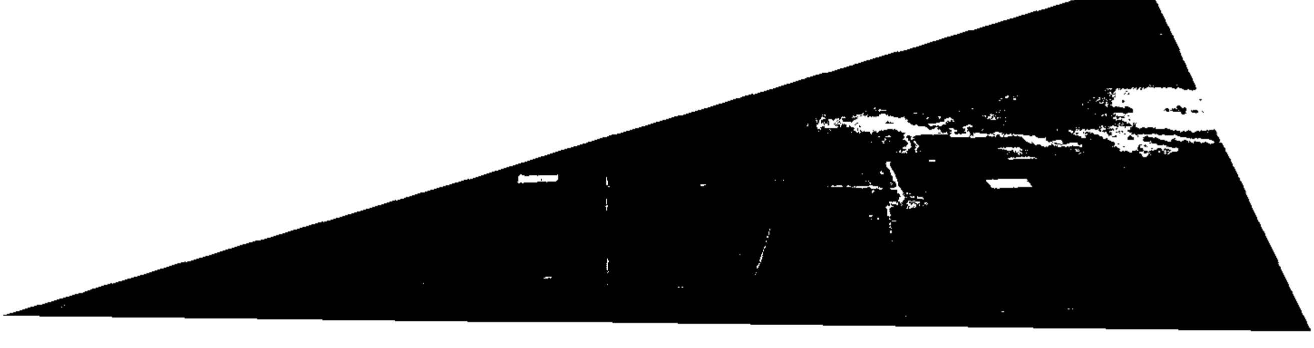
Climate related risks and opportunities form part of the Board's strategy. A key aspect of the Group's business model, determined by the Board, and adhered to by divisional management teams, is to deploy capital in renewable energy assets to benefit from the wider transition to a lower-carbon economy.

The Board is responsible for monitoring climate-related government policy and physical climate changes to inform the deployment strategy and the materiality of risks faced by the Group's subsidiary companies. The Group Board monitors strategic risks and opportunities, financial performance and any adverse or positive impacts on revenues or costs that could result from climate-related risks and opportunities.

On an annual basis, the Group Board review and approve an ESG Policy document that was first adopted in September 2020, with the latest version approved in April 2025. The Board therefore ensures that each new opportunity and existing divisions on an on-going basis, adheres to the Group's ESG policy.

b) Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate related risks and opportunities.

At a company level, transition and physical risks and opportunities are considered throughout



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Task force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures ("TCFD")

the acquisition, construction and due diligence process right through to the on-going management. The Board have reviewed and approved ESG criteria specific to the Group's business that are considered by commercial and management teams, including those operating in the fibre and housebuilding sectors. The day-to-day management and assessment of climate-related risks and opportunities is therefore undertaken by divisional management teams and reported to the Board where necessary.

All of the above ensures the Board's oversight and management of climate-related risks and opportunities includes functions established to provide good governance over the Group's divisions. This enables the Board and subsidiary companies to all be aligned on approach to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Strategy

Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's businesses, strategy and financial planning where such information is material

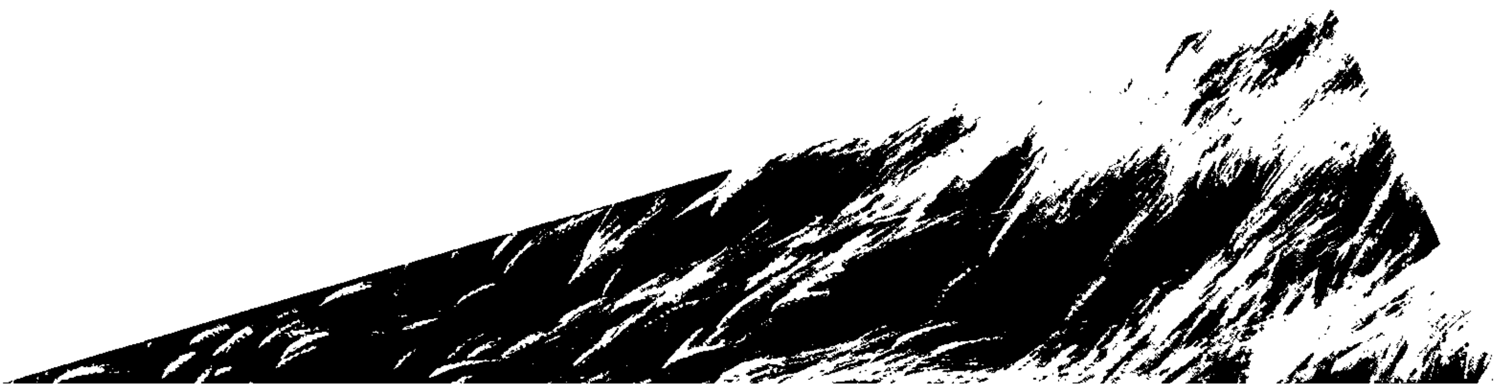
a) Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organisation has identified over the short, medium and long-term

Given the Group's long-term experience in its operating sectors and strong links to its suppliers, particularly in the energy and housebuilding sectors, the Group is well positioned to overcome risks and take advantage of opportunities arising from climate change. Climate related risks and opportunities are also at the core of the Group's strategy and are discussed right the way through the business, from Board level to the individual subsidiary companies within the Group. Climate plays a part in shaping the Group's long term business, strategy and financial planning.

The Group's fibre division will remain in growth phase for the next three to five years, and management teams consider how to manage emissions and risks while achieving this rapid growth. Fibre has a positive long term impact on the environment as once the infrastructure is in place and operating, it is seen as a low carbon technology. A well constructed and operated fibre connection facilitates a reduction in carbon emissions in the long-term due to the potential for home working and smart cities.

In the Group's housebuilding division, one major risk is ensuring short and long-term construction processes are managed in line with potential exposure to climate risks, such as flooding. The Group aims to mitigate this risk, as all developments within the housebuilding sector (including retirement living) have technical flood risk assessments carried out before land is purchased.

The Group is also subject to regulatory risk as all homes and developments must satisfy environmental planning conditions, which may change as regulations are introduced to support the UK's transition to net zero. This presents the Group with the opportunity to go above and beyond applicable regulatory standards for energy efficiency of new build homes and become a leader in this regard. It is important for the housebuilding division to satisfy all environmental planning conditions and seek financially viable opportunities to exceed regulatory standards. The Group looks to develop strategies around progressive adoption of Modern Methods of Construction ("MMC") including timber frames, solar panels, air source heat pumps and electric vehicle charging points where appropriate. Where possible, the Group moves operational assets onto renewable energy



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Task force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures ("TCFD")

tariffs and carefully chooses suppliers to reduce the impact of climate-related risks.

Within the energy division, the Group is in a strong position to take advantage of opportunities and mitigate risks that arise from the transition to a net zero economy. The main short term risk arises from competition as competitors could identify gaps as they seek to deploy more capital into renewable energies. The Group's successful track record helps it seize opportunities derived from the need to tackle climate change and continue to acquire and build new large scale impact projects, such as our Waste-to-Energy or the expansion into commercial solar rooftops.

The Group also faces risks from increased variability in weather patterns and potentially more extreme weather, creating difficulty to accurately budget production and financial performance. The Group constantly assesses the risks and opportunities presented by variable weather as part of ongoing due diligence and performance management.

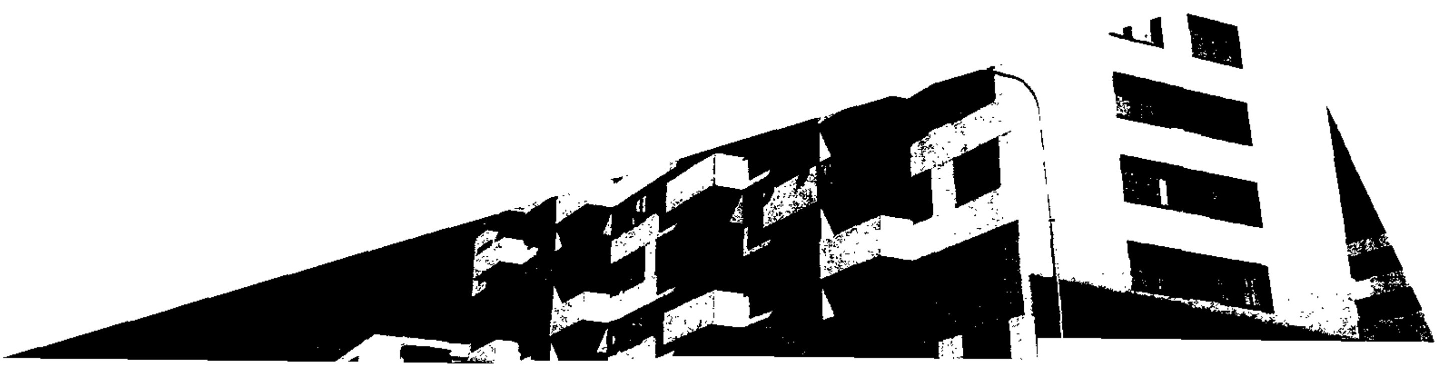
Over the longer term, regulatory changes could impact the Group and could lead to changes in government incentives for constructing and operating renewable energy assets. The Group could be more exposed to volatile power prices as renewable energy becomes an increasingly sizeable proportion of total energy produced by the UK market. To mitigate this risk, the Group enters into short- and long term contracts which fix the income for all or a portion of the energy generated by a site. Long-term government backed agreements are also in place, such as the Renewable Obligation Certification ("ROC") scheme. This aligns with the Group's strategy of continuing to develop predictable long-term revenue streams, providing resilience against volatile pricing changes in the UK energy market.

As new technologies at renewable energy or housebuilding sites are developed and become more reliable, opportunities may arise for the Group to integrate these as the technologies mature and become cheaper. However, there is a risk that deployment into newer technologies could underperform compared to the business cases. Whilst representing a risk, it is expected that the negative impact would be immaterial to the Group's operations, due to diversification.

b) Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's business, strategy and financial planning.

Financial projections, including those that are utilised for the preparation of the financial statements and included for budget preparations, are based on financial models. Each model, such as company valuations or business plans, will contain different underlying assumptions on key inputs such as power price curves, operating and maintenance costs or future revenues which are all impacted by transitioning to a lower-carbon economy. The most material impact on the valuation of renewable energy assets is usually wholesale energy prices and operational performance. The Octopus Investments Valuation Committee is responsible for reviewing these assumptions and the sensitivities associated and is therefore considered as part of the valuation process.

The above could impact financial returns positively if the shift towards renewable energy and sustainable homes is successful or negatively if the transition is slow. Extreme weather such as storms, flooding or fires could cause damage at the Group's wind and solar farms and housebuilding sites, impacting any operating and maintenance costs, write offs or impairments and longer term budgets. Constructing our



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Task force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures ("TCFD")

assets to the highest quality standard and going above and beyond the relevant regulatory standards by adopting MMCs will impact the Group's operating and maintenance costs further. The Group's cost projections are captured at point of acquisition, and models are updated regularly with diversification of suppliers and appropriate levels of insurance obtained. The Group's biomass plants operate a diversified supply chain of feedstocks and strategic stores to ensure sufficient fuel stores. In case of failed fuel supply from extreme weather conditions, there is contractual recourse obligations between the site and suppliers for protection against loss of revenues.

Climate-related risks also have an impact on accounting estimates and judgements within the financial statements. The Group's balance sheet includes a decommissioning provision relating to the future obligation to return land on which there are operational biomass, wind and solar farms to their original condition. This accounting estimate is determined to a significant degree by the future dismantling and restoration costs, as well as the timing of the dismantlement, all of which will be impacted by physical climate risks and raw materials required for restoration. The Group engages with a third party to perform the assessment of costs to be incurred, including an assessment of future climate risks.

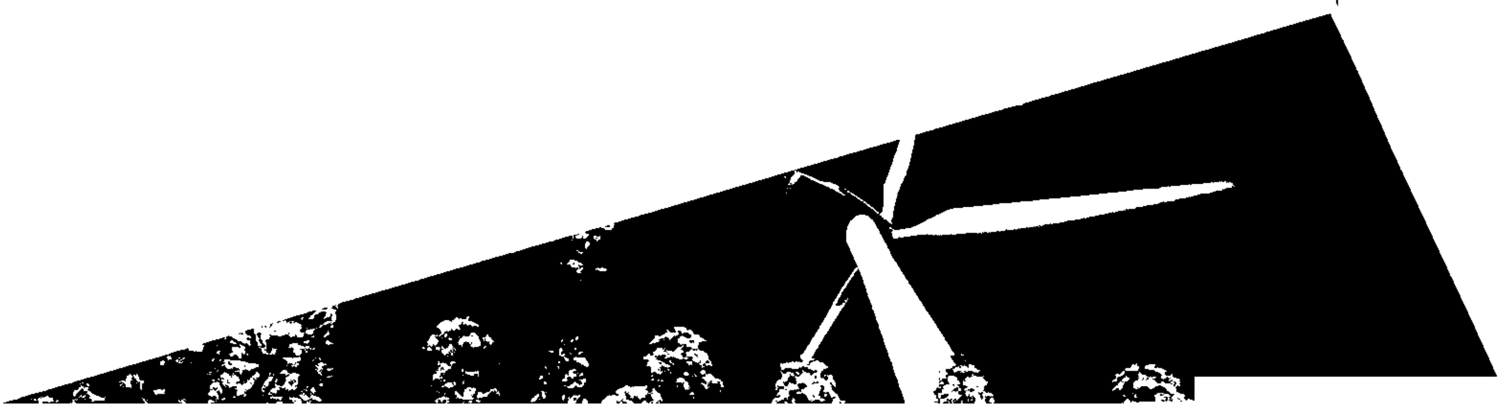
c) Describe the resilience of the organisation's strategy taking into consideration different future climate scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.

The Group benefits from a quicker transition to a lower carbon economy, such as in a 2°C climate pathway (i.e. limiting global temperature increase to well below 2°C) whilst taking the steps to ensure we remain resilient to the risks associated with scenarios such as a 4°C pathway.

Under a 1.5°C scenario, the world will experience a significant shift away from traditional fossil fuels towards renewable energy sources as countries and businesses alike implement strong decarbonisation plans to reach net zero. Delivery on these ambitions requires a significant increase in the pace of capital deployment into renewable energy, all of which leads to a growth in the Group's acquisition opportunities.

The main risk from a beneficial transition to renewable energies is from competition and the potential for price cannibalisation. The Group's strategy is resilient to this as they focus on being leaders in the market and seek first-mover advantages before any form of price erosion can take place. Increasing demand for the electrification of industries will provide vast deployment opportunities for renewable assets, with rising demand supporting the power price for electricity, mitigating price cannibalisation. The Group's housebuilding sector could also benefit from such a transition by facing lower costs on installation of solar panels or heat pumps as technologies advance and become cheaper to access.

Under a 4°C scenario, it is assumed that the transition to a lower-carbon economy has been slower and the incentives to construct and operate renewables have not been forthcoming. There is also the increased physical risk of more extreme weather delaying the introduction and operation of renewable assets. Whilst this could impact the Group's revenue potential, this would discourage competition and the Group would be well placed to take advantage of any opportunity that arose. The Group's strategy



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is further resilient as the unpredictability of weather is mitigated through diversification of technologies and location of sites. The Group's increased deployment into the fibre, lending and housebuilding sectors is just one of the methods the Group is using to mitigate possible impacts of relying on a poorly supported renewable energy sector and lower-carbon transition that would occur in a 4°C scenario.

When comparing the two scenarios, the Group is set to benefit more from a 2°C scenario than a 4°C scenario pathway. The Board believes the business strategy is resilient and flexible to either scenario enabling the Group to continue to provide returns whilst contributing to the transition to a lower carbon economy.

Risk Management

Disclose how the organisation identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks.

a) Describe the organisations process for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.

Climate-related risks are considered by management teams at both a Group and entity level with the specific climate-related risks largely identified, assessed and managed within the deployment process.

The Group takes responsibility for understanding and assessing each of its group companies against a consistent framework which includes climate-related risks. In our energy sector, to identify climate-related risks in a subsidiary, management teams use SASB tools as part of ongoing due diligence, such as ThinkHazard and/or Climate Scale tools. Relevant climate-related risks are considered and identified ahead of capital deployment for new opportunities.

b) Describe the organisations process for managing climate-related risks.

At a divisional level, transition and physical risks are considered throughout the acquisition process. Climate related risks are managed by incorporating questions into an ESG matrix to prompt additional due diligence on assets, requiring the review of natural hazards in the region the asset is located and any mitigation strategies can then be determined.

c) Describe how processes for identifying, assessing and managing climate related risks are integrated into the organisations overall risk management.

Where material risks have been identified, the Group implements an appropriate strategy to address the ones highlighted by the above processes. Strategies include diversification of the Group's operations in terms of assets and geography, appropriate levels of insurance, and seeking different opportunities in sustainability through homebuilders and diversified supply chains.

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Task force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures ("TCFD")

Metrics & Targets

Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities where such information is material.

a) Disclose the metrics used by the organisation to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process

As mentioned under the Risk Management pillar, management teams assess the relevant climate-related risks and opportunities of potential acquisitions in relation to set criteria. The ESG Risk Matrix used for our energy assets has a total score of 15, with a score of 9 or more required to indicate compliance with ESG policy requirements

b) Disclose scope 1, scope 2 and if appropriate scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and the related risks

The Group's location-based scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are disclosed in the table below. In accordance with SECR, the Group's scope 3 emissions include only those relating to business travel

Throughout the year, we have continued to deploy capital in expanding the fibre division resulting in an increase in emissions as this is a function of growth and headcount increase. This is highlighted by the Group's Scope 2 emissions rising by 5% in FY23, caused by increased energy consumption, despite the overall emissions reduction across the business. While our fibre companies are focused on the end goal of building a network, the journey along the way is just as important

The increase in emissions from our Fibre division has been fully offset by reductions in emissions from our reserve power sites which account for 90% of reported emissions. Our 26 reserve power sites provide vital back up power to the National Grid in times of peak demand, and emissions are expected to vary year on year, due to fluctuations in the energy generation required to balance the grid and supplement baseload power. We have thus seen a 5.2% reduction in emissions from the prior year in our reserve power sites alone, a function of the sites being called upon with less frequency

The other primary driver of the Group's emissions are our biomass plants, which account for a further 9% of the remaining emissions. Our biomass plants use a mix of straw, waste wood chips and other fuels of natural origins, which also have the capacity to regenerate, to produce electricity

The Group has therefore seen a headline reduction in tonnes of CO2 emitted in FY23 compared to FY22 of 5.8%, primarily driven by the lower use of fuel in the reserve power and biomass sites that the Group owns and operates, as described above, only slightly offset by increases in Fibre emissions

Emissions (Location Based)	FY23 (tCO2e)	FY22 (tCO2e)	% Change
Scope 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	(7%)
Scope 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	5%
Scope 3	2,024	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	**228,699**	**242,932**	**(6%)**

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Task force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures ("TCFD")

Aggregated Metrics	FY23	FY22	% Change
Total emissions data (tCO2e)	[illegible]	[illegible]	(6%)
Energy Consumption (MWh)	[illegible]	[illegible]	15%
Emission intensity (tCO2e/Total Energy Consumption)	0.0337	0.0?14	[illegible]

Quality of data provided

The Group appointed Minimum, who are carbon accounting experts, to independently calculate its Greenhouse Gas ("GHG") emissions in accordance with the UK Government's 'Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting Guidance'. The GHG emissions have been assessed following the ISO-14064:2018 standard and have used the 2022 emission conversion factors published by the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS).

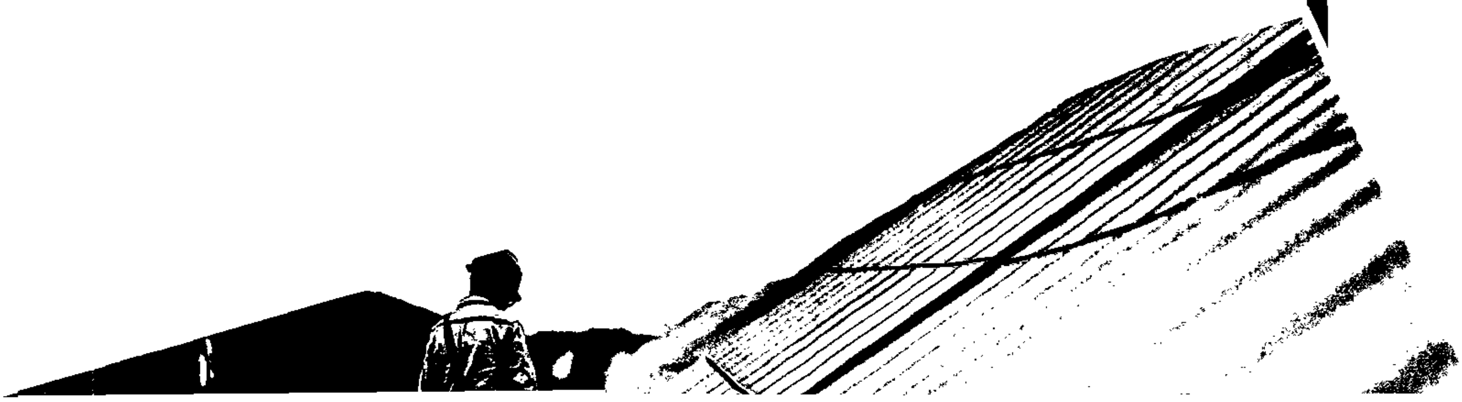
The emissions were categorised into location-based Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, in alignment with the World Resources Institute's Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard' guidelines with the below definitions:

- Scope 1: All direct GHG emissions by the Group from sources under their control (e.g. burning fuel)
- Scope 2: Indirect GHG emissions from where the energy the Group purchases and uses is produced (e.g. when generating electricity used in the buildings)
- Scope 3: All indirect emissions not covered by scope 2 that occur up and down the value chain (e.g. from business travel, employee commuting, use of sold products, distribution)

Minimum used a survey-based approach to collect data, allowing subsidiary companies to submit total values for different activities or detailed consumption figures. Wherever possible, primary data was collected be it kWhs of electricity consumed, m^3 of natural gas burnt and kilometres travelled by different modes for scope 3 emissions. We are pleased to report that of the data collected for the TCFD and SECR disclosures, 99% is based on actual figures submitted by the subsidiary companies.

c) Describe the targets used by the organisation to manage climate related risks and opportunities and performance against targets

The Group, through the development and operation of primarily renewable energy assets, inherently contributes to the UK achieving its net zero target and helps drive the transition away from fossil fuels. Although the majority of the Group's energy generating assets, such as wind and solar, are low carbon by nature, other Group divisions are more carbon intensive and drive higher emissions. For instance, the operation of the Group's reserve power plants or the construction of our fibre, home and energy assets. Where possible, the Group moves operational assets onto renewable tariffs, and seeks to partner with suppliers and contractors that are like-minded in their climate ambitions.



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Group finance review

Review of financial statements

The purpose of this report is to provide additional explanatory information on the financial statements. In measuring our performance, the financial measures that we use include those that have been derived from our reported results in order to eliminate factors that distort year on year comparisons. These are considered non-GAAP financial measures.

A reconciliation of these to the financial results can be found in note 28 of the notes to the financial statements.

The financial statements show assets at amortised cost, as such they do not reflect the future value that we expect to derive from these businesses. To that extent accounting performance may differ materially from the share price and may not reflect changes in the full market value of assets or businesses owned by the Group.

There were various changes to the operational assets during the year, including the sale of Darlington Point, a large solar site in Australia, and Elivia expanding their south-eastern footprint with the acquisition of Millwood Designer Homes. In March, our FTTP businesses were successfully consolidated into one new business focusing on wholesale strategy and our own ISP brand. Subsequent to year end, Dulacca, a large wind farm in Western Australia, became operational following a two-year construction process and was sold for a profit of £22m in October 2023.

To support continued expansion, we built up cash reserves at year end of £157m, which serve to fund the operational needs of our divisions.

	(restated)		Movement	
	2023 £'000	2022 £'000	£'000	%
Revenue	800,351	711,830	88,521	12
EBITDA*	82,017	194,917	(112,900)	(58)
Loss before tax	(148,767)	55,888	(204,655)	(366)
Lending book (net of provisions)	439,535	360,901	78,634	22
Cash	156,919	256,415	(99,496)	(39)
Net debt	1,001,265	793,169	208,096	26
Net assets	2,366,052	2,220,920	145,132	7

Financial performance

The Group has reported a loss before tax of £149m for the year ended 30 June 2023, which is a fall from profit of £59m (restated) in the prior year. This is driven primarily by expansion in our fibre sector as we continue to grow our assets and operational base, as detailed further in this report. Similarly, overall EBITDA decreased by 58% to £82m (2022: £195m), which is mainly due to operational growth in our newer divisions, particularly fibre, and a number of provisions recognised against specific property loans. Additionally, there are two instances of extraordinary costs included in the financial statements, which are not expected to reoccur: (1) restructuring costs of £13m associated with the merger of fibre-to-the-premises businesses, and (2) impairments costs of £22m, associated with trading assets which were sold subsequent to year end.

*Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation

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Group finance review

Revenue increased by £88m to £800m (2022: £712m) which was driven by a steady increase across all our sectors. Following the acquisition of Elvia Homes in May 2022, revenue from homebuilding was included for a full year in the financial results for the first time and contributed £50m of the £88m increase. The second most impactful increase, at £16m, was in our energy division, as power generation from our operating assets remained steady and energy prices stabilised in the second part of the year.

Retirement living saw a £9m increase (45%) in revenue, as we saw our sites reaching completion and buyers taking residence. Additionally, revenue from our lending division saw an increase of 15% to £49m (2022: £42m) due to an increase in the loan book value to an average of £454m over the year.

Operating expenses for the year were in line with our expectations, with the increase primarily driven by reserve power, due to gas procurement costs. Our fibre division continuing to grow its operational base, and the associated costs resulting from the addition of Elvia brought an associated increase in staff cost, and overall for the Group, staff costs increased by £6m.

A prior year restatement, due to hedge accounting on interest rate swaps, prompted a reclassification between Other Comprehensive Income and Retained Earnings, this resulted in an accumulated reduction of £15m in financing costs and is reflected in the restated accounts. However, interest costs increased in the year as Elvia's external debt facility was included in the Group results for the full year.

Financial position

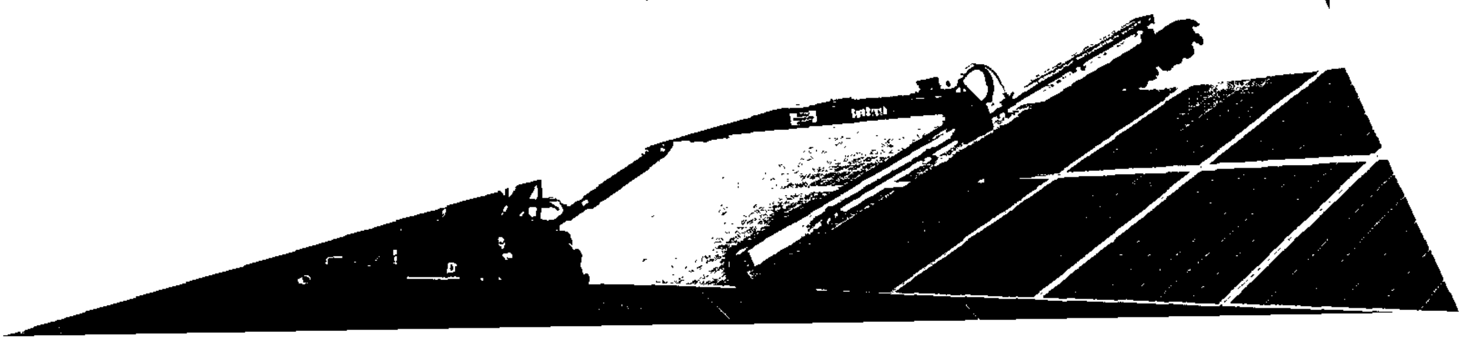
Continued shareholder interest and investment has seen net assets grow to £2,366m (2022: £2,221m restated). In the year ended 30 June 2023 we issued 142m shares (2022: 150m) for a total consideration of £257m (2022: £205m).

Fixed assets increased by £113m, as deployment in fibre network assets grew by £221m in the year and energy assets decreased by a net £108m, due to a combination of deployment in construction projects, offset by the disposal of Darlington Point in July 2022.

Net current assets of £815m (2022: £807m restated) have increased by £8m, reflecting a £79m increase in stock in the homebuilding division, which in turn was offset by £99m decrease in cash due to accelerated cash deployment. Our loan book, gross of provisions, has increased by 2[illegible]% to £474m (2020: £375m), and at 30 June 2023 represented 15% of net assets (2022: 13%).

Cash and cash equivalents as at 30 June 2023 were £157m (2022: £256m). Cash generated from operating activities remained strong at £205m (2022: £346m), which has been utilised alongside external long term financing and capital raised by new share issues to grow the business. We have invested substantially into the fibre and homebuilding sectors, which will require further capital expenditure over the next 12 months, increasing our diversification across sectors. Of the cash held at year end, £154m was held in our energy, homebuilding and fibre subsidiaries, where there are a number of construction and infrastructure projects under way, requiring cash to be readily available for stage payments due in the months after year end.

Goodwill, at £514m (2022: £541m), continues to be a significant number on the balance sheet and arises on the acquisition of some businesses. Acquired businesses, for example renewable energy sites, often have a market value in excess of the company's net assets, reflecting their reliable future income streams. Put simply, the market value of our operation businesses reflects the value of future expected profits, not the cost of simply buying tangible assets such as solar panels or wind turbines. We pay market value for the sites we acquire, which may exceed the value of identifiable assets such as the solar panels and so generates goodwill, which essentially represents the value of the expected future income streams. Goodwill recognised is tested for impairment annually and will gradually be written off, typically over the life of the site, as expected returns are realised.



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Group finance review

Sector performance

Energy

As economic activity and global demand continued to remain high throughout the year, so too did wholesale energy prices, driven by movements in commodity prices. This resulted in the Group maintaining strong revenues from energy generation at a level similar to 2022 across our energy sites, with revenue of £606m (2022: £590m).

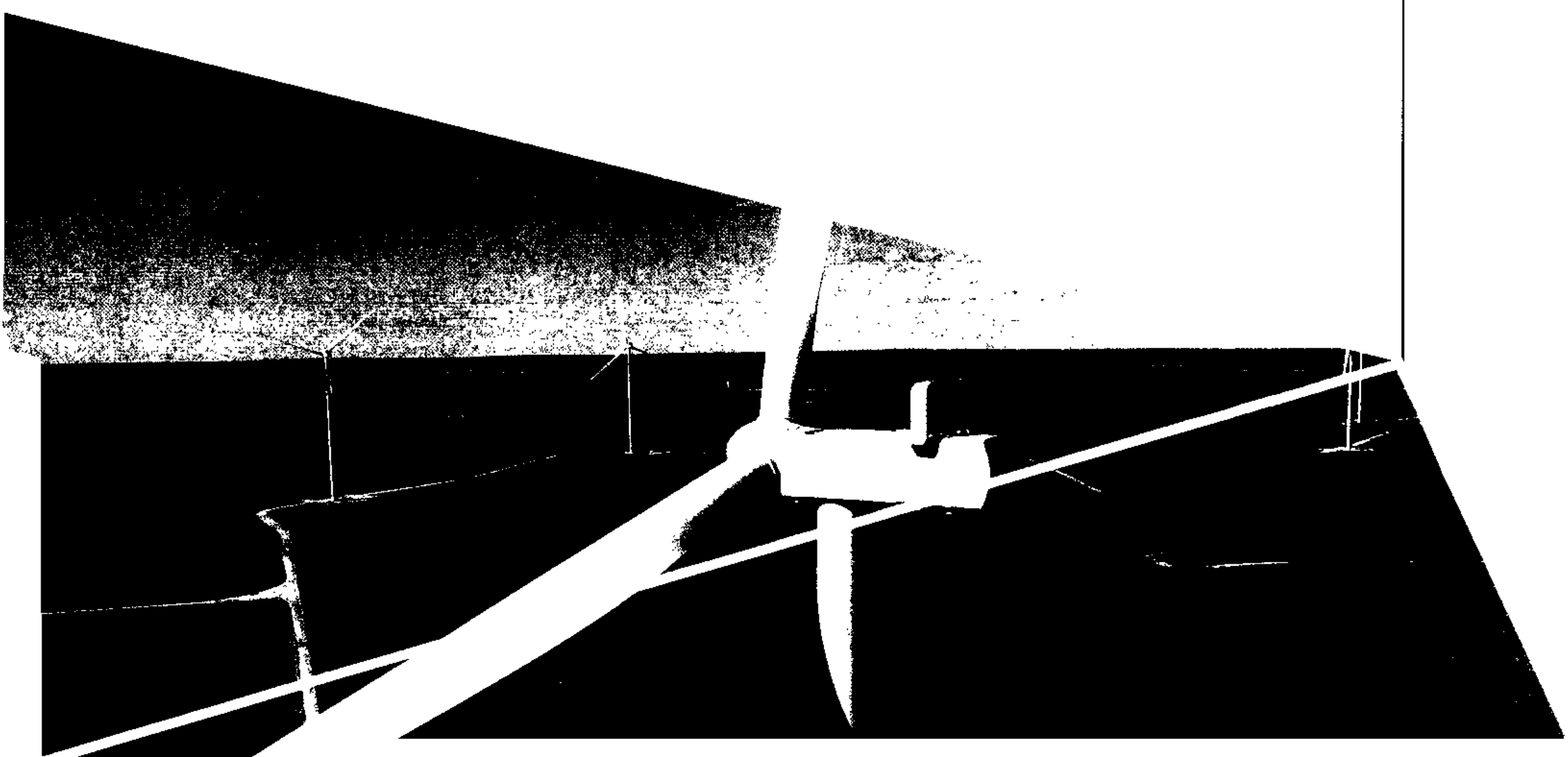
Our generation capacity remained consistent year on year, as there were no substantial changes to our energy generating assets. However, production was marginally reduced due to Snetterton, one of our biomass-fired power plants, suffering some months of operational downtime following a gearbox fault.

The associated insurance claim for replacement parts and loss of revenue was settled in full.

The impact was offset by the increase in the average price per unit for the division as a whole, as it increased to £107.7/MWh from £97.5/MWh in the prior year, a movement of 10%.

While total operating costs remained mostly consistent year on year at £377m (2022: £327m), the Group recorded a £30m increase in gas procurement costs for reserve power plants, driven by inflated gas prices in the first half of the year. Correspondingly, EBITDA also decreased by 13% to £232m (2022: £258m).

	FY2023 Production (MWh)	FY2022 Production (MWh)	FY2023 External Availability	FY2022 External Availability
Biomass	**991,873**	1,050,038	**83.5%**	84.6%
Landfill Gas	**225,680**	240,226	**96.2%**	[illegible]
Reserve Power	**405,802**	407,355	**94.6%**	94.2%
Solar	**569,063**	554,816	**94.8%**	97.7%
Wind	**876,374**	851,214	**92.6%**	90.5%
Total	**3,068,792**	**3,099,690**		



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Group finance review

The French government has announced it would revoke the measure introduced in November 2020 to retroactively modify FIT contracts, which reduces uncertainty in our French solar portfolios. However, this earlier ruling resulted in an £8m French solar Goodwill impairment in the prior year which due to accounting convention cannot be reversed once recognised.

In November 2022, the UK government announced the introduction of an Electricity Generator Levy ("EGL"), a temporary measure to charge exceptional receipts on high revenues for Groups generating electricity. The levy is in effect from 1 January 2023 until 31 March 2028 and it enacts a 45% windfall levy on wholesale energy market revenues in excess of £75/MWh, specifically to electricity generated from renewable, biomass, and energy from waste sources. The Group was not required to pay EGL in the period, however we do expect to pay this in the next financial year, and are assessing our position. We had already anticipated the impact on the returns generated from our energy portfolio over the next five years, which is reflected in the share price.

Lending

Revenue from lending increased by £7m to £49m (15%), primarily due to a larger loan book for 2023, as property deployment accelerated in the year. At year end, the book had increased both in value (£474m, 2022: 375m) and in numbers of loans (219 loans, 2022: 176 loans). However, the UK's challenging background was not without impact and throughout the year we recorded a provision of £30m against one commercial loan. This has highlighted the benefit of our diversification strategy as property lending accounts for £470m of the total division, spread across 198 loans at year end. As a result, EBITDA for the lending division improved slightly to £8m loss from £13m loss in the prior year. Within this movement are provisions of £43m recognised against property loans during the year (2022: £39m).

Fibre

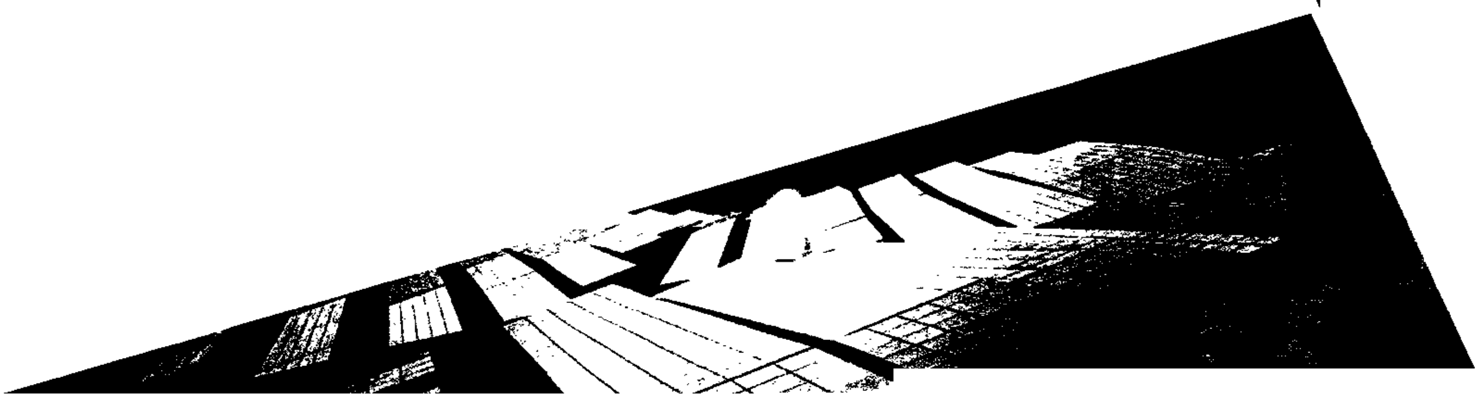
As a growing division, all our fibre businesses are in the build phase and are starting to add customers to their networks. By 30 June 2023, the division was serving around 50,000 customers and building in over 100 locations in the UK, we are on track to be able to deliver full fibre connectivity to 500,000 properties in those towns and villages.

Overall, the division has almost doubled its revenue year on year, from £9m in 2022 to £16m in the current year. Although building a fibre network is capital intensive and leads to a physical asset on balance sheet, the division also incurs large operating expenses as the businesses scale their operations and develop market presence. This resulted in a reported EBITDA loss of £120m (2022: £56m loss), which is in line with expectations and reflects the development stage of the division. This includes extraordinary costs of £13m associated with the restructure.

As we build out these networks, the assets will be recognised on the balance sheet at cost which cannot include future value which is expected to be generated as the assets have been internally generated.

Housebuilding

We have rebranded our Healthcare division to Housebuilding to reflect the change in business mix. Whereas it incorporates primarily Elivia and Rangeford, this division continues to include the results of One Healthcare (two private hospitals) for this financial year. The One Healthcare trading assets and liabilities were sold subsequent to year end. Extraordinary costs of £22m associated with these assets are recognised in the accounts and are not expected to reoccur in future periods.



Group finance review

Housebuilding operations contributed £130m (2022: £71m) to Group revenues for the year reflecting the impact of increased revenue in Rangeford as well as a full year of Elivia operations. Elivia sold 132 units in the year and is performing in line with budget, while Rangeford increased its revenue by 45% to £29m and sold 47 units.

A change in accounting policy resulted in the cost of Rangeford communal areas being capitalised as fixed assets (furniture, fixtures and equipment) and amortised over the life of the site. Previously, these costs were immediately recognised to Cost of Sales in the P&L. The treatment has been agreed with our auditors and has not resulted in a prior year restatement, however Rangerford fixed assets increased by £15m in the current year as a result.

Funding and liquidity

Our strategy within our renewable energy businesses is to secure long-term financing at conservative levels from mainstream banks to enhance returns. At year end we had drawn £1,160m of external debt in this part of the Group, with a further £175m available to be drawn.

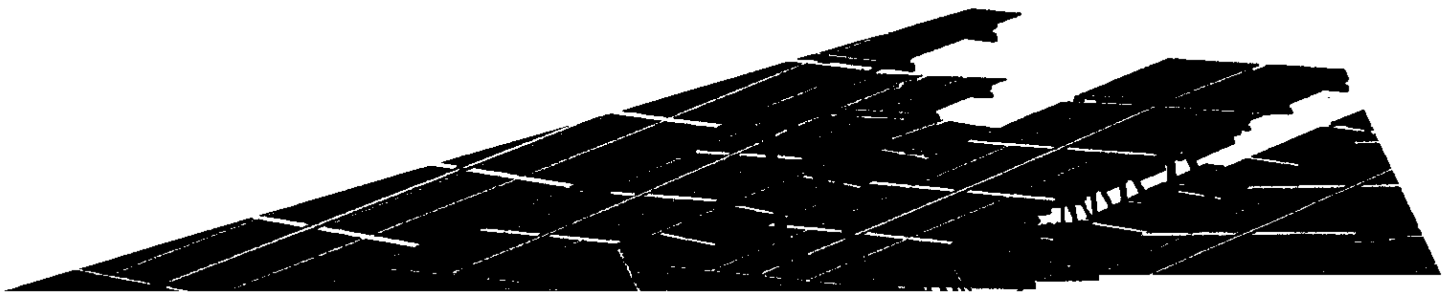
This approach enables us to acquire businesses that have stable characteristics such as predictable cost base, revenue streams, government incentives or proven technology and as such have lower returns that without leverage would be insufficient for our shareholders. It also allows us flexibility in financing our businesses and managing cash flow. We believe that failing to adopt this strategy would have a negative impact on business return and shareholder value over the long-term. 80% of our interest payable is fixed and therefore we are not significantly exposed to current interest rate volatility. The Group applies hedge accounting for interest rate swaps which means any changes in the fair value of the swap is recognised in reserves (cash flow hedge reserve), with the ineffective portion of the hedge recognised in the P&L. The market value of the swaps is recognised on the balance sheet as an asset or a liability, depending on whether the swap is favourable compared to current rates.

We continually review financing arrangements to ensure that they are competitive and optimised for the needs of the business. To ensure cash is managed in an agile manner we maintain flexible finance facilities which can be drawn or repaid to meet immediate business needs. Specifically, the Group has access to a Revolving Credit Facility of £290m, which is interlinked to the net assets of our energy division. The flexibility to draw and repay funds at short notice facilitates effective management of short term cash fluctuations, which can be driven by seasonality of operating working capital.

Looking ahead

At the end of the financial year, we continue to believe that the business is positioned well to take advantage of future growth opportunities across its core business areas. Energy and lending operations are well established in the market and continue to make excellent progress with robust performances in the new financial year. Provisions taken against loans during the year in our lending sector have ring-fenced challenges which are not indicative of further problems across other loans in the sector.

Deployment into fibre continues to roll out in line with expectations, while growing its revenue and operational base. Sales activity in our housebuilding division remain strong against a challenging market and are reporting profits in line with budget.



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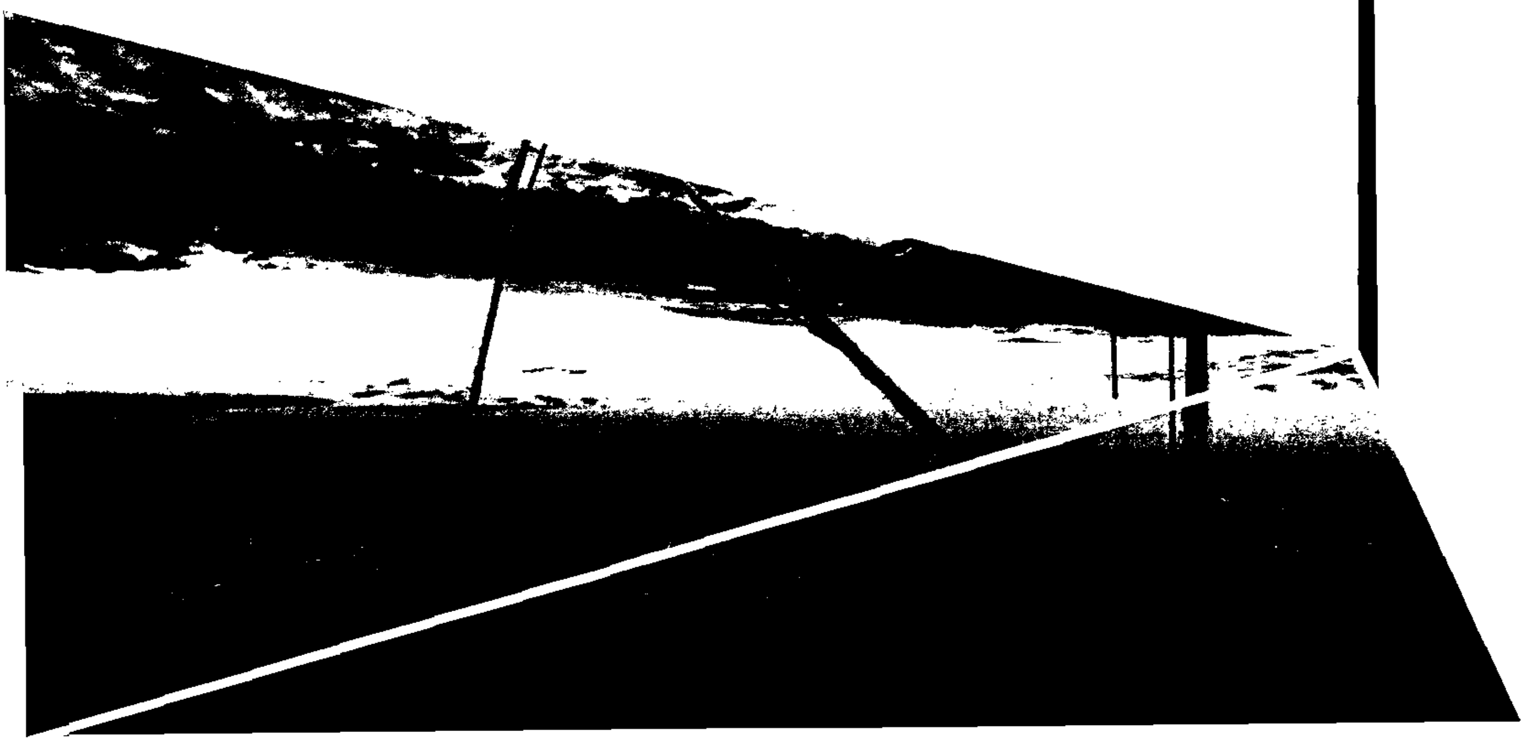
Group finance review

We expect to generate strong operating returns from our established divisions for the coming years, in addition to the anticipated outflows for our construction phase assets, while at the same time growing our fibre and housebuilding divisions to maturity.

PS Latham
Director
20 December 2023



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Directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2023

The directors present their report and the audited consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 30 June 2023.

For a summary of the Group's results, refer to the Group finance review on page 31

The directors have not recommended payment of a dividend (2022: £Nil)

The directors of the Company who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

PS Latham

KJ Willey

PG Barlow

T Arthur

SM Grant (appointed 1 January 2023)

Refer to note 23 in the Notes to the financial statements

Refer to the Strategic Report on page 8

Refer to the Strategic Report on page 12.

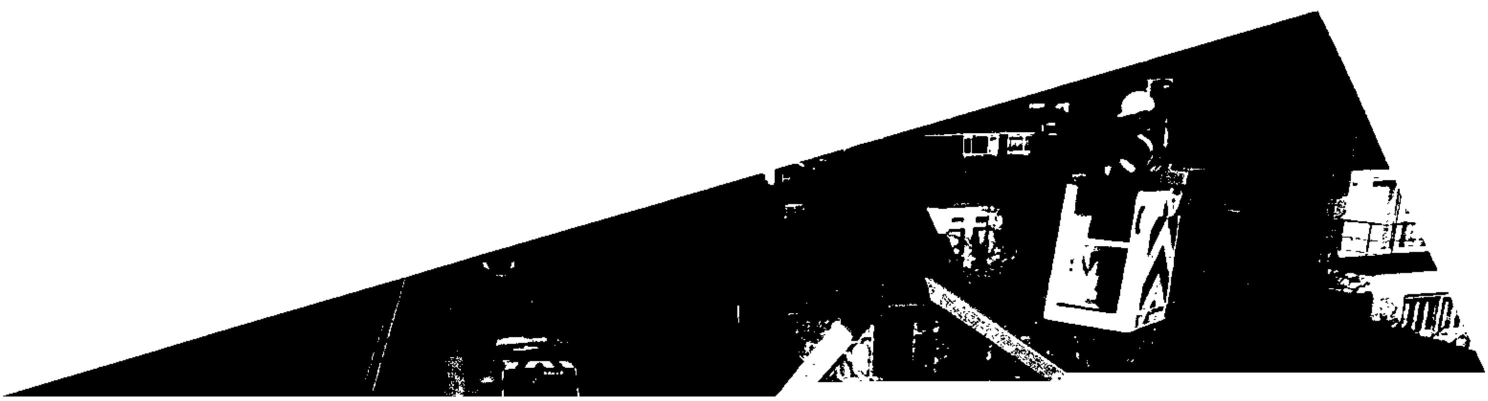
Refer to the section 172 statement on page 21

The Group's objectives and policies on financial risk management including information on the exposure of the Group to credit risks, liquidity risks and market risks are set out in note 21 to the financial statements. The Group's principal risks are set out in the strategic report on page 17

As permitted by section 414c (11) of the Companies Act 2006, the directors have elected to disclose information required to be in the directors' report by Schedule 7 of the 'Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008' in the strategic report

The Board recognises that a corporate culture based on sound ethical values and behaviours is an asset. The Group endeavours to conduct its business with integrity, in an ethical, professional and responsible manner, treating our employees, customers, suppliers and partners with courtesy and respect

Applications for employment by disabled persons are given full and fair consideration for all vacancies, having regard to their particular aptitudes and abilities. Should a person become disabled while in the Group's employment, every effort is made to retain them in employment, giving alternative training as necessary.



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Directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2023

[illegible]

We fully realise that our employees wish to be informed and consulted on matters affecting their work and to be involved in problem-solving affecting their own areas of interest and responsibility.

The Group is firmly committed to a policy of good communication at all levels and we aim to establish a climate which constantly encourages the open flow of information and ideas. Presently this includes monthly team briefings at a local level and the publication of monthly key performance indicators covering output, operating costs and health and safety.

[illegible]

The Group has in place an agreement with Octopus Investments Limited to provide services to the Group covering operational oversight, administration, company secretarial and company accounting.

[illegible]

The Board adopted an updated environmental, social and corporate governance ("ESG") policy in April 2023. The Group recognises the need to conduct its business in a manner that is responsible to the environment, wherever possible.

The Board is pleased to confirm that it supports the aims and objectives of the Task force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures ("TCFD") and has included climate-related financial disclosures on page 24, in line with the four key pillars and eleven recommendations.

[illegible]

The Group's has an Anti-Bribery Policy which introduced robust procedures to ensure full compliance with the Bribery Act 2010 and to ensure that the highest standards of professional ethical conduct are maintained.

[illegible]

In accordance with the recommendations of The UK Corporate Governance Code, the Board has considered the arrangements in place to encourage staff of the Group or manager of the Group to raise concerns in confidence within their organisation about possible improprieties in matters of financial reporting or other matters. It is satisfied that adequate arrangements are in place to allow an independent investigation, and follow-on action where necessary, to take place within the organisation.

[illegible]

We are committed to acting ethically and with integrity in all our business dealings and relationships and to implementing and enforcing effective systems and controls to ensure modern slavery is not taking place anywhere in our own business or in any of our supply chains, consistent with our obligations under the Modern Slavery Act 2015. We expect the same high standards from all of our contractors, suppliers and other business partners. As part of our contracting processes, we expect our suppliers to comply with the Modern Slavery Act 2015.

[illegible]

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the 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 Group and Company financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and applicable law). 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 Group and Company

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Directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2023

and of the profit or loss of the Group and 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 102, 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 Group and Company will continue in business.

The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Group and Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

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

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

[illegible]

As permitted by the 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 is currently in force.

[illegible]

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 Group and 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 Group and Company's auditors are aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Ernst & Young LLP having been appointed in 2022, have indicated their willingness to be reappointed for another term and will be proposed for re-appointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

The Directors' report was approved by the Board of Directors on 20 December 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

PS Latham
Director
20 December 2023

Independent auditors' report to the members of Fern Trading Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Fern Trading Limited ("the Parent Company") and its subsidiaries (the 'Group') for the year ended 30 June 2023 which comprise the Group Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Group and Parent Company Balance Sheet, the Group Statement of Cash Flows, the Group and Parent Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 29, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the Group's and of the Parent Company's affairs as at 30 June 2023 and of the Group's loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group 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 Group and Parent Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

Other information

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

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

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

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Independent auditors' report to the members of Fern Trading Limited

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the Parent Company 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.

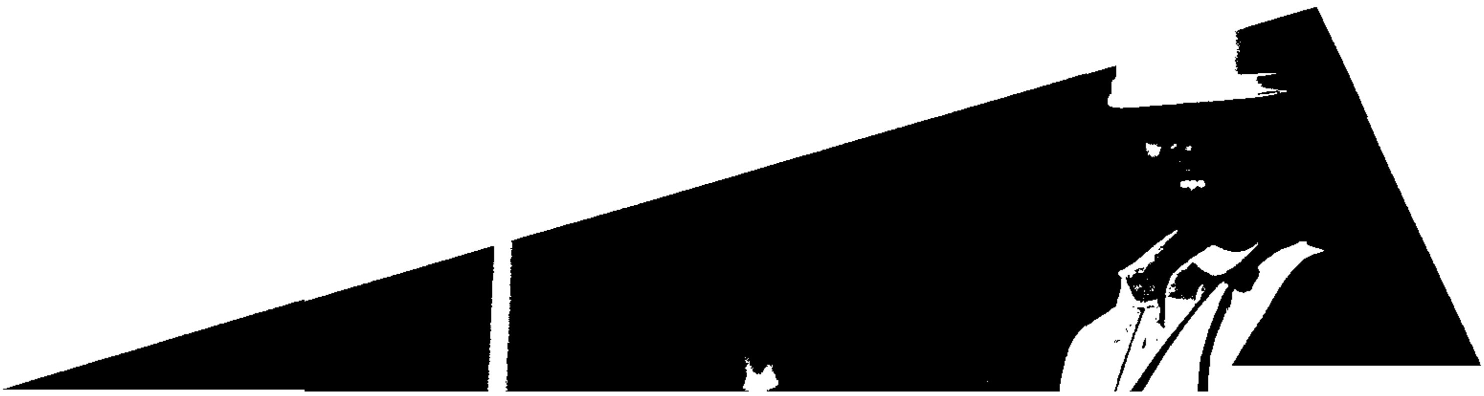
Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement set out on pages 38 and 39 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 Group's and the Parent 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 Group or the Parent 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.



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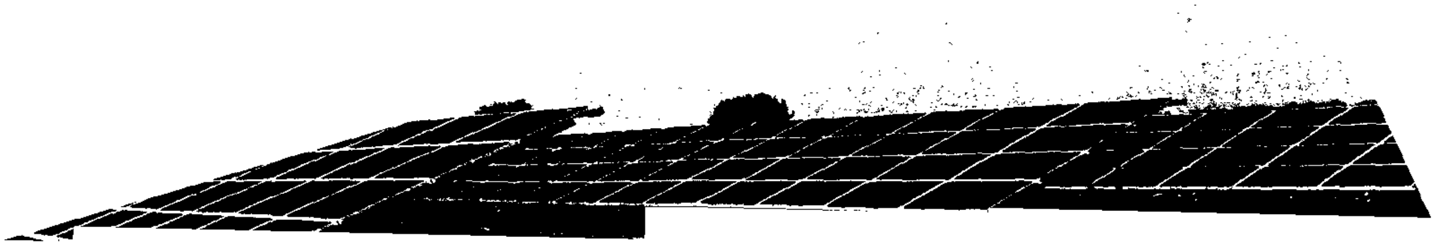
Independent auditors' report to the members of Fern Trading Limited

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

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

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Group and determined that the most significant are those that relate to reporting framework (FRS 102 and the Companies Act 2006).
- We understood how Fern Trading Limited is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management, those charged with governance and those responsible for legal and compliance procedures as to any fraud risk framework within the entity, including whether a formal fraud risk assessment is completed. We corroborated our enquiries through review of the following documentation or performance of the following procedures:
  - obtaining an understanding of entity-level controls and considering the influence of the control environment;
  - obtaining an understanding of policies and procedures in place regarding compliance with laws and regulations, including how compliance with such policies is monitored and enforced;
  - obtaining an understanding of management's process for identifying and responding to fraud risks, including programs and controls established to address risks identified, or otherwise prevent, deter and detect fraud, and how senior management monitors those programs and controls;
  - review of board meeting minutes in the period and up to date of signing.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Group's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by holding a discussion within the audit team which included:
  - identification of related parties;
  - understanding the Group's business, the control environment and assessing the inherent risk for relevant assertions at the significant account level including discussions with management to gain an understanding of those areas of the financial statements which were susceptible to fraud, as identified by management; and
  - considered the controls that the Group has established to address risks identified by the entity or that otherwise seek to prevent, deter or detect fraud including gaining an understanding of the entity level controls and policies that the Group applies.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved testing of journal entries through journal analytics tools, with focus on manual



Independent auditors' report to the members of Fern Trading Limited

journals, large or unusual transactions, or journals meeting our defined risk criteria based on our understanding of the business, tested accounting estimates for evidence of management bias, enquiring of members of senior management and those charged with governance regarding their knowledge of any non-compliance or potential non-compliance with laws and regulations that could affect the financial statements, and inspecting correspondence, if any, with the relevant licensing or regulatory authorities.

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 auditor's report.

Use of our report

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

Ernst & Young LLP

Michael Kidd (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Belfast
20 December 2023

4 | FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 30 JUNE 2023

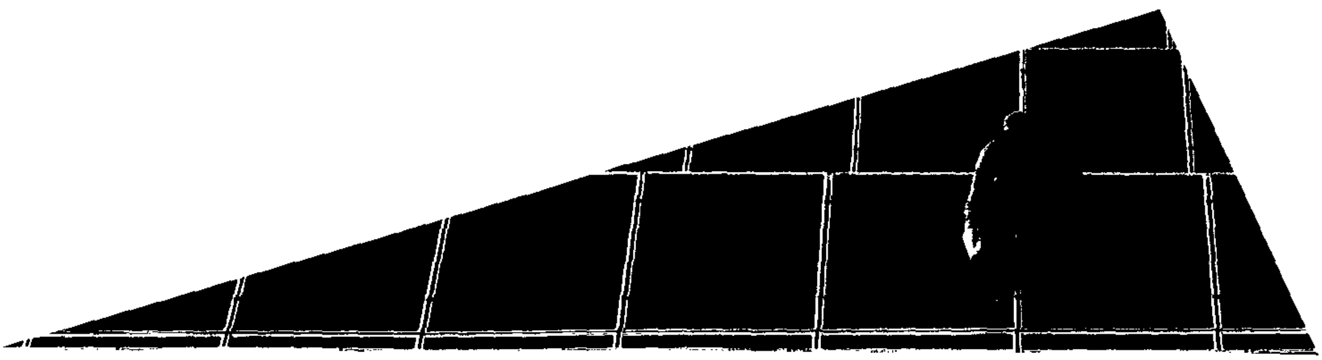
Group profit and loss account for the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 £'000	(restated) 2022 £'000
Turnover	1	**800,351**	711,830
Cost of sales		**(526,367)**	(386,008)
Gross profit		**273,984**	325,822
Administrative expenses		**(379,077)**	(283,126)
Operating profit/(loss)	2	**(105,093)**	42,696
Other income	1	**4,968**	3,550
Income from other fixed asset investments		**955**	5,249
Profit/(loss) on disposal of subsidiaries	8	**(1,045)**	29,533
Other interest receivable and similar income	6	**713**	130
Interest payable and similar charges	6	**(49,265)**	(25,270)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		**(148,767)**	55,888
Tax on profit/(loss)		**17,208**	(17,868)
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		**(131,559)**	38,020
Attributable to Fern		**(132,896)**	44,642
Minority interest		**1,337**	(6,622)
		(131,559)	38,020

All results relate to continuing activities. Note 25 details the prior period adjustments.

Group statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2023

	2023 £'000	(restated) 2022 £'000
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	**(131,559)**	38,020
Other comprehensive income		
Movements in cash flow hedges (net of deferred tax)	**39,599**	71,401
Foreign exchange gain/(loss) on retranslation of subsidiaries	**(9,093)**	18,562
Other comprehensive income for the year	**30,506**	89,963
Total comprehensive income for the year	**(101,053)**	127,983
Attributable to		
• **Owners of the parent**	**(102,390)**	134,605
• **Non-controlling interests**	**1,337**	(6,622)
	(101,053)	127,983



4 | FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 30 JUNE 2023

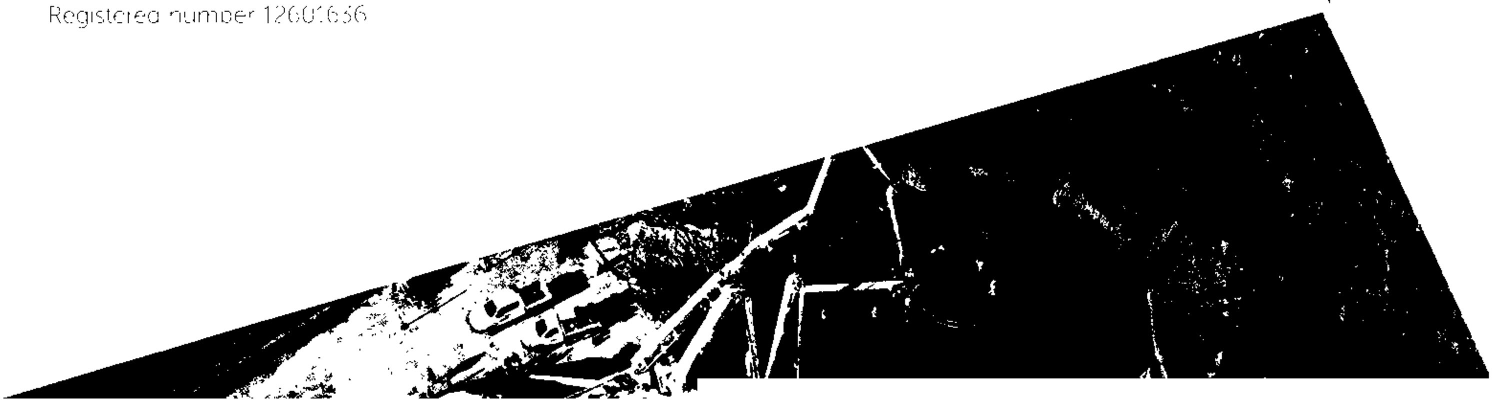
Group balance sheet as at 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 £'000	(restated) 2022 £'000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	8	**528,874**	557,708
Tangible assets	9	**2,035,554**	1,893,430
Investments	10	**13,742**	35,452
		2,578,170	2,486,590
Current assets			
Stocks	12	**263,616**	184,479
Debtors (including £161m (2022: £158m) due after more than one year)	13	**825,068**	623,876
Cash at bank and in hand	[illegible]	**156,919**	256,415
		1,245,603	1,064,770
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	**(430,891)**	(258,264)
Net current assets		**814,712**	806,506
Total assets less current liabilities		**3,392,882**	3,293,096
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15	**(949,946)**	(993,325)
Provisions for liabilities	17	**(76,884)**	(78,851)
Net assets		**2,366,052**	2,220,920
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	18	**175,876**	161,662
Share premium account		**608,085**	364,882
Merger reserve		**1,613,899**	1,635,569
Cash flow hedge reserve		**91,516**	51,917
Profit and loss account		**(110,530)**	9,791
Total shareholders' funds		**2,378,846**	2,223,821
Non-controlling interests		**(12,794)**	(2,901)
Capital employed		**2,366,052**	2,220,920

Note 26 details the prior period adjustments

These consolidated financial statements on pages 44 to 95 were approved by the Board of directors on 20 December 2023 and are signed on their behalf by:

PS Latham
Director
Registered number 12601656



4 | FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 30 JUNE 2023

Company balance sheet as at 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Fixed assets			
Investments	[illegible]	**2,991,990**	2,539,978
		2,991,990	2,539,978
Current assets			
Debtors	[illegible]	**26,543**	39,888
Cash at bank and in hand	[illegible]	**17,478**	6,422
		44,021	46,310
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	**(700)**	(449)
Net current assets		**43,321**	45,861
Total assets less current liabilities		**3,035,311**	2,585,839
Net assets		**3,035,311**	2,585,839
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	[illegible]	**175,876**	161,662
Share premium account		**608,085**	364,882
Merger reserve		**1,986,457**	1,986,457
Profit and loss account		**264,893**	72,838
Total shareholders' funds		**3,035,311**	2,585,839

The Company has elected to take the exemption under section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 not to present the Company profit and loss account. The profit for the financial period dealt with in the financial statements of the Company was £192,055,220 (2022: £236,312,000).

These financial statements on pages 44 to 95 were approved by the Board of directors on 20 December 2023 and are signed on their behalf by:

PS Latham
Director
Registered number 12601636

4 | FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 30 JUNE 2023

Group statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2023

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Merger reserve	Cash flow hedge reserve (restated)	Profit and loss account (restated)	Total share-holders' funds (restated)	Non-controlling interest	Capital employed (restated)
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance as at 1 July 2021 as stated	149,676	173,118	1,440,257	(14,979)	136,049	1,884,121	3,721	1,887,842
Prior year adjustment [illegible]				(4,505)	5,849	1,344		
Balance as at 1 July 2021 (restated)	149,676	173,118	1,440,257	(19,484)	141,898	1,885,465	3,721	1,889,188
Profit for the financial year (restated)	–	–	–	–	44,642	44,642	(6,622)	38,020
Changes in market value of cash flow hedges	–	–		71,401	-	71,401	–	71,401
Foreign exchange loss on retranslation of subsidiaries	–	–	–	–	18,561	18,561	–	18,561
Other comprehensive income/(expense) for the year	–	–	–	71,401	18,561	89,962	–	89,962
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the year	–	–	–	71,401	63,203	134,604	(6,622)	127,982
Utilisation of merger reserve	–	–	195,312	–	(195,312)	–		–
Shares issued during the year	11,986	191,764				203,750	–	203,750
Balance as at 30 June 2022 (restated)	161,662	364,882	1,635,569	51,917	9,791	2,223,821	(2,901)	2,220,920
Balance as at 1 July 2022 (restated)	**161,662**	**364,882**	**1,635,569**	**51,917**	**9,791**	**2,222,821**	**(2,901)**	**2,220,920**
Profit for the financial year	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(132,896)**	**(111,226)**	**1,337**	**(109,889)**
Changes in market value of cash flow hedges	**–**	**–**	**–**	**39,599**	**–**	**39,599**	**–**	**39,599**
Foreign exchange loss on retranslation of subsidiaries	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(9,093)**	**(9,093)**	**–**	**(9,093)**
Other comprehensive income/(expense) for the year	**–**	**–**	**–**	**39,599**	**(9,093)**	**30,506**	**–**	**30,506**
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the year	**–**	**–**	**–**	**39,599**	**(141,989)**	**(102,390)**	**1,337**	**(101,053)**

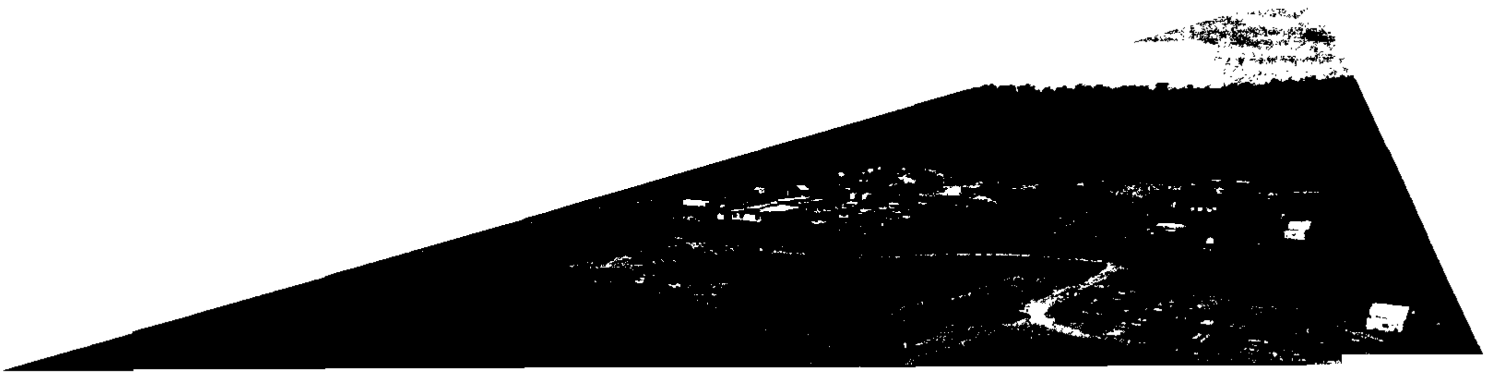
4 | FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 30 JUNE 2023

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Merger reserve	Cash flow hedge reserve (restated)	Profit and loss account (restated)	Total share-holders' funds (restated)	Non-controlling interest	Capital employed (restated)
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Non-controlling interest arising on business combination	–	–	–	–	–	–	**(11,230)**	**(11,230)**
Utilisation of merger reserve	–	–	**(21,670)**	–	**21,670**	–	–	–
Shares issued during the year	**14,214**	**243,203**	–	–	–	**257,417**	–	**257,417**
Balance as at 30 June 2023	**175,876**	**608,085**	**1,613,899**	**91,516**	**(110,530)**	**2,378,847**	**(12,794)**	**2,366,052**

Note 26 details the prior period adjustments

Company statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2023

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Merger reserves	Profit and loss account	Total shareholders' funds
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance as at 1 July 2021	149,676	173,118	1,791,145	31,409	2,145,348
Profit for the financial year	–	–	–	236,741	236,741
Utilisation of merger reserve	–	–	195,312	(195,312)	–
Total comprehensive income		–	195,312	41,429	236,741
Shares issued during the year	11,986	191,764	–	–	203,750
Shares cancelled during the year		–	–	–	–
Balance as at 30 June 2022	**161,662**	**364,882**	**1,986,457**	**72,838**	**2,585,839**
Profit for the financial year	–	–	–	**192,055**	**192,055**
Utilisation of merger reserve	–	–	–	–	–
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	**192,055**	**192,055**
Shares issued during the year	**14,214**	**243,203**	–	–	**257,417**
Shares cancelled during the year	–	–	–	–	–
Balance as at 30 June 2023	**175,876**	**608,085**	**1,986,457**	**264,893**	**3,035,311**



4 | FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 30 JUNE 2023

Group statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 £'000	(restated) 2022 £'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit/(loss) for the financial year attributable to the owners of the parent		**(132,896)**	44,643
Adjustments for:			
Tax on profit/(loss)		**(17,208)**	17,868
Interest receivable and similar income	5	**(713)**	(130)
Interest payable and other similar charges	6	**49,264**	25,270
Loss on disposal of subsidiaries	8	**1,045**	(29,532)
Income from fixed asset investments		**(955)**	(5,249)
Amortisation and impairment of intangible fixed assets	8	**43,991**	45,762
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	9	**103,754**	101,802
Impairment of fixed assets		**21,670**	–
Non-cash staff costs		**3,961**	3,040
Movements on derivatives and foreign exchange		**(19,149)**	(18,044)
Increase in stock		**(48,283)**	(19,829)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors		**(160,903)**	31,022
Increase/(decrease) in creditors		**105,863**	(173,957)
Non-controlling interests	19	**1,337**	(6,622)
Tax received/(paid)		**8,528**	25,853
Net cash generated from operating activities		**(40,694)**	41,897
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of subsidiary undertakings (net of cash acquired)		**(19,176)**	(52,377)
Sale of subsidiary undertakings and joint venture		**120,521**	101,778
Purchase of tangible assets		**(490,656)**	(322,446)
Sale of intangible assets		**90**	(7,222)
Purchase of unlisted investments		**(65,335)**	(124,203)
Sale of unlisted investments	10	**88,000**	105,000
Interest received	5	**713**	130
Net cash used in investing activities		**(365,843)**	(299,340)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from financing		**284,617**	201,719
Interest paid		**(186,453)**	(32,319)
Repayments of financing		**(49,264)**	(32,013)
Proceeds from share issue	18	**257,417**	203,750
Net cash generated from financing activities		**306,317**	341,137
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(99,496)**	83,694
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	11	**256,415**	172,478
Exchange gains on cash and cash equivalents		**724**	243
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	11	**156,919**	256,415

Note 26 details the prior period adjustments

4 | FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 30 JUNE 2023

Statement of accounting policies

Company information

Fern Trading Limited (the "Company") is a private company limited by shares and incorporated on 14 May 2020. The company is domiciled in England, the United Kingdom and registered under company number 12601636. The address of the registered office is at 6th Floor, 33 Holborn, London, England, EC1N 2HT.

Statement of compliance

The Group and individual financial statements of Fern Trading Limited have been prepared in compliance with the United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, as modified by the recognition of certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value, and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and applicable accounting standards in the United Kingdom. The principal accounting policies, which have been applied consistently throughout the year, are set out below.

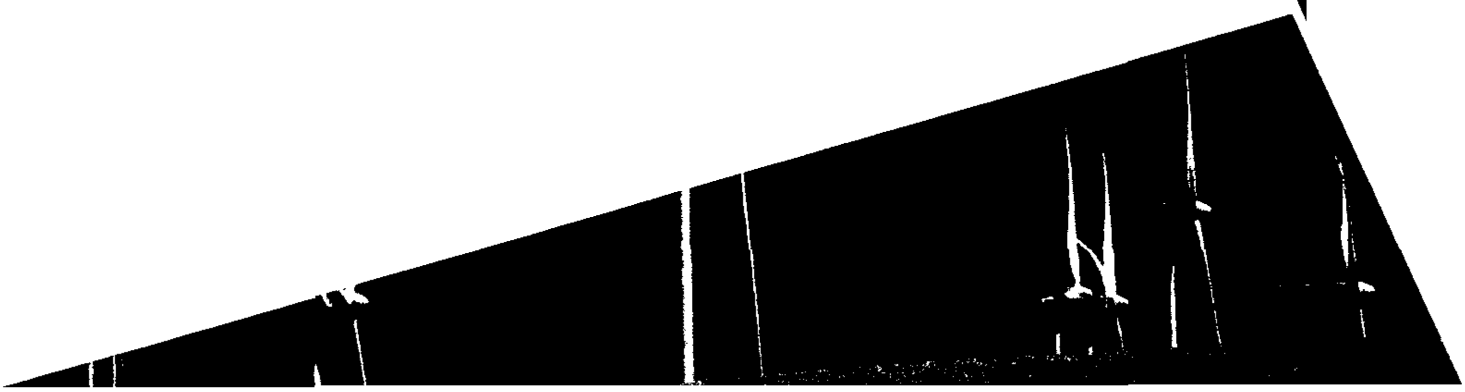
The consolidated financial statements include the results of all subsidiaries owned by Fern Trading Limited as listed in note 29 of the annual financial statements. Certain companies of these subsidiaries, which are listed in note 29, have taken the exemption from an audit for the year ended 30 June 2023 permitted by section 479A of Companies Act 2006. In order to allow these subsidiaries to take the audit exemption, the parent company has given a statutory guarantee, in line with section 479C of Companies Act 2006, of all the outstanding net liabilities as at 30 June 2023.

Going concern

The Group's and the Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out the Strategic Report on pages 4 to 15. The financial position of the Group, its cash flows, liquidity position and borrowing facilities are described in the financial review on pages 31 to 36. The principal risks of the Group are set out on pages 17 to 20.

The Directors perform an annual going concern review that considers the Group's ability to meet its financial obligations as they fall due, for a period of twelve months after the date that the financial statements have been signed.

Due to the challenging market conditions management have performed an assessment to determine whether there are any material uncertainties arising that could cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern. No significant issues have been noted and as a consequence, the directors believe that the Group is well placed to manage its business risks successfully despite the current uncertain economic outlook.



4 | FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 30 JUNE 2023

Statement of accounting policies

In reaching this conclusion the Directors have reviewed the financial impact of the uncertainty on the Group's balance sheet, profit and loss and cash flows with specific consideration given to the following

A reverse stress test was performed on the base case forecast to ascertain what scenarios would result in risks to the Group's liquidity position. The test showed even in an unlikely scenario of a significant reduction of revenue of 46%, the Group is able to sustain its current operational costs and meet all liabilities as they fall due for at least a year from the date of signing these financial statements when utilising the available facilities within the Group.

The Group has a number of financing facilities that contain covenants requiring the Group to maintain specified financial ratios and comply with certain other financial covenants. These financial covenants are tested at least biannually, and, at the date of this report, the Group is in compliance with all its financial covenants. Stress tests on reasonably plausible scenarios such as a significant reduction in EBITDA of 84% over time have been used to assess the covenant requirements for the at least the next twelve months and all covenants have been forecast to be met even under the stress test scenario, in the going concern period.

At 30 June 2023, the Group had available cash of £154m and headroom available of £175m including a revolving credit facility of £290m. Debt of £217m is due to mature in less than one year, with the remainder of £941m payable in more than one year. The Group's facilities, repayment dates and undrawn amounts are set out in Note 16 Loans and Borrowings.

Key accounting judgement and estimates have been made with consideration given to the current economic outlook. Key estimates include loan recoverability, valuation of work in progress, decommissioning provisions, impairment of goodwill and investments, business combinations and hedge accounting. Details are set out on pages 50 to 60.

Based on the above assessment of current economic conditions and the impact on the Group's financial position, liquidity and financial covenants, the directors have concluded that the Group and the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the next 12 months. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

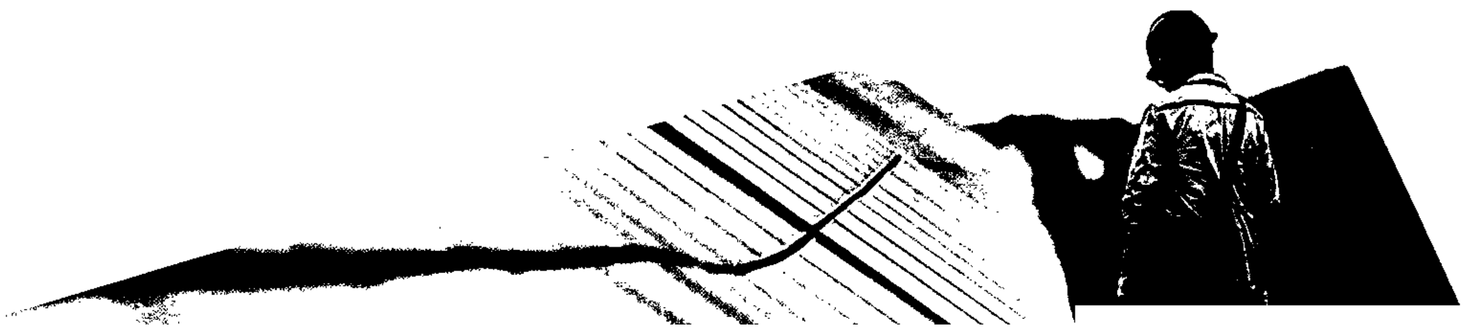
FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions, subject to certain conditions, which have been complied with, including notification of, and no objection to, the use of exemptions by the Company's shareholders.

The Company has taken advantage of the following exemptions:

i from preparing a statement of cash flows, on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and the consolidated statement of cash flows, included in these financial statements, includes the Company's cash flows;

ii from the financial instrument disclosures, required under FRS 102 paragraphs 11.39 to 11.48A and paragraphs 12.26 to 12.29, as the information is provided in the consolidated financial statement disclosures;

iii from disclosing the Company key management personnel compensation, as required by FRS 102 paragraph 33.7.



4 | FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 30 JUNE 2023

Statement of accounting policies

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the results of Fern Trading Limited and all its subsidiary undertakings made up to the same accounting date. All intra-group balances, transactions, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation. The results of subsidiary undertakings acquired or disposed of during the period are included or excluded from the income statement from the effective date of acquisition or disposal.

All undertakings over which the Group exercises control, being the power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from their activities, are consolidated as subsidiary undertakings. Where a subsidiary has different accounting policies to the Group, adjustments are made to those subsidiary financial statements to apply the Group's accounting policies when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Any subsidiary undertakings or associates sold or acquired during the year are included up to, or from, the dates of change of control or change of significant influence respectively.

Where the Group has written a put option over shares held by a non-controlling interest, the Group derecognises the non-controlling interest and instead recognised contingent deferred consideration liability within other payables for the estimated amount likely to be paid to the non-controlling interest on exercise of those options. The residual amount, representing the difference between any consideration paid/payable and the non-controlling interest's share of net assets, is recognised as goodwill. Movements in the estimated liability after initial recognition are recognised as goodwill.

Foreign currency

i. Functional and presentation currency

The Group financial statements are presented in pound sterling and rounded to thousands.

The Company's functional and presentation currency is pound sterling and rounded to thousands.

ii. Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss account.

All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the profit and loss account within 'administrative expenses'.

iii. Translation

The trading results of Group undertakings are translated into pounds sterling at the average exchange rates for the year. The assets and liabilities of overseas undertakings, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated at the exchange rates ruling at the year-end. Exchange adjustments arising from the retranslation of opening net investments and from the translation of the profits or losses at average rates are recognised in 'Other comprehensive income' and allocated to non-controlling interest as appropriate.

4 | FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 30 JUNE 2023

Statement of accounting policies

Turnover

The Group operates a number of classes of business. Revenue is derived by the following:

- Energy
  Turnover from the sale of electricity generated by solar farms, wind generating assets, reserve power plants and biomass and landfill sites is recognised on an accruals basis in the period in which it is generated. Revenue from long-term government backed offtake agreements, such as the Renewable Obligation Certification ("ROC") scheme are accrued in the period in which it relates to. Turnover from the sale of fertiliser by biomass and landfill businesses is recognised on physical dispatch.

- Lending
  Turnover represents arrangement fees and interest on loans provided to customers, net of any value added tax. Loan interest is recognised on an accrual basis in line with contractual terms of the loan agreement. Arrangement fees are spread over the life of the loan to which they relate.

- Fibre
  Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received for internet connectivity and related IT services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT. Turnover is recognised based on the date the service is provided.

- House building
  Turnover is recognised on legal completion of the sale of property, land and commercial spaces. Turnover from housing association contracts is recognised by reference to the value of work completed as a proportion of the total contract value. Turnover for retirement living is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of retirement properties have passed to the buyer (on legal completion), the amount of revenue can be recognised reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.

Employee benefits

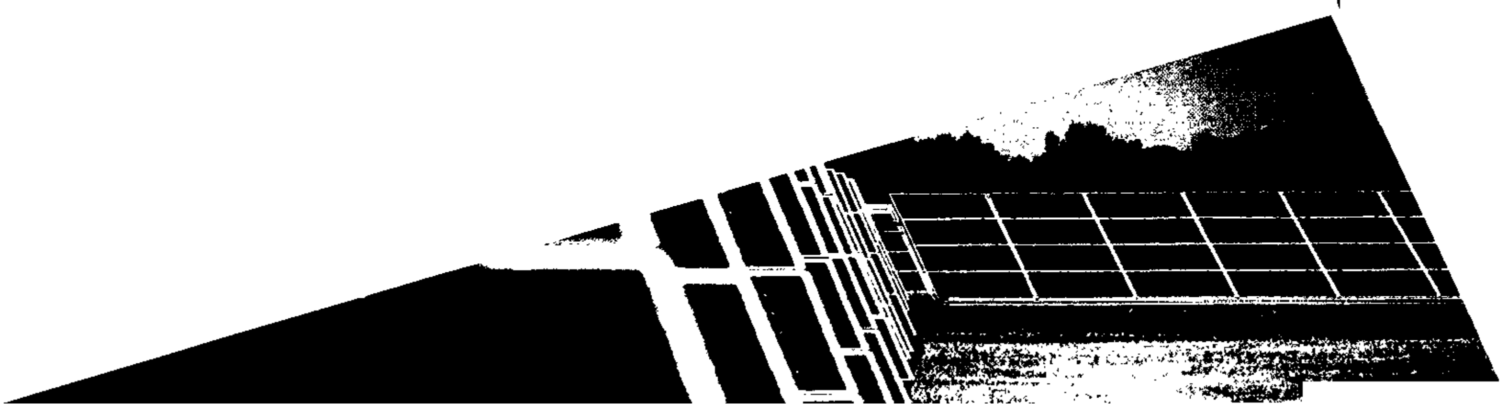
The Group provides a range of benefits to employees, including annual bonus arrangements, paid holiday arrangements and defined contribution pension plans.

i. Short-term benefits

Short-term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

ii. Defined contribution pension plan

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Group has no further payment obligations. The contributions are recognised as an expense when they are due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Group in independently administered funds.



4 | FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 30 JUNE 2023

Statement of accounting policies

iii. Share-based payments

Cash settled share based payments are measured at fair value at the balance sheet date. The Group recognises a liability at the balance sheet date based on these fair values, taking into account the estimated number of units that will actually vest and the current proportion of the vesting period. Changes in the value of this liability are recognised in the income statement.

The Group has no equity-settled arrangements.

Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the profit and loss account over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument and released to the profit and loss account over the term of the debt.

Current and deferred tax

Tax is recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings, except that a change attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

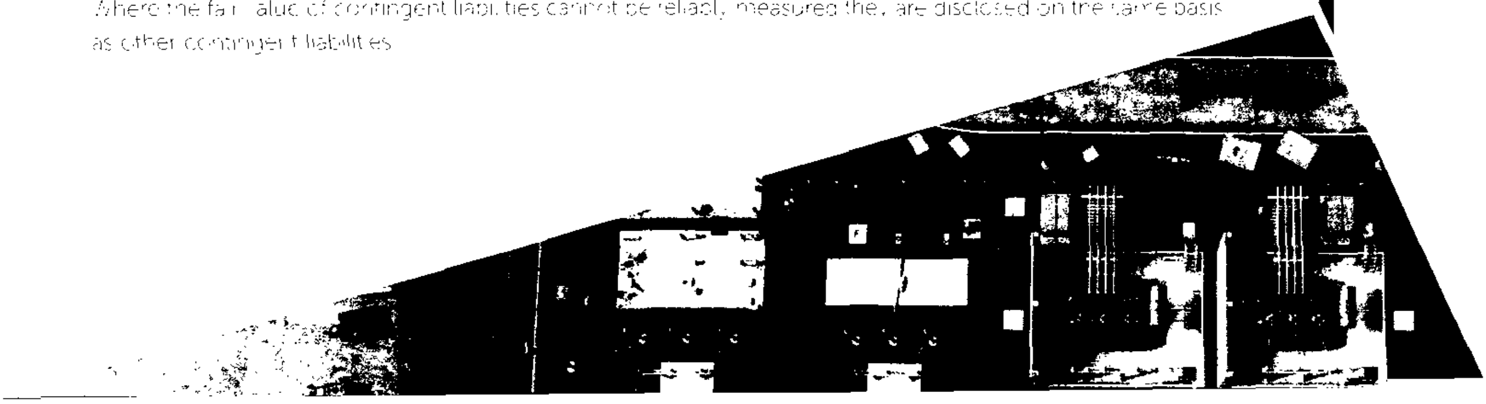
Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for by applying the purchase method.

The cost of a business combination is the fair value of the consideration given, liabilities incurred or assumed and the equity instruments issued plus the costs directly attributable to the business combination. Where control is achieved in stages the cost is the consideration at the date of each transaction.

On acquisition of a business, fair values are attributed to the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities unless the fair value cannot be measured reliably, in which case the value is incorporated as goodwill. Where the fair value of contingent liabilities cannot be reliably measured they are disclosed on the same basis as other contingent liabilities.



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Statement of accounting policies

Goodwill recognised represents the excess of the fair value and directly attributable costs of the purchase consideration over the fair values to the Group's interest in the identifiable net assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired.

On acquisition, goodwill is allocated to cash generating units ('CGU's') that are expected to benefit from the combination.

Goodwill is amortised over its expected useful life which is determined based on the estimated lifespan of the assets acquired. Where the Group is unable to make a reliable estimate of useful life, goodwill is amortised over a period not exceeding ten years. Goodwill is reviewed and assessed for impairment indicators on an annual basis and any impairment is charged to the profit and loss.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives. Depreciation commences from the date an asset is brought into service. Land and assets in the course of construction are not depreciated. Tangible assets are depreciated over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Land and buildings	2% to 4% straight line
Power stations	3% to 5% straight line
Plant and machinery	4% to 33% straight line
Network assets	4% to 6% straight line

Assets in the course of construction are stated at cost. These assets are not depreciated until they are available for use.

Where factors, such as technological advancement or changes in market price, indicate that residual value or useful life have changed, the residual value, useful life or depreciation rate are amended prospectively to reflect the new circumstances. The assets are reviewed for impairment if the above factors indicate that the carrying amount may be impaired.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within profit or loss.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is calculated, using the straight-line method, to allocate the depreciable amount of the assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Development rights	25 and 30 years
Software	2 to 10 years

Amortisation expenses are included in administrative expenses. Development rights relate to planning consent to build a solar farm and a wind farm acquired on acquisition.

Where factors, such as changes in market price, indicate that residual value or useful life have changed, the residual value, useful life or amortisation rate are amended prospectively to reflect the new circumstances.

The assets are reviewed for impairment if the above factors indicate that the carrying amount may be impaired.

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Statement of accounting policies

Leases

At inception the Group assesses agreements that transfer the right to use assets. The assessment considers whether the arrangement is, or contains, a lease based on the substance of the arrangement and whether the lease should be classified as either a finance lease or an operating lease.

Leases of assets that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the leased asset and depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful life of the asset. Assets are assessed for impairment at each reporting date.

Leases that do not transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Investments

The Company holds investments in a subsidiary at cost less accumulated impairment losses. If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the investment is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Cash

Cash includes cash in hand and deposits repayable on demand. Restricted cash represents cash for which the Group does not have immediate and direct access or for which regulatory or legal requirements restrict the use of the cash.

Stocks

Raw materials, spare parts and consumables are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Where necessary, a provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving and defective stock. Cost is determined on the first in, first-out (FIFO) method.

Fuel stocks (MBM and litter) are valued on an average cost basis over one to two months and provision for unusable litter is reviewed monthly and applied to off-site stock.

Fuel stock of straw has been valued at the historical cost per tonne of straw. A provision for unusable straw is identified on an individual stack basis and is reviewed monthly. Stocks are used on a first in, first out ("FIFO") basis by age of straw.

Stocks of ash at Fibrophos are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value to the Group.

Stocks of property development work in progress (WIP) are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present locations and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss through the profit and loss account. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in the profit and loss account.

Statement of accounting policies

Accrued income

Accrued income on loans is calculated at the rate of interest set out in the loan contracts. Energy income is accrued over the period in which it has been generated.

Deferred income

Deferred income is recognised in accordance with the terms set out in the contact. Deferred income is released to the profit and loss account in the period to which it relates.

Financial instruments

The Group has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

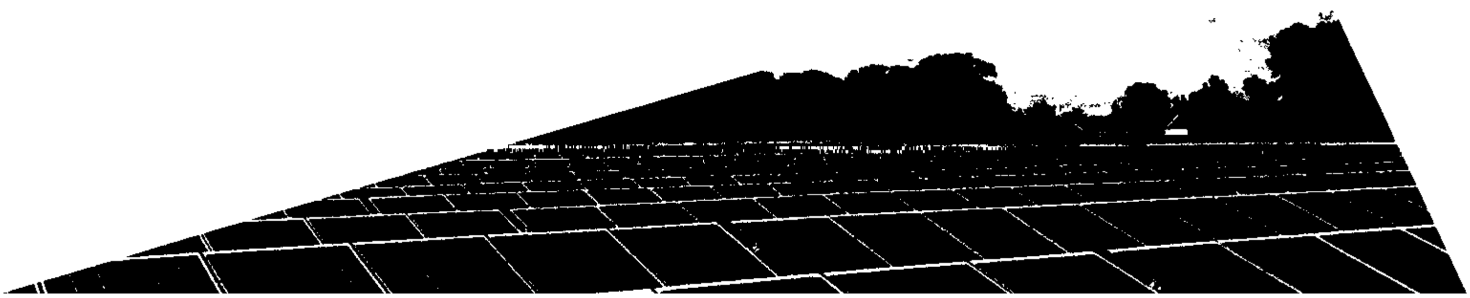
At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow Group companies and preference shares, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.



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Statement of accounting policies

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

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. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Provisions

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Group a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the profit and loss account in the year that the Group becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

Hedging

The Group applies hedge accounting for transactions entered into to manage the cash flow exposures of borrowings. Interest rate swaps are held to manage the interest rate exposures and are designated as cash flow hedges of floating rate borrowings. Changes in the fair values of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, and which are effective, are recognised directly in equity. Any ineffectiveness in the hedging relationship (being the excess of the cumulative change in fair value of the hedging instrument since inception of the hedge over the cumulative change in the fair value of the hedged item since inception of the hedge) is recognised in the profit and loss.

The gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to the profit and loss in accordance with the cash flows of the hedged item. Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires, no longer meets the hedging criteria, the forecast transaction is no longer highly probable, the hedged debt instrument is derecognised or the hedging instrument is terminated.

Share capital

Ordinary shares issued by the Group are recognised in equity at the value of the proceeds received, with the excess over nominal value being credited to share premium.

Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests are measured at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition.

4 | FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 30 JUNE 2023

Statement of accounting policies

Key accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The key estimates and judgements in preparing these financial statements are:

i. Recoverability of loans and advances to customers (estimate)

Loans and advances to customers, including associated accrued income balances, are reviewed for impairment on a biannual basis. In considering the need for a provision, management determine their best estimate of the expected future cash flows on a case by case basis. As this estimate relies on a certain number of assumptions about future events which may differ from actual outcomes, including the borrower's ability to repay interest and capital due in future periods, this gives rise to judgement as to whether there is a shortfall between the carrying value and the fair value of the debtor balance.

Management note that provisions against loans and advances is a critical estimate and have therefore performed sensitivity analysis on the provision. The results of the sensitivity analysis conclude that a change of +/- one per cent in the amount provided against the estimated balance at risk would have resulted in £3.6m less/more expenditure being charged to the income statement during the period. See note 13 for the carrying amount of the debtors and provisions at 30 June 2023.

ii. Value of property development work in progress ('WIP') (estimate)

Property development WIP is reviewed for impairment on a periodic basis. In considering the need for a provision, management determine their best estimate of the recoverable value. Management engage an expert external valuer to provide key assumptions about future events which may differ from actual outcomes, including property valuations, rate of sales and development costs.

These estimates give rise to judgement as to whether there is a shortfall between the carrying value and the fair value of the balance as at the 30 June 2023. Post year end, management have reviewed the assumptions used to determine the value of property development WIP and have observed no changes in performance that would impact the valuation as at the 30 June 2023. See note 12 for the carrying amount of the property development WIP.

iii. Purchase price agreement (Australian entities) (judgement)

The Group owns one energy generating subsidiary in Australia which has entered into purchase price agreements (PPA's) in 2019 and 2021. The PPA's include a contract for differences "CfD" whereby the subsidiaries pay/receive amounts from the customer based on the differences between a fixed selling price and the actual price for electricity sold to the Australian energy market. The directors believe the contract is outside the scope of FRS 102 section 12 as it is for the sale of a non-financial item and the CfD is typical for such arrangements. Therefore it is being accounted for under FRS 102 section 23 as a revenue contract with variable consideration, rather than revaluing the entire contract to fair value.

iv. Business combinations (estimate)

The cost of a business combination is the fair value of the consideration given, liabilities incurred plus the costs directly attributable to the business combination. Fair value of these combinations is a key estimate and more details are provided on pages 54 to 55.

4 | FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 30 JUNE 2023

Statement of accounting policies

v. Decommissioning provision (estimate)

The provision for decommissioning costs is measured at management's best estimate of the present value of the expenditure required to settle the future obligation to return land on which there are operational wind and solar farms to its original condition. The level of the provisions is determined to a significant degree by the estimation of future dismantling and restoration costs, as well as the timing of dismantlement.

Wind Farms (estimate):

Management note that decommissioning provisions is a critical estimate and have therefore performed sensitivity analysis. The results of the sensitivity analysis conclude that a change of +/- one per cent in the discount rate would have resulted in £2.2m increase/decrease in the provision. See note 18 for the provision recognised at 30 June 2023. Management utilise external expertise to provide an estimated cost to dismantle and have used a discount rate of 4.5% to reflect the time in value of money and the risks specific to the obligation.

UK Solar (estimate):

Management note that decommissioning provisions is a critical estimate and have therefore performed sensitivity analysis. The results of the sensitivity analysis conclude that a change of +/- one per cent in the discount rate would have resulted in £3.0m increase/decrease in the provision. See note 18 for the provision recognised at 30 June 2023. Management utilise external expertise to provide an estimated cost to dismantle and have used a discount rate of 4.2% to reflect the time in value of money and the risks specific to the obligation.

French Solar (judgment):

Management believe that given the nature of these particular assets, the lessor may wish to either take title of the assets for either continued use or to realise value through selling the assets and as such do not believe that an outflow is probable to settle this restoration obligation. Management will continue to monitor the situation at each balance sheet date.

vi. Impairment of goodwill and investments (estimate)

The value of goodwill held by the Group and investments in subsidiary undertakings held by the Company is reviewed annually for impairment. The recoverability of these balances is considered with reference to the present value of the estimated future cash flows. These calculations use cash flow projections which extend forward forecast business performance together with assumptions surrounding the expected life of the asset, externally prepared forecasts and valuations, and any adjustments required to the discount rate to take account of business risk. The estimated present value of these future cash flows is sensitive to the discount rate and growth rate used in the calculation, all of which require management's judgement. Testing of the carrying value has been performed during the year, which has involved several scenarios being modelled. Based on this testing and the resulting impairment recognised on investments, management believes there is sufficient headroom to support the value of goodwill and investments in subsidiary entities.

Management note that impairment of goodwill and investments is a critical estimate and have therefore performed sensitivity analysis on the provision. The results of the sensitivity analysis conclude that a change of +/- one per cent in the amount provided against the estimated balance at risk would have resulted in £5.14m less/more expenditure being charged to the income statement during the period. See note 8 for the carrying amount of the goodwill and investments at 30 June 2023.

4 | FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 30 JUNE 2023

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

1 [illegible]

Analysis of turnover by category

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Lending activities	**48,613**	42,404
Energy operations – solar, reserve power and wind	**393,562**	365,958
Energy operations – biomass and landfill	**212,158**	223,526
Healthcare operations[1]	**54,849**	45,978
Home building	**74,932**	25,034
Fibre operations	**16,237**	8,930
	800,351	711,830

Included in income from Healthcare operations is £29.1m (2022: £1[illegible]m) relating to the sale of retirement village units and £25.8m (2022: £28.0m) in relation to services rendered.

Analysis of turnover by geography

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
United Kingdom	**669,180**	603,911
Europe	**127,287**	84,433
Rest of world	**3,884**	23,486
	800,351	711,830

Other income

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Liquidated damages and insurance proceeds	**4,968**	3,550

4 | FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 30 JUNE 2023

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

2 [illegible]

This is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Amortisation of intangible assets (note 8)	**43,055**	37,849
Impairment of intangible assets (note 8)	**936**	7,913
Depreciation of tangible assets (note 9)	**103,754**	101,802
Impairment of fixed assets and WIP (note 9)	**21,670**	–
Auditors' remuneration – Company and the Group's consolidated financial statements	**53**	45
Auditors' remuneration – audit of Company's subsidiaries	**1,129**	819
Auditors' remuneration – non-audit services	**564**	246
Auditors' remuneration – tax compliance services	**507**	482
Difference on foreign exchange	**650**	7,772
Operating lease rentals	**12,677**	13,783

3 [illegible]

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries	**94,557**	85,432
Social security costs	**10,168**	7,041
Other pension costs	**3,304**	3,233
	108,029	95,706

The Group provides a defined contribution schemes for its employees in the UK. The amount recognised as an expense for the defined contribution scheme is shown in the table above.

The monthly average number of persons employed by the Group during the year was:

	2023	2022
	Number	Number
Production	**1,067**	1,032
Administration	**851**	631
Directors	**5**	3
	1,923	1,666

The Company had one other employee other than Directors during the period ended 30 June 2023 (2022: 1).

4 | FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 30 JUNE 2023

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

4 [illegible]

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Emoluments	**293**	176

During the year no pension contributions were made in respect of the directors (2022: none).

The Group has no other key management (2022: none).

5 [illegible]

A number of subsidiaries of the Group operate a cash-settled LTIP to qualifying employees, whereby employees render services in exchange for cash, the amount of which is determined by reference to the valuation of the underlying subsidiary. The fair value of the liability for the awards made is measured at each reporting date and at the settlement date. The fair value is recognised over the vesting period. The amount of expense recognised takes into account the best available estimate of the number of units expected to vest under the service and performance conditions underlying each award granted.

Cash-settled share-based payment transactions with employees

	2023 Number of awards	2022 Number of awards
Opening outstanding balance	**3,678,314**	1,914,751
Movement during the year	**(122,417)**	1,763,563
Closing outstanding balance	**3,557,897**	3,678,314

The total charge for the year was £3,961,000 (2022: £3,133,000) and at the 30 June 2023 there was a liability of £5,464,000 included within creditors greater than one year (2022: £2,407,000).

6 [illegible]

Interest receivable and similar income	**2023**	2022
	£'000	£'000
Interest on bank balances	**713**	130

Interest payable and similar expenses	**2023**	2022 (restated)
	£'000	£'000
Interest on bank borrowings	**46,322**	23,907
Amortisation of issue costs on bank borrowings	**2,943**	2,598
(Profit)/loss on derivative financial instruments	**0**	(1,235)
	49,265	25,270

4 | FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 30 JUNE 2023

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

7 [illegible]

a) Analysis of charge in year

	2023	(restated) 2022
	£'000	£'000
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax charge on profits/(loss) for the year	**(99)**	(297)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	**623**	4,770
Foreign tax suffered	**2,089**	5,641
Total current tax charge/(credit)	**2,613**	10,114
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	**(25,748)**	6,227
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	**7,285**	(3,741)
Effect of change in tax rates	**(1,358)**	5,268
Total deferred tax	**(19,821)**	7,754
Tax charge on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	**(17,208)**	17,868

b) Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2022: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2022: 19%). The differences are explained below.

	2023	(restated) 2022
	£'000	£'000
Profit/(loss) before tax	**(148,767)**	55,888
Profit/(loss) before tax multiplied by blended rate of corporation tax in the UK of 21% (2022: 19%)	**(30,497)**	10,619
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**12,874**	11,723
Other effects	**(5,407)**	(868)
Income not taxable for tax purposes	**(892)**	(8,102)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	**7,896**	(545)
Effects of change in tax rates	**(1,182)**	5,041
Total tax charge for the year	**(17,208)**	17,868

c) Factors that may affect future tax charge

The Finance Act 2021 enacted on 10 June 2021 increased the main rate of UK corporation tax from 19% to 25%, effective 1 April 2023. Deferred taxes on the balance sheet have been measured at 25% (2022: 25%) which represents the future corporation tax rate that was enacted at the balance sheet date.

Note 26 details the prior period adjustments.

4 | FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 30 JUNE 2023

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

8 [illegible]

Group	Software £'000	Goodwill (restated) £'000	Development rights £'000	Total £'000
Cost				
At 1 July 2022	**3,089**	**743,456**	**15,314**	**761,859**
Acquired through business combinations (note 27)	6,612	6,565	–	11,810
Additions	2,047	14,105	–	17,519
Disposals	–	(3,439)	(10,216)	(13,655)
Gain on translation	-	–	–	–
At 30 June 2023	**11,748**	**760,687**	**5,098**	**777,533**
Accumulated amortisation				
At 1 July 2022	**119**	**202,475**	**1,557**	**204,151**
Disposals	(22)	–	(1,442)	(1,464)
Loss on translation	–	1,981	–	1,981
Impairment	–	936	–	936
Charge for the year	1,657	41,263	135	43,055
At 30 June 2023	**1,754**	**246,655**	**250**	**248,659**
Net book value				
At 30 June 2023	**9,994**	**514,032**	**4,848**	**528,874**
At 30 June 2022	2,970	540,981	13,757	557,708

The gain on translation of foreign currency denominated goodwill is recognised in other comprehensive income. Amortisation of goodwill is charged to administration costs.

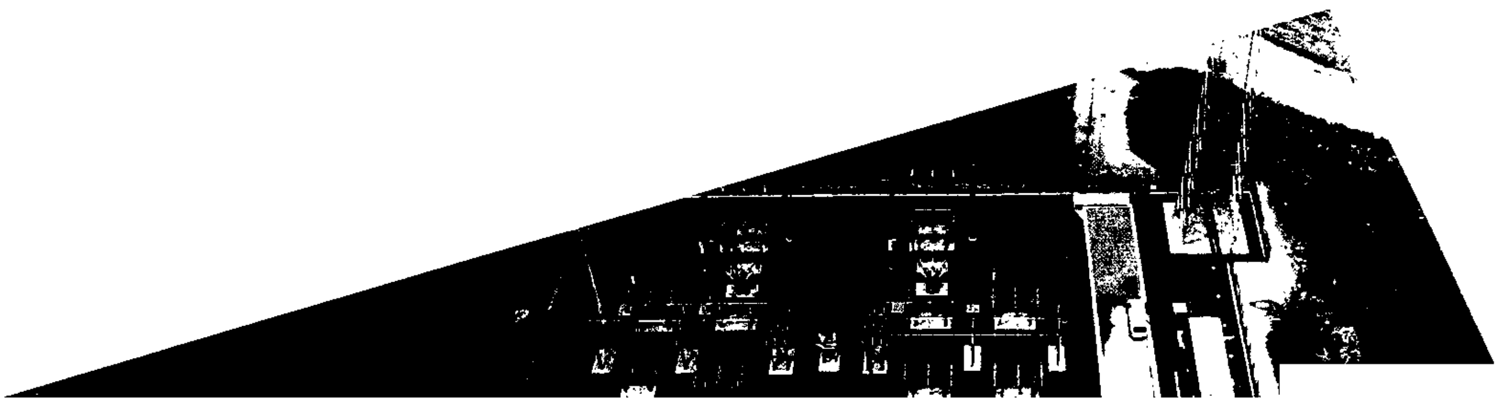
Details of the subsidiaries acquired during the year ended 30 June 2023 can be found in note 27.

During the year the Group disposed of a solar farm in Australia. Development rights relating to this sale were £10.2m with accumulated amortisation of £1.4m.

Impairment of £0.9m has been recognised on goodwill (2022: £7.9m).

No assets have been pledged as security for liabilities at year end (2022: none).

The Company had no intangible assets at 30 June 2023 (2022: none).



4 | FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 30 JUNE 2023

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

9 Tangible assets

Group	Land and buildings £'000	Power stations £'000	Plant and machinery £'000	Network assets	Assets under construction £'000	Total £'000
Cost						
At 1 July 2022	10,533	319,071	1,745,911	118,686	310,170	2,504,371
Additions	8,458	1,783	48,388	138,061	352,053	548,743
Acquired through business combinations (note 2)	–	-	469		–	469
Fair value movement	–	–	(3,294)	–	–	(3,294)
Transfers	–	133	(39,357)	20,331	(73,296)	(92,189)
Disposals	–	–	(243,366)	(1,749)	(103)	(245,218)
At 30 June 2023	**18,991**	**320,987**	**1,508,751**	**275,329**	**588,824**	**2,712,882**
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 July 2022	4,593	107,189	494,742	4,417	–	610,941
Charge for the year	1,883	15,604	72,130	14,137		103,754
Disposals	-	18	(15,950)	–	–	(15,932)
Transfers	(25,827)		(15,750)	447	–	(41,130)
Impairment	21,020		–	-		21,020
Fair value movement	–	–	(1,325)	–	–	(1,325)
At 30 June 2023	**1,669**	**122,811**	**533,847**	**19,001**	**–**	**677,328**
Net book value						
At 30 June 2023	**17,322**	**198,176**	**974,904**	**256,328**	**588,824**	**2,035,554**
At 30 June 2022	5,940	211,882	1,251,169	114,269	310,170	1,893,430

Included within tangible assets are capitalised finance costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into use. The net carrying amount of assets held under finance leases included in plant, machinery, fixtures and fittings is £nil (2022: £51,785,000). Included in network assets is a provision of £2,070,000 (2022: £1,023,000) for obsolete equipment and development.

The Company had no tangible assets at 30 June 2023 (2022: none).

4 | FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 30 JUNE 2023

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

10 [illegible]

Group	Unlisted investments £'000	Total £'000
Cost and net book value		
At 1 July 2022	35,452	35,452
Additions	66,290	66,290
Disposals	(88,000)	(88,000)
At 30 June 2023	**13,742**	**13,742**
At 30 June 2022	35,452	35,452

Company	Subsidiary undertakings £'000	Total £'000
Cost		
At 30 June 2022	2,539,978	2,539,978
Additions	452,012	452,012
Disposals	–	–
At 30 June 2023	**2,991,990**	**2,991,990**
Accumulated impairments		
At 30 June 2022		
Reversal of impairments	–	–
Impairments	–	–
At 30 June 2023	**–**	**–**
Net book value		
At 30 June 2023	**2,991,990**	**2,991,990**
At 30 June 2022	2,539,978	2,539,978

Details of related undertakings are shown in note 29

Unlisted investments comprise the Group's holding of the members' capital of Terido LLP a lending business, and its shareholding in Bracken Trading Limited. Fern co-founded Terido LLP in October 2012 with the intention of conducting a proportion of its future trade through the partnership. Additions and disposals of unlisted investments relate to investments and divestments in Terido LLP in line with Fern's cash requirements and to utilise surplus funds. Fern has a small shareholding in Bracken Trading Limited from time to time. Fern's investment in Bracken Trading Limited at 30 June 2023 was £Nil (30 June 2022: £nil). The directors do not consider Terido LLP or Bracken Trading Limited to be subsidiary undertakings of Fern Trading Limited.

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

11 [illegible]

Cash includes cash in hand and deposits repayable on demand.

Restricted cash represents cash for which the Group does not have immediate and direct access or for which regulatory or legal requirements restrict the use of the cash.

	Group	
	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Cash at bank and in hand	**104,744**	195,823
Restricted cash	**52,175**	60,592
Cash at bank and in hand	**156,919**	256,415

Restricted cash is comprised of £Nil held in Escrow and £52,175,231 of cash held in subsidiaries with bi-annual distribution windows.

The Company had a cash balance of £17,478,000 as at 30 June 2023, none of which was restricted (2022: 6,422,000).

12 [illegible]

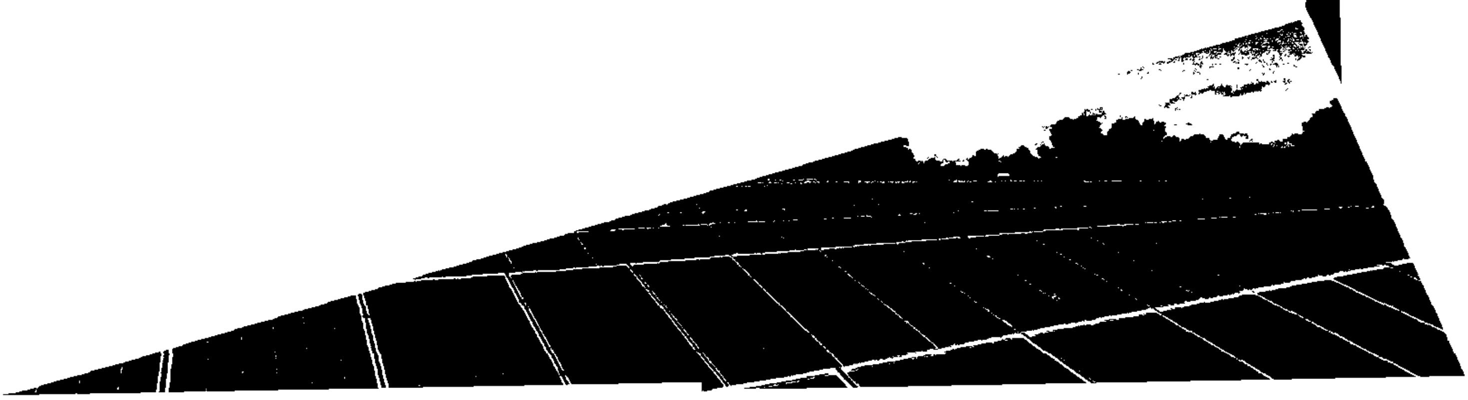
	Group	
	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
[illegible] stock	**1,978**	1,538
Fuel, spare parts and consumables	**27,132**	26,023
Property development WIP	**234,506**	156,918
	263,616	184,479

The amount of stocks recognised as an expense during the year was £157,827,000 (2022: £120,413,000).

Included in the fuel, spare parts and consumables stock value is a provision of £378,000 for unusable fuel stock (2022: £390,000). Including in property development WIP is a provision of £591,000 (2022: £928,000) for warranty and site specific provisions.

There has been no impairment recognised during the year on stock (2022: none). No inventory has been pledged as security for liabilities (2022: none).

The Company had no stocks at 30 June 2023 (2022: none).



4 | FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 30 JUNE 2023

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

13 Debtors

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022 (restated)	**2023**	2022
	£'000	£'000	**£'000**	£'000
Amounts falling due after one year				
Loans and advances to customers	**141,927**	137,662	**–**	–
Prepayments	**18,714**	–	**–**	–
Amounts falling due within one year				
Loans and advances to customers	**297,609**	223,239	**–**	–
Trade debtors	**26,075**	42,050	**14**	392
Amounts owed by related parties (note 24)	**–**	–	**21,227**	32,950
Other debtors	**21,338**	20,197	**494**	3,843
Corporation tax	**3,475**	–	**4,624**	2,527
Derivative financial instruments (note 21)	**108,164**	55,126		–
Prepayments and accrued income	**189,146**	145,602	**184**	176
Assets held for resale	**18,620**	–	**–**	–
	825,068	623,876	**26,543**	39,888

Loans and advances to customers are stated net of provisions of £34,942,000 (2022: £15,874,000). Prepayments and accrued income are stated net of provisions of £20,42[illegible],000 (2022: £7,739,000).

Assets held for resale are in relation to One Healthcare where tangible fixed assets have been reclassified to current assets as at 30 June 2023.

No interest is charged on amounts owed by group undertakings, as the outstanding balances are unsecured and repayable on demand (2022: none).

Note 26 details the prior period adjustments.

4 | FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 30 JUNE 2023

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

14 [illegible]

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022 (restated)	**2023**	2022
	£'000	£'000	**£'000**	£'000
Bank loans and overdrafts (note [illegible])	**217,142**	87,732	**–**	–
Trade creditors	**50,183**	58,004	**1**	76
Other taxation and social security	**–**	10,273	**–**	–
Other creditors	**52,303**	24,362	**–**	–
Finance leases (note [illegible])	**29,844**	2,428	**–**	–
Accruals and deferred income	**81,419**	75,465	**699**	373
	430,891	258,264	**700**	449

15 [illegible]

	Group	
	2023	2022
Amounts falling due between one and five years	**£'000**	£'000
Bank loans and overdrafts (note [illegible])	**700,520**	383,070
Finance leases (note [illegible])	**2,052**	5,899
Other creditors	**2,274**	6,264
	704,846	395,233

	Group	
	2023	2022
Amounts falling due after more than five years	**£'000**	£'000
Bank loans and overdrafts (note [illegible])	**240,522**	573,416
Finance leases (note [illegible])	**4,578**	24,676
	245,100	598,092
Total creditors falling due after more than one year	**949,946**	993,325

The Company has no creditors due in greater than one year

Amounts owed to related parties are unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand and

4 | FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 30 JUNE 2023

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

16 [illegible]

Group	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Due in one year	**217,142**	87,732
Due between one and five years	**700,520**	383,070
Due in more than five years	**240,522**	573,416
	1,158,184	1,044,218

The Company had no bank loans at 30 June 2023

The bank loans are secured against assets of the Group with each loan as held by the subsidiary shown below

	Interest rate	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Viners Energy Limited	6 month SONIA plus 1.60%	**411,016**	429,138
Cedar Energy and Infrastructure Limited	SONIA plus 2.00% + 0.7% non-utilisation fee	**125,000**	–
Elios Energy Limited	3 month EURIBOR plus 1.20%, Fixed rate 1.70%	**26,609**	30,946
Elios Energy France SAS	1.2% + 6 month EURIBOR	**55,553**	56,079
Boomerang Energy Limited	6 month SONIA plus 1.50%	**281,938**	284,348
Darlington Point Solar Farm Pty Limited	6.49% (swap rate of 4.59% + 1.9% margin)	**–**	114,026
Mutton Renewable Energy UK Limited	6 month SONIA plus 2.5%	**72,717**	85,718
Dulacca WF Holdco PTY Ltd	1.7% + BBSY	**156,563**	31,614
Elivia Homes Limited	5% + SONIA + 2.5% non-utilisation fee	**18,749**	12,306
Millwood Designer Homes Limited	3% + SONIA + 1.2% non-utilisation fee	**10,000**	–
Zestec Asset Management Limited	Fixed rate 2.5%	**39**	43
		1,158,184	1,044,218

SONIA replaced LIBOR as the effective interbank lending rate system from 1 January 2022. The rate change resulted in no commercial impact to the business.

Finance leases

The future minimum finance lease payments are as follows

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Payments due		
Not later than one year	**1,195**	2,428
Later than one year and not later than five years	**6,594**	5,899
Later than five years	**79,141**	76,461
Total gross payments	**86,930**	84,788
Less finance charges	**(50,457)**	(51,785)
Carrying amount of the liability	**36,473**	33,003

The finance leases primarily relate to a leased building and healthcare equipment. There are no contingent rental, renewal or purchase option clauses. Rents payable increase by local inflation. Finance leases are secured against the leased assets.

The Company had no finance leases at 30 June 2023

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

17 [illegible]

Group	Decommissioning provision £'000	Deferred tax £'000	Total £'000
At 1 July 2022 (restated)	**41,023**	**37,828**	**78,851**
Increase recognised in profit and loss	319	(27,106)	(26,787)
Increase recognised through other comprehensive income	–	21,363	21,363
Increase recognised in fixed assets	(4,612)	–	(4,612)
Adjustment in respect of prior years	–	7,358	7,358
Unwinding of discount	730	–	730
Currency translation	(19)	–	(19)
At 30 June 2023	**37,441**	**39,443**	**76,884**

The decommissioning provision is held to cover future obligations to return land on which there are operational wind, biomass and solar farms, to their original condition. The amounts are not expected to be utilised for in excess of 25 years.

The Company had no provisions at 30 June 2023.

18 [illegible]

The Group and Company have the following share capital:

Group Allotted, called-up and fully paid	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
1,758,759,920 (2022: 1,616,624,012) ordinary shares of £0.10 each	**175,876**	161,662

Company Allotted, called-up and fully paid	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
1,758,759,920 (2022: 1,616,624,012) ordinary shares of £0.10 each	**175,876**	161,662

During the year the Group issued 142,135,908 (2022: 119,866,754) ordinary shares of £0.10 each for an aggregate nominal value of £14,214,000 (2022: £11,987,000). Of the shares issued during the year, total consideration of £257,417,000 (2022: £203,750,000) was paid for the shares, giving rise to a premium of £243,203,000 (2022: £191,763,000). During the year the Group purchased nil (2022: nil) of its own ordinary shares of £0.10 each with an aggregate nominal value of £nil (2022: £nil). Total consideration of £nil (2022: £nil) was paid for the shares, giving rise to a premium of £nil (2022: £nil).

The Group has adopted predecessor accounting principles as it was formed as part of a group reconstruction therefore the share capital and share premium account are treated as if they had always existed. Movements

4 | FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 30 JUNE 2023

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

in share capital arising both before and after the restructure are reported as movements in the Group share capital.

During the year the Company issued 142,135,908 (2022: 119,866,[illegible]54) ordinary shares of £0.10 each for an aggregate nominal value of £14,214,000 (2022: £11,987,000). Of the shares issued during the year total consideration of £257,417,000 (2022: £203,750,000) was paid for the shares, giving rise to a premium of £243,203,000 (2022: £191,764,000). During the year the Group purchased nil (2022: nil) of its own ordinary shares of £nil each with an aggregate nominal value of £nil (2022: £nil). Total consideration of £nil (2022: £nil) was paid for the shares, giving rise to a premium of £nil (2022: £nil).

There is a single class of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital.

Cash flow hedge reserve
The cash flow hedge reserve is used to record transactions arising from the Group's cash flow hedging arrangements.

Merger reserve
The merger reserve arises from the difference between the fair value of the shares issues and the book values of the subsidiaries acquired.

19 Non-controlling interests

The movement in non-controlling interests was as follows:

		Group	
Group	Note	**2023 £'000**	2022 £'000
At 1 July 2022		**(2,901)**	3,721
Sale of subsidiary undertakings and acquisition of non-controlling interest	27	**(11,231)**	
Total comprehensive loss attributable to non-controlling interests		**1,337**	(6,622)
At 30 June 2023		**(12,795)**	(2,901)

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

20 [illegible]

As at 30 June 2023 there were no contingencies across the Group or Company

21 [illegible]

Carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities

Group	Group 2023 £'000	Group 2022 £'000	Company 2023 £'000	Company 2022 £'000
Carrying amount of financial assets				
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	**508,042**	423,150	**509**	4,235
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**105,691**	54,409	**–**	–
Carrying amount of financial liabilities				
Measured at amortised cost	**1,265,555**	1,126,163	**1**	76

Note 26 details the prior period adjustments

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Derivative financial instruments

The Group's financial risk management seeks to minimise the exposure to market risk, credit risk, liquidity and cash flow risk, and energy market risk.

a) Market risk

Energy market risk

The energy sector is experiencing significant turbulence and there is a risk that forecast levels of income are not achieved due to changes in wholesale energy prices, off take contracts or government subsidies. Changes in Government policy or regulator intervention may result in reduced income streams within the group due to additional levies.

Currency risk

The Group presents its consolidated financial statements in sterling and conducts business in a number of other currencies, principally Euro and Australian dollar. Consequently, the Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk due to exchange rate movements, which affect the Group's transactional expenses and the translation of earning and net assets of its non sterling operations.

Transactional exposures

Transactional exposures arise from administrative and other expense in currencies other than the Group's presentational currency (Sterling). The Group enters into forward foreign exchange contracts and foreign exchange swaps to mitigate the exchange rate risk for certain foreign currency payables and receipts. The forward currency contracts and swaps are measured at fair value, which is determined using valuation techniques that utilise observable inputs. The key inputs used in valuing the derivatives are the forward exchange rates for GBP AUD and GBP EUR. On 30 June 2023 the fair value of the foreign currency contracts was an asset of £nil (2022: £nil) and a liability of £nil (2022: £nil).

Translational exposures

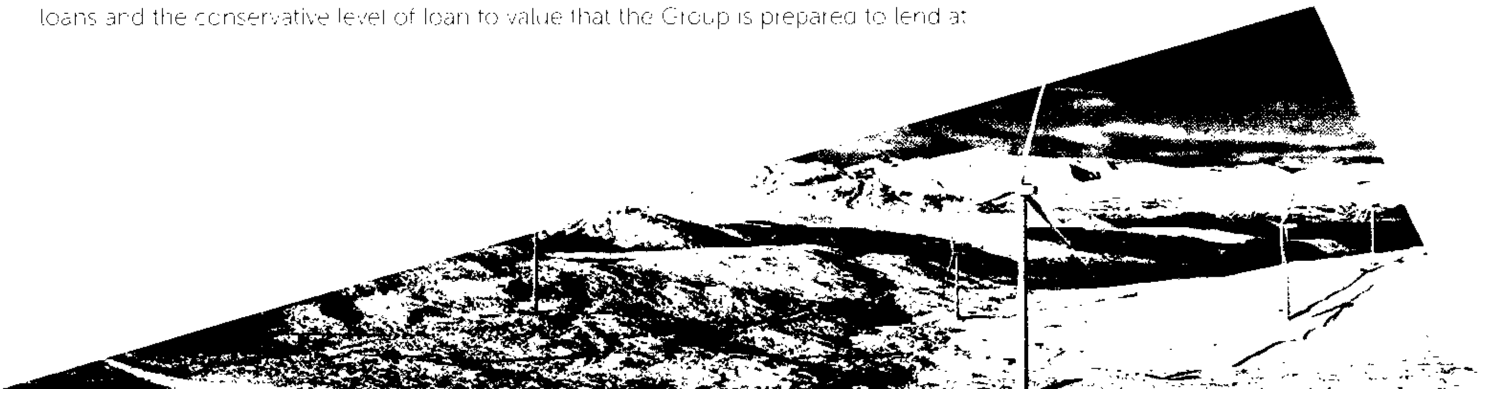
Balance sheet translational exposures arise on consolidation on the retranslation of the balance sheet of non-sterling operations into sterling, the Group's presentational currency. The level of exposure is reviewed by management and the potential foreign exchange movement is within an acceptable level of risk and therefore, typically, the Group's policy to not to actively hedge these exposures.

Interest rate risk

The Group has exposure to fluctuations in interest rates on is borrowings. Where the Group enters into borrowing arrangements with floating rate interest, a swap arrangement is entered into to fix a portion of the interest in order to mitigate against an increase in interest rates. The portion of interest to be fixed is assessed on a case by case basis. Management can elect whether to hedge account for these arrangements on an individual transaction basis and have elected to apply hedge accounting for interest rate swaps. The swaps are based on a principal amount of the loan facility and mature on the same date. On 30 June 2023 the outstanding interest rate swaps have a maturity in excess of five years and the fair value is in an asset position of £105,691,000 (2022: liability of £54,409,000).

Price risk

The Group is a short- to medium-term lender to the residential property market. To the extent that there is deterioration in the level of house prices that affects the properties that the Group's loans are secured against, there is a risk that the Group may not recoup its full exposure. This is mitigated by the short-term nature of the loans and the conservative level of loan to value that the Group is prepared to lend at.



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

b) Credit risk

Customer credit risk is mitigated through the Group's credit control policies, which are in place to ensure that our customers have an appropriate credit history and are monitored on an ongoing basis

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk are managed by ensuring that sufficient cash is available to fund continuing and future operations

Liquidity risk arises on bank loans in place across the Group and is managed through careful monitoring of covenants and sensible levels of debt. Borrowing is on a long-term basis, whereas our revenue is received throughout the year, as well as interest and redemptions on our short term loan book. Cash flow risk is managed through ongoing cash flow forecasting to ensure receipts are sufficient to meet liabilities as they fall due

22 Capital and other commitments

At the year end the Group had capital commitments as follows

Group	**2023 £'000**	2022 £'000
Contracted for but not provided in these financial statements	**118,859**	347,254
Undrawn facilities on loans to borrowers	**197,320**	173,600

At 30 June the Group had total future minimum lease payments under non cancellable operating leases as follows

	2023		2022	
	Land and buildings	**Other**	Land and buildings	Other
	£'000	**£'000**	£'000	£'000
Payments due				
Not later than one year	**10,350**	**781**	8,707	661
Later than one year and not later than five years	**34,358**	**709**	31,627	726
Later than five years	**98,367**	**–**	95,664	–
	143,075	**1,490**	135,998	1,387

The Group had no other off-balance sheet arrangements (2022: none)

Under sections 394A and 479A of the Companies Act 2006, the parent company Fern Trading Limited has guaranteed all outstanding liabilities of those companies taking the exemption to which the subsidiaries listed on pages 82 to 92 were subject to at the 30 June 2023 until they are satisfied in full. These liabilities total £915m. Such guarantees are enforceable against Fern Trading Limited by any person to whom any such liability is due

The Company had no capital or other commitments at 30 June 2023

4 | FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 30 JUNE 2023

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

23 | [illegible]

On 24 October 2023, Fern Trading Development Limited ("FTDL"), a subsidiary of the Group successfully sold Duracta HoldCo Pty Ltd and its subsidiaries to Octopus Australia Master Trust. A profit of £22m was made on the sale.

In October 2023, the Group raised £217m from existing shareholders through an offer to subscribe for further shares.

24 [illegible]

Under FRS 102 33.1A disclosures need not be given of transactions entered into between two or more members of a Group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member.

During the year, fees of £90,490,000 (2022: £77,934,000) were charged to the Group by Octopus Investments Limited, a related party due to its significant influence over the entity. Octopus Investments Limited was recharged legal and professional fees totalling £75,000 (2022: £10,155) by the Group. At the year end, an amount of £Nil (2022: £5,500) was outstanding which is included in trade creditors.

The Group is entitled to a profit share as a result of its investment in Tendo LLP, a related party due to key management personnel in common. In 2023 a share of profit equal to £955,000 (2022: £5,249,000) has been recognised by the Group. At the year end, the Group has an interest in the member's capital of £13,742,000 (2022: £35,452,000) and accrued income due of £2,812,000 (2022: £5,276,000).

The Group engages in lending activities which include balances provided to related parties. Regarding entities with key management personnel in common, loans of £65,070,000 (2022: £63,490,000), accrued income of £28,896,000 (2022: £19,789,000) and deferred income of £Nil (2022: £Nil) were outstanding at year end. During the year interest income of £9,162,000 (2022: £7,160,000) and fees of £214,000 (2022: £394,000) were recognised in relation to these loans.

As at 30 June 2023 £Nil (2022: £Nil) was owed to the Company by Bracken Trading Limited, a related party by key management personnel in common.

Other than the transactions disclosed above, the Company's other related party transactions were with its wholly owned subsidiary members of the Group.

25 Ultimate parent company and controlling party

In the opinion of the directors, there is no ultimate controlling party or parent company.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

26

a) Derivative adjustment

We have conducted a review of prior years accounting treatment of other comprehensive income, in relation to derivative recognition. We have identified an error relating to all financial years from 2017 relating to the amortisation of loss associated with a specific cash flow hedge. The loss was the result of a refinancing exercise undertaken in 201[illegible], and the Group has received professional advice in relation to the accounting treatment. Upon review it was discovered the amortisation of the loss was already reflected in the updated fair value of the cash flow hedges, and the amortisation loss had incorrectly been recognised twice over the life of the cash flow hedge. This also has a consequence on the calculation of hedge ineffectiveness. The cumulative impact was a £15.5m reduction in historical interest cost, and an equal and opposite reduction in other comprehensive income. A summary of the impact of the correction is provided below, which includes the associated tax adjustments.

Group	Year ended 30 June 2021 (as stated) £'000	Accumulated adjustments £'000	Year ended 30 June 2021 (restated) £'000
Cash Flow Hedge	14,979	4,505	19,484
Derivative Fair Value	6,469	1,209	7,678
Deferred Tax Liability/Asset	(38,145)	1,575	(36,570)
Retained Earnings	(136,049)	(5,849)	(141,898)
Corporation Tax Receivable/Payable	6,603	(1,439)	5,164

Group	Year ended 30 June 2022 (as stated) £'000	Accumulated adjustments £'000	Year ended 30 June 2022 (restated) £'000
Cash Flow Hedge	(63,005)	11,088	(51,917)
Interest payable and similar expenses	32,192	(8,285)	23,907
Derivative Fair Value	54,410	716	55,126
Corporation Tax Receivable/Payable	(8,161)	(3,013)	(11,174)
Deferred Tax Liability/Asset	(41,597)	3,769	(37,828)
Retained Earnings	2,770	(12,560)	(9,790)
Corporation Tax Charge	16,294	1,574	17,868

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

27 [illegible]

a) Millwood Designed Homes acquisition

On 25 January 2023 the Group acquired MDH (Group) Limited and its subsidiaries through the purchase of 100% of the share capital for consideration of £24,161,000

The following tables summarise the consideration paid by the Group, the fair value of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at the acquisition date

Consideration	**£'000**
Cash	21,441
Directly attributable costs	720
Deferred consideration	2,000
Total consideration	**24,161**

Details of the fair value of the net assets acquired and goodwill arising are as follows

	Book value £000	**Adjustments £000**	**Fair value £000**
Fixed assets	469	–	469
Intangible assets	331	–	331
Stock	31,651	(797)	30,854
Trade and other receivables	1,363		1,363
Cash and cash equivalents	6,771	–	6,771
Trade and other creditors	(3,332)	–	(3,332)
Loans	(18,860)	·	(18,860)
Net assets acquired	**18,393**	**(797)**	**17,596**
Goodwill			6,565
Total consideration		**–**	**24,161**

Goodwill resulting from the business combination was £6,565,000 and has an estimated useful life of 10 years, reflecting the lifespan of the assets acquired

The consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year includes £12,604,000 revenue and a loss before tax of £469,000 in respect of this acquisition

4 | FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 30 JUNE 2023

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

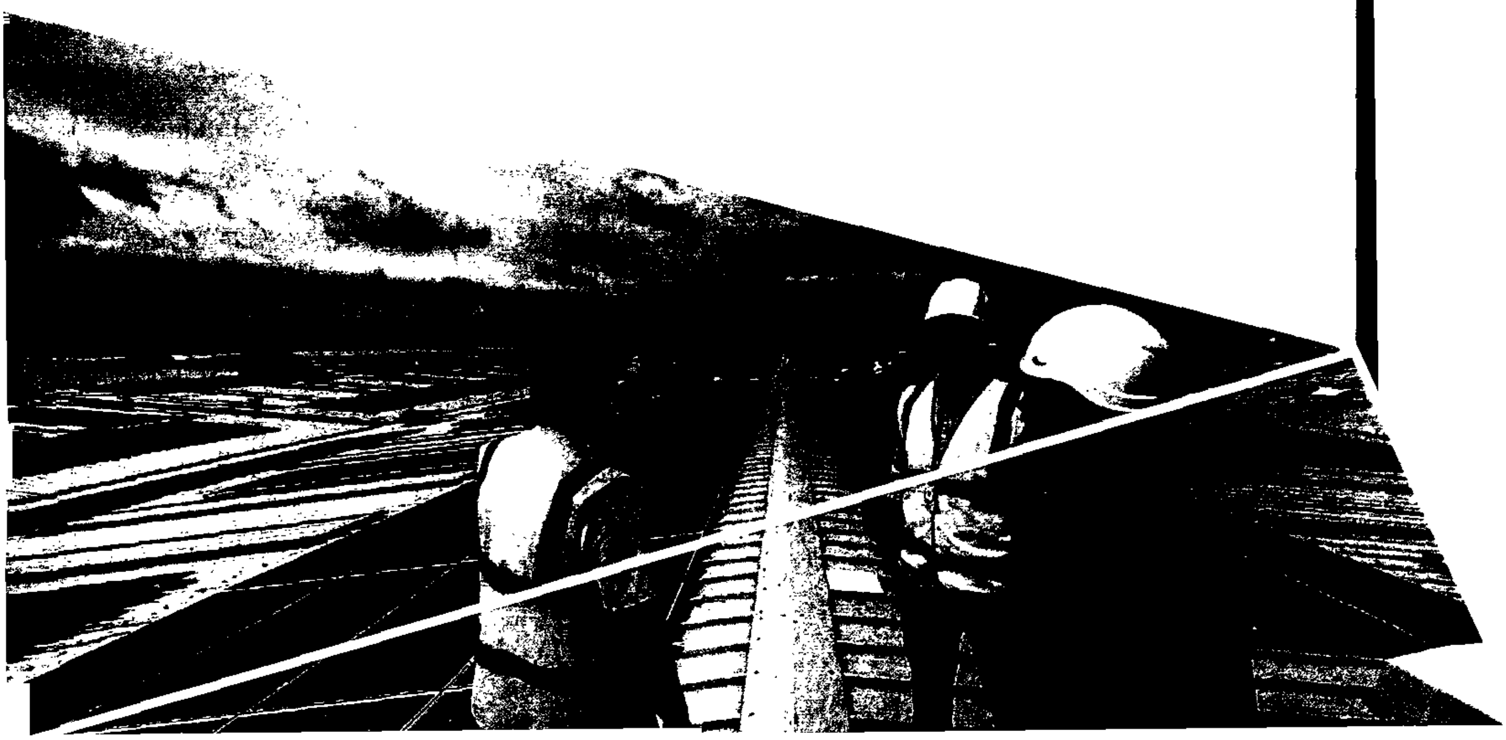
28 [illegible]

Our reported results are prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, as detailed in the Financial Statements starting on page 44 of the Annual Report. In measuring our performance, the financial measures that we use include those that have been derived from our reported results in order to eliminate factors that distort year-on year comparisons. These are considered non-GAAP financial measures.

Net debt

We provide net debt in addition to cash and gross debt as a way of assessing our overall cash position and it is computed as follows:

		2023	2022
	Note	**£'000**	£'000
Bank loans and overdrafts	16	1,033,184	1,044,218
Other loans	14, 15	125,000	5,364
Gross debt		**1,158,184**	**1,049,582**
Cash at bank and in hand	11	(156,919)	(256,415)
Net debt		**1,001,265**	**793,167**



4 | FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 30 JUNE 2023

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

EBITDA

Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation ("EBITDA") is calculated by adjusting profit after tax for interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation in addition to income and expenses that do not relate to the day to day operations of the Group. We provide EBITDA in addition to profit after tax as it allows us to assess our performance without the effects of financing and capital expenditures.

The following table details the adjustments made to the reported results.

	Note	2023 £'000	(restated) 2022 £'000
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		(131,559)	38,020
Add			
Amortisation of intangible assets	7	43,055	37,849
Impairment of intangible assets	8	936	7,913
Depreciation of tangible assets	7	103,754	101,802
Impairments	9	21,670	
Interest payable and similar expenses	6	49,265	25,270
Exceptional items		12,674	1,105
Tax	7	(17,208)	17,868
Less			
Income from other fixed asset investments		(955)	(5,249)
Profit on disposal of subsidiaries		1,045	(29,532)
Interest receivable and similar income	6	(713)	(130)
EBITDA		**81,963**	194,917

Note 26 details the prior period adjustments.

4 | FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 30 JUNE 2023

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

29 [illegible]

Details of the subsidiary undertakings are as follows

Name	Country of incorporation	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity
40th Limited[1]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	IT Security provider
Abbots Ripton Solar Energy Holding Limited[1]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
[illegible] Solar SPV 1 Limited[1]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Agrisol 2 S.à r.l.	France	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible] Networks Limited[1]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
[illegible] Fibre Limited[1]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Fibre network production
[illegible] Energy Limited[1]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Auquhirie Land Company Limited[1]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Avenue Solar Farm Limited[1]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible] Power Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Batisolaire 5 S.à r.l.	France	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Batisolaire 7 S.à r.l.	France	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
Beetley Energy Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Beighton Energy Limited[1]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Dormant company
[illegible] Wind Farm Ltd[1]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Bellhouse Energy Limited[1]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Birch Estate Solar Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Blaby Solar Farm Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
BNRG [illegible] LIMITED[1]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Bourn Energy Limited[1]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible] Energy Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
[illegible] Energy Limited[1]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
[illegible] Farming Limited[1]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible] Solar Limited[1]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible] Solar Development Holding Limited[1]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
[illegible] Solar Development Limited[1]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Bury Power Limited[1]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
C.E.P. [illegible] S.à r.l.	France	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
C.E.P. [illegible] S.à r.l.	France	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
C.E.P. [illegible] S.à r.l.	France	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Name	Country of incorporation	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity
C.E.P.E. de Lacombe S.a.r.l	France	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
C.E.P.E. de Marsanne S.a.r.l	France	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
C.E.P.E. Haut du Saule	France	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Cadeston Reserve Power Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Caldas Energy Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
Cark Limited	Ireland	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Caswell Solar Farm Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Cathkin Energy Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Causlgey Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Cedar Energy and Infrastructure Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
C.E.P.E. de la Roche Quatre Rivieres S.a.r.l	France	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
C.E.P.E. de la Saulce S.a.r.l	France	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
CERS S.A.S.	France	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
Chelson Meadow Energy Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Chisbon Solar Farm Holdings Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
Chittering Solar Two Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Cilowyn Energy Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Dormant company
Clann Farm Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Claramond Solar SPV 1 Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
CLP Developments Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Dormant company
CLP Envirogas Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
CLP Services Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Dormant company
CLPE 1991 Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Dormant company
CLPE 1999 Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
CLPE Holdings Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
CLPE Projects 1 Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
CLPE Projects 2 Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
CLPE Projects 3 Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
CLPE ROC – 1 Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
CLPE ROC – 2 Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
CLPE ROC – 3 Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
CLPE ROC – 3A Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
CLPE ROC – 4 Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Name	Country of incorporation	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity
[illegible]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible] Power Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible] Energy Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible] Energy Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible] Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible] Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible] Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Development of building projects
[illegible] Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Construction of domestic buildings
[illegible]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Development of building projects
[illegible] Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible] Solar Farm Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Fibre network production
[illegible] Power Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible] Power Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible] Solar Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible] Farm Solar Ltd	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Drapers Farm Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible] Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible] Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
[illegible] Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
[illegible] Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
[illegible]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
[illegible]	France	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible]	France	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible]	France	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible]	France	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible]	France	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Name	Country of incorporation	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity
Elecsol France 24 S.a.r.l	France	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Elecsol France 25 S.a.r.l	France	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Elecsol France 28 S.a.r.l	France	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Elecsol France 41 S.a.r.l	France	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Elecsol France 7 S.a.r.l	France	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Elecsol Haut Var S.a.r.l	France	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Elios Energy 3 France SAS	France	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
Elios Energy 2 Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
Elios Energy 5 France SAS	France	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
Elios Energy Holdings 2 Limited**	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
Elios Energy Holdings 3 Limited**	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
Elios Energy Holdings Limited**	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
*Elios Renewable Energy Limited***	*United Kingdom*	*Ordinary*	*100%*	*Holding company*
Elivia Development Finance Limited*	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Construction of domestic buildings
Elivia Holdings Limited**	United Kingdom	'Ordinary, Deferred, Preference'	100%	Financial services holding companies
Elivia Homes (Central) Limited**	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Construction of domestic buildings
Elivia Homes (Dormant 2) Limited*	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Construction of domestic buildings
Elivia Homes (Grange Road) Limited**	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Construction of domestic buildings
Elivia Homes (Netley) Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Development of building projects
Elivia Homes (Southern) Limited**	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Construction of domestic buildings
Elivia Homes (Stebbing) Limited**	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Construction of domestic buildings
Elivia Homes Limited*	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Development of building projects
Elivia North Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Development of building projects
Elivia Oxford Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Construction of domestic buildings Buying and selling of own real estate
Elivia South Limited**	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Construction of domestic buildings
Elivia Southern Limited*	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Construction of domestic buildings Buying and selling of own real estate

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Name	Country of incorporation	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity
[illegible]combe Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Energy Power Resources Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy project development and management services
EPR Ely Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
EPR Eye Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
EPR Glanford Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
EPR Renewable Energy Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
EPR Scotland Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
EPR Thetford Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Eucalyptus Energy Holdings Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
Eucalyptus Energy Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
[illegible]well Energy Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Fern Energy [illegible] Holdings Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
Fern Energy Holdings Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
Fern Energy Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
Fern Energy (Wind) Holdings Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
Fern Fibre Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
Fern Fibre Trading Limited (previously [illegible] Trading Limited)	United Kingdom	Ordinary	93%	Holding company
Fern Healthcare Holdings Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
Fern Infrastructure Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
Fern Networks Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
Fern Renewable Energy Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
Fern Rooftop Solar (A) Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Fern Rooftop Solar [illegible] Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Fern Rooftop Solar [illegible] Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Fern [illegible] Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
Fern Trading [illegible] Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
Fern Trading Group Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
Fern [illegible] Power Developments Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
[illegible] Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Supply of fertiliser
[illegible] Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Name	Country of incorporation	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity
[illegible] Wind Farm Ltd	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Garlaff Energy Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Dormant company
[illegible] Fibre Ltd	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Fibre network production
A[illegible]points Networks Limited (previously [illegible] Limited)	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Fibre network production
Glenchamber Wind Energy Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Grange Wind Farm Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Guardbridge sp. z o.o.	Poland	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Harbourne Power Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Haymaker (Mount Mill) Ltd	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Haymaker (Natewood) Holdings Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
Haymaker (Natewood) Ltd	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Haymaker (Oaklands) Holdings Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
Haymaker (Oaklands) Ltd	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
He[illegible] Power 2 Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
He[illegible] Power Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
Higher Knapp Farm Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Hill End Farm Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Hollamoor Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Hull Reserve Power Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Hurst SPV 1 Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Immingham Power Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Irwell Power Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Jameson Road Energy Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Jurassic Fibre Holdings Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
Jurassic Fibre Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Fibre network production
Kiln Power Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Lar[illegible]an Power Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Lenham Solar Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Little 1 Solar Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Littleton Solar Farm Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible] Communications Ltd	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Fibre network production

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Name	Country of incorporation	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity
Loddon Power Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Lovedean Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Luminance Solar Limited[i]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
M[illegible] Solutions Limited[i]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Fibre network production
Manston [illegible] Limited[i]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Mar[illegible] Energy Limited[i]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Marden Power Limited[i]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Marley Thatch Solar Ltd[ii]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
MDH (Group) Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
Meadows Farm Limited[ii]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Melbourn Solar Limited[ii]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Melton [illegible] Energy Limited[ii]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
Melton EG Holding Limited[ii]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
Melton Lea [illegible] Limited[ii]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Asset leasing company
Melton Renewable Energy (Holdings) Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
Melton Renewable Energy Networks Limited[ii]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
Melton Renewable Energy UK Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
Mill Hill Farm Solar Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Millwood Contracts Limited[ii]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Construction of domestic buildings
Millwood Designer Homes (Kent) Ltd[i]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Construction of domestic buildings
Millwood Designer Homes Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Construction of domestic buildings
Millwood Homes (Southern) Limited[ii]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Construction of domestic buildings
Mingay Farm Holding Limited[ii]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
MSP [illegible] Ltd[ii]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
MSP [illegible] Ltd	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
MSP [illegible] Limited[ii]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
MSP [illegible] Solar Ltd[ii]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
N[illegible] Power Limited[i]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible] Farm Limited[ii]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible] Solar Limited[ii]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible] Farm Limited[ii]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Name	Country of incorporation	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity
North Perrott Fruit Farm Limited[ii]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Northwich Power Limited[ii]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Notos Energy Limited[ii]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
Oakmore Power Limited[i]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Oldhall Energy Recovery Holdings Limited[ii]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
Cactus Trading South Limited (previously One Ashford Healthcare Limited – put into liquidation 27/11/2023)	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Provision of healthcare services
Cactus Trading North Limited (previously One Hatfield Hospital Limited – put into liquidation 27/11/2023)	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Provision of healthcare services
Cactus Central Limited (previously One Healthcare Partners Limited)	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
Orta Wedgehill Solar Holdings Limited[i]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
Orta Wedgehill Solar Limited[ii]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Padfield Barton Limited[i]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Parclan Holdings Limited[i]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
[illegible] Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Park Broadband Limited[ii]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Fibre network production
Pearmat Solar 2 Ltd[ii]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Pilsbrook (Conductor Airfield & Stockport) Limited[i]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Pitts Farm Limited[i]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Porthos Solar Limited[i]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
Pyms Lane Solar Ltd[i]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Queens Park Road Energy Limited[ii]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Rangeford Care Limited[ii]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Care services for a retirement village
Rangeford Chertsey Limited[ii]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Retirement village development
Rangeford Cirencester Limited[i]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Retirement village development
Rangeford Dorking Limited (previously Rangeford Edgware Limited)[ii]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Care services for a retirement village
Rangeford East Grinstead Limited[ii]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Retirement village development
Rangeford Holdings Limited[ii]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
Rangeford Pickering Limited[ii]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Retirement village development
Rangeford RAP Limited[ii]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Retirement village development

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Name	Country of incorporation	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity
Rangeford Retirement Living Holdings Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
Rangeford Stapleford Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Retirement village development
[illegible] Farm Limited[1]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Redlake Power Limited[1]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible] Estate Limited[1]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible] S.à r.l.	France	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Seaward Strategic Land Ltd[1]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Construction of domestic buildings
[illegible] Power Limited[1]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
SEL Fibre Limited[1]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Fibre network production
[illegible] Holdings Limited[1]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
[illegible] Limited[1]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Six Hills Lane (Ragdale) Limited[1]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Skelton [illegible] Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible] Limited[1]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Snetterton Renewable Power Fuels Limited[1]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Supply of biomass fuel
Snetterton Renewable Power Holdings Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
Snetterton Renewable Power Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Solarfi [illegible] S.à r.l.	France	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Solarfi SF01 S.à r.l.	France	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Solarfi SF02 S.à r.l.	France	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Solarfi SF04 S.à r.l.	France	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Solarfi SF05 S.à r.l.	France	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Solarfi [illegible] S.à r.l.	France	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Solarfi SF10 S.à r.l.	France	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible] Farm Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible] Power Limited[1]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Steadfast [illegible] Solar Limited[1]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Steadfast [illegible] Ltd[1]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Steadfast [illegible] Solar Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible] Power Limited[1]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible] Energy Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Dormant company
[illegible] Energy Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Name	Country of incorporation	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity
[illegible] Energy Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible] Lavant LLP	United Kingdom	NA	50%	Dormant LLP
[illegible] LLP	United Kingdom	NA	50%	Dormant LLP
Swish Fibre Contracting Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Fibre network production
Swish Fibre Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
Swish Fibre Networks Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Fibre network production
Swish Fibre Services Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Fibre network production
Swish Fibre Yorkshire Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Fibre network production
TGC Solar [illegible] Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
TGC Solar [illegible] Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
TGC Solar [illegible] Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
TGC Solar [illegible] Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
The Farm Power Company Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
The Hollies Solar Farm Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Thoresby Estate (Budby) Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible] Power Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible] Energy Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible] Farm Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible] Solar Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible] 15 Solar Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
United Mines Energy Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible] Ltd	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Fibre network production
Victoria Solar Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Viners Energy Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
Vitrifi Digital Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	90%	Fibre network production
Vitrifi Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Fibre network production
Voltafrance [illegible] S.a.r.l	France	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Voltafrance 13 S.a.r.l	France	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Voltafrance [illegible] S.a.r.l	France	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Voltafrance [illegible] S.a.r.l	France	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Name	Country of incorporation	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity
[illegible] Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	90%	Holding company
[illegible] US Inc	United States	Ordinary	100%	Fibre network production
Wadswick Green Limited[illegible]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Retirement village operator
Wadswick Green Property Services Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Service charge administrator
Warrington Power Limited[illegible]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Waterloo Solar Park Holdings Limited[illegible]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
Waterloo Solar Park Limited[illegible]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
West Farm [illegible] Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Westwood Power Limited[illegible]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Westwood Solar Limited[illegible]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Wetherden Energy Limited[illegible]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Wharf Power Limited[illegible]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Whiddon Farm Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible] Energy Limited[illegible]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
Winnells Solar Holdings Limited[illegible]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
Wolverhampton Power Ltd[illegible]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible] Farm Limited[illegible]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
WSE Bradford Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
WSE Hullavington Holdings Limited[illegible]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Holding company
WSE Hullavington Limited[illegible]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
WSE Park Wall Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
WSE [illegible] Limited[illegible]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation
[illegible] Asset Management Limited[illegible]	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	Energy generation

Incorporated/Acquired after year end	Date
[illegible] Limited	17/11/2023
[illegible] Limited	05/12/2023

[illegible] Subsidiaries exempt from audit by virtue of s479A of the Companies Act 2006

[illegible]

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Dissolved or sold during the year and up until signing	Date
EY Global Energy Recovery Limited	13/09/2022
Comm2i Ltd	15/09/2022
Darlington Point Holdco Pty Limited	08/07/2022
Darlington Point Solar Farm Pty Limited	08/07/2022
Darlington Point Subholdco Pty Limited	08/07/2022
Dulacca WF Holdco PTY Ltd	24/10/2023
Dulacca Energy Project Holdco Pty Ltd	24/10/2023
Dulacca Energy Project Co PTY Ltd	24/10/2023
Dulacca Energy Project FinCo PTY Ltd	24/10/2023

The registered office of all companies listed above is at 6th Floor, 33 Holborn, London, England, EC1N 2HT except for those set out below

1. ul. Grzybowska 2/29, 00 131, Warsaw, Poland
2. Pinsent Masons LLP Capital Square, 58 Morrison Street, Edinburgh, Scotland, EH3 8BP
3. 1 West Regent Street, Glasgow, G2 1AP
4. 22 rue Alphonse de Neuville, 75017 Paris, France
5. 6th Floor, 2 Grand Canal Square, Dublin 2, D02 A342, Ireland
6. The Carriage House, Station Works, Station Road, Claverdon, Warwickshire, United Kingdom, CV35 8PE
7. Zone industrielle de Courtine 115 Rue Du Mourelet 84000 Avignon, France
8. 13 Salisbury Place, London, England, W1H 1FJ
9. The Corporation Trust Company, Corporation Trust Center, 1209 Orange Street, Wilmington 19801, United States
10. 4th Floor Saltire Court, 20 Castle Terrace, Edinburgh, Scotland, EH1 2EN
11. Apollo House, Mercury Park Wycombe Lane, Wooburn Green, High Wycombe, England, HP10 0HH
12. Level 33, 101 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, 3000, Australia
13. Beaufort Court, Egg Farm Lane, Kings Langley, Hertfordshire, WD4 8LR
14. 7-8 Stratford Place. London. England. W1C 1AY
15. Broadwalk House, 5 Appold Street, London, United Kingdom, EC2A 2AG

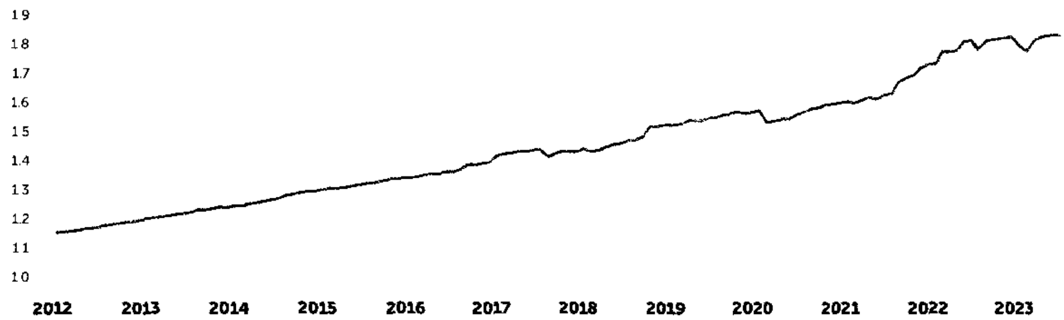
The directors believe that the carrying value of the investments is supported by their underlying net assets

5 | APPENDIX – SHARE PRICE PERFORMANCE (UNAUDITED)

Fern's share price has performed in line with targets

Fern Trading Limited is an unlisted company. Every month, our Board of Directors agrees a price at which it will be willing to issue new shares. The share price is unaudited.

Share price growth since inception: Fern Trading Limited



Performance is calculated based on the sale price for Fern's shares at 2 June each year. The share price is not subject to audit by Ernst & Young LLP.

Annual discrete performance

Financial Year	Discrete share price performance
June 2022-23	**3.10%**
June 2021-22	**9.91%**
June 2020-21	**4.87%**
June 2019-20	**0.33%**
June 2018-19	**6.23%**
June 2017-18	**1.05%**
June 2016-17	**5.54%**
June 2015-16	**3.83%**
June 2014-15	**3.98%**
June 2013-14	**3.72%**
June 2012-13	**3.97%**
June 2011-12	**1.02%**

[illegible]

6 | COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors and advisers

Directors

PS Latham
KJ Willey
PG Barlow
T Arthur

SM Grant (appointed 1 January 2023)

Company secretary

Octopus Company Secretarial Services Limited

Company number

12601636

Registered office

6th Floor, 33 Holborn,
London, England EC1N 2HT

Independent auditors

Ernst & Young LLP
Bedford House
16 Bedford Street
Belfast BT2 7DT

Forward-looking statements

This Annual Report contains certain forward-looking statements related to the Company's future business and financial performance and future events or developments. These statements are based on the current knowledge and expectations of management and are subject to assumptions, risks and uncertainties, some of which are related to factors that are beyond the control of the Company. Accordingly, no assurance can be given that any particular expectation will be met and forward-looking statements regarding past trends or activities should not be taken as a representation that such trends or activities will continue in the future. Past performance cannot be relied on as a guide to future performance. Nothing in this Annual Report should be construed as a profit forecast.