

Company number: 07661372

Beinneun Wind Farm Ltd

**Annual report and unaudited financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2023**

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Beinneun Wind Farm Ltd

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Beinneun Wind Farm Ltd

Company information

Directors

Peter Edward Dias
Christopher Peter Gaydon
Edward William Fellows
Thomas James Rosser

Company secretary

Octopus Company Secretarial Services Limited

Company number

07661372

Registered office

6th Floor
33 Holborn
London
England
EC1N 2HT

Beinneun Wind Farm Ltd

Strategic report for the year ended 30 June 2023

The directors present their Strategic report on Beinneun Wind Farm Ltd (the "Company") for the year ended 30 June 2023.

Principle activities and business review

The principal activity of the Company is construction and operation of a wind farm for the generation and sale of electricity.

The results of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2023 its financial position as at that date were satisfactory and continue to be underpinned by strong operational performance.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Energy market risk

There is a risk that the wind farm fails to achieve the level of income forecast because of changes in energy prices or levels of inflation. Because the sites earn income under government-backed off-take agreements, there is also an element of political risk impacting income. These risks are in part mitigated through legal and technical due diligence prior to the start of construction and by ensuring visibility over the ultimate buyer of the electricity.

Performance risk

Unpredictable weather conditions and operational availability could impact revenue generated from energy sites. This can be mitigated in part through strategic timing of scheduled maintenance to coincide with periods of low generation.

Liquidity and cash flow risk

Liquidity and cash flow risk are managed by ensuring that sufficient cash is available to fund continuing and future operations. This is achieved through diligent working capital management, and the pooling of cash within the Company of wind farms owned by the immediate parent, Boomerang Energy Limited.


Financial key performance indicators

The Company focuses on capital preservation. Performance is measured against a detailed financial forecast model and a returns target set at inception. Results thus far have been in line with expectations.

Objectives and strategies

The directors do not expect any change in the Company's activities during the next financial year.

This report was approved by the Board on 19 March 2024 and signed on its behalf by:



Director

Beinneun Wind Farm Ltd

Directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2023

The directors present their report and the unaudited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2023.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year amounted to £223,241 (2022: profit of £2,189,752) and at the year end the Company had net assets of £1,811,036 (2022: £2,034,277).

No dividend was paid during the year (2022: £nil).

Future developments

The details regarding future developments are mentioned in Strategic report on page 2.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. The directors have assessed the Company's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due, together with volatility in commodity prices and foreign exchange rates, and the potential to adversely impact global economies, which has driven a sharp increase in volatility across markets.

The directors have determined that based on recent trading of the Company and revised projections, the above events are not expected to have a detrimental impact on the Company's business. Further, the ultimate controlling party, Fern Trading Limited, will continue to support the operations of the Company for a period of at least 12 months from the date on which the financial statements are approved. The directors will continue to monitor the situation and take any necessary actions to minimise the possible negative impact of these events.

Financial risk management

The details regarding financial risk management are mentioned in Strategic report on page 2.

Directors of the Company

The directors who served during the financial year ended 30 June 2023 and up to the date of signing the financial statements, unless otherwise indicated, are given below:

Peter Edward Dias
Christopher Peter Gaydon
Thomas James Rosser
Edward William Fellows (appointed on 19 December 2022)
Paul Stephen Latham (resigned on 19 December 2022)

Qualifying third-party indemnity provisions

As permitted by the Articles of Association of the Company, 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.

Matters covered in the Strategic report

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.

Beinneun Wind Farm Ltd

Directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the 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 United Kingdom 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 Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subjects to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

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

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

Audit exemption

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to an exemption from the requirement to have an audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006. Under the provisions of section 479C of the Companies Act 2006, Fern Trading Limited, the ultimate parent company, has given a statutory guarantee of all the outstanding liabilities to which the Company is subject to as at 30 June 2023.

Events since the Balance sheet date

There have been no material adjusting or disclosable events since the financial year end.

This report was approved by the Board on 19 March 2024 and signed on its behalf by:



Thomas James Rosser
Director

Beinneun Wind Farm Ltd

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022* £
Turnover	4	22,390,004	23,724,872
Cost of sales		(15,970,937)	(16,203,699)
Gross profit		6,419,067	7,521,173
Administrative expenses		(4,826,684)	(3,986,628)
Operating profit	5	1,592,383	3,534,545
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	(3,416,766)	(3,514,802)
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation		(1,824,383)	19,743
Taxation	8	1,601,142	2,170,009
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(223,241)	2,189,752

All activities of the Company are from continuing operations.

The Company has no items of other comprehensive income for the current or preceding financial year. Therefore, no separate statement of other comprehensive income has been presented.

*Certain comparative information has been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation adopted in these financial statements.

The notes on pages 8 to 18 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Beinneun Wind Farm Ltd
Registered number: 07661372

Balance sheet
as at 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	9	114,408,271	121,746,333
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	10	11,634,720	13,240,439
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(115,542,301)	(122,055,114)
Net current liabilities		(103,907,581)	(108,814,675)
Total assets less current liabilities		10,500,690	12,931,658
Provisions	12	(8,689,654)	(10,897,381)
Net assets		1,811,036	2,034,277
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	13	34,513,906	34,513,906
Profit and loss account	14	(32,702,870)	(32,479,629)
Total shareholder's funds		1,811,036	2,034,277

For the year ended 30 June 2023, the Company was entitled to an exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

No members have required the Company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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



Thomas James Rosser
Director

The notes on pages 8 to 18 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Beinneun Wind Farm Ltd

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2023

	Called-up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total shareholder's funds
	£	£	£
At 1 July 2021	34,513,906	(34,669,381)	(155,475)
Profit for the financial year	-	2,189,752	2,189,752
At 30 June 2022 and 1 July 2022	34,513,906	(32,479,629)	2,034,277
Loss for the financial year	-	(223,241)	(223,241)
At 30 June 2023	34,513,906	(32,702,870)	1,811,036

The notes on pages 8 to 18 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Beinneun Wind Farm Ltd

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

1. General information

Beinneun Wind Farm Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in England, the United Kingdom, company number: 07661372. The registered office is at 6th Floor, 33 Holborn, London, England, EC1N 2HT.

The principal activity of the Company is the construction and operation of a wind farm for the generation and sale of electricity.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

The Company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this Company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group.

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:

- from preparing a statement of cash flows, required under section 7 of FRS 102;
- from disclosing the Company's key management personnel compensation as required by FRS 102 paragraph 33.7; and
- from disclosing related party transactions that are wholly owned within the same group as required by FRS 102 paragraph 33.8.

2.3 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. The directors have assessed the Company's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due, together with volatility in commodity prices and foreign exchange rates, and the potential to adversely impact global economies, which has driven a sharp increase in volatility across markets.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Going concern

The directors have determined that based on recent trading of the Company and revised projections, the above events are not expected to have a detrimental impact on the Company's business. Further, the ultimate controlling party, Fern Trading Limited, will continue to support the operations of the Company for a period of at least 12 months from the date on which the financial statements are approved. The directors will continue to monitor the situation and take any necessary actions to minimise the possible negative impact of these events.

2.4 Foreign currency

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentation currency is the pound sterling and all values are rounded to the nearest pound sterling (£).

(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 Statement of comprehensive income within administrative expenses.

2.5 Turnover

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Revenue is derived from the electricity generated by wind farms and is recognised on an accrual basis in the period in which it is generated.

2.6 Interest expense

Interest expense is charged to the Statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest rate 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.

Beinneun Wind Farm Ltd

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase price of the asset and the cost attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use and an estimate of the cost of dismantling and removing the item, and restoring the site if required.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. The effect of any change is accounted for prospectively.

Repairs, maintenance and minor inspection costs are expensed as incurred.

Tangible assets are derecognised at the earliest of the date of disposal or at the point where no future economic benefits are expected. On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following basis:

Wind turbines	25 years straight line
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2.8 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date non-financial assets not carried at fair value are assessed to determine whether there is an indication that the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) may be impaired. If there is such an indication the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is compared to the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit).

The recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future cash flows before interest and tax obtainable as a result of the asset's (or asset's cash generating unit) continued use. These cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk-free rate and the risks inherent in the asset.

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, unless the asset has been revalued when the amount is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation. Thereafter any excess is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) 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 (net of depreciation or amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.9 Operating leases

Rentals under operating leases are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Beinneun Wind Farm Ltd

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.11 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from proceeds.

2.12 Taxation

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

(i) Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the period or prior periods. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date except for certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

2.13 Financial instruments

(i) Financial assets

Financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Beinneun Wind Farm Ltd

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Financial instruments (continued)

(i) Financial assets (continued)

Financial assets that are measured at amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

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.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the Balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the Statement of comprehensive income. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

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

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.14 Provisions

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company 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.

Provision for decommissioning is recognised in full against a corresponding decommissioning asset, at the commencement of production. The amount recognised is the present value of the estimated future expenditure determined in accordance with local conditions and requirements. Any movement in the provision is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the year. Any change in the present value of the estimated expenditure is reflected as an adjustment to the provision and corresponding assets.

Beinneun Wind Farm Ltd

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Related party transactions

The Company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned with the same group. It does not disclose transactions with members of the same group that are wholly owned.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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.

(a) Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

There are no critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies.

(b) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The key estimate in preparing these financial statements is:

Provision for decommissioning costs

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. This estimate is determined in accordance with local conditions and requirements, using a discount rate of 4.50% (2022: 2.95%) reflecting the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation, based on management's judgement (see note 12).

4. Turnover

During the financial year, the Company's revenue was earned from the generation of electricity in the United Kingdom.

No analysis of turnover is presented as the directors consider such disclosure to be seriously prejudicial to the interests of the company.

5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2023 £	2022 £
Depreciation on tangible assets	6,042,425	6,018,938
Operating lease rentals	1,270,471	1,810,680

6. Employees and directors' remuneration

The Company had no employees during the year (2022: none). The directors did not receive or waive any remuneration during the year (2022: £nil).

Beinneun Wind Farm Ltd

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

7. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2023 £	2022 £
Interest payable to group undertakings	3,275,656	3,437,754
Bank charges payable	305	297
Unwinding cost on decommissioning provision	140,805	76,751
	<u>3,416,766</u>	<u>3,514,802</u>

*The comparative figures amounting to £140,805 (2022: £76,751) has been reclassified from cost of sales to interest payable and similar expenses.

8. Taxation

	2023 £	2022 £
Current tax		
United Kingdom corporation tax on (loss)/profit for the year	412,266	-
Adjustment in respect of previous years	(1,034,394)	988,851
Total current tax	<u>(622,128)</u>	<u>988,851</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(1,084,017)	1,150,105
Adjustment in respect of previous years	343,223	(4,672,156)
Effect of changes in tax rates	(238,220)	363,191
Total deferred tax	<u>(979,014)</u>	<u>(3,158,860)</u>
Total tax credit for the year	<u>(1,601,142)</u>	<u>(2,170,009)</u>

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)**

8. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax credit for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2022: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom of 20.50% (2022: 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2023	2022
	£	£
(Loss)/profit before taxation	(1,824,383)	19,743
Tax on (loss)/profit at standard corporation tax rate of 20.50% (2022: 19%)	(373,922)	3,751
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible	288	431
Adjustment in respect of previous years	(691,171)	(3,683,305)
Effect of changes in tax rates	(238,220)	363,191
Changes in accounting estimates	(280,695)	163,159
Income not taxable	(189,536)	209,649
Group relief surrendered	172,114	773,115
Total tax credit for the year	(1,601,142)	(2,170,009)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

United Kingdom Budget 2021 announcements on 3 March 2021 included an increase to the United Kingdom's main corporation tax rate to 25%, which is due to be effective from 1 April 2023. The Finance Bill 2021 was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021 and given Royal Assent on 10 June 2021.

Beinneun Wind Farm Ltd

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

9. Tangible assets

	Wind turbines £
Cost	
At 1 July 2022	150,810,138
Additions	73,881
Other movements*	(1,369,518)
At 30 June 2023	149,514,501
Accumulated depreciation	
At 1 July 2022	29,063,805
Charge during the financial year	6,042,425
At 30 June 2023	35,106,230
Net book value	
At 30 June 2023	114,408,271
At 30 June 2022	121,746,333

*Other movements refer to the change in estimates for the valuation of decommissioning assets (see note 12).

10. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	2,156,007	3,872,983
Prepayments and accrued income	8,116,551	8,004,984
Other debtors	1,362,162	1,362,472
	<u>11,634,720</u>	<u>13,240,439</u>

11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	1,962,303	1,324,611
Amounts owed to group undertakings	106,348,867	113,589,727
Accruals and deferred income	4,205,174	4,114,821
Other creditors	3,025,957	3,025,955
	<u>115,542,301</u>	<u>122,055,114</u>

Included within amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured loans with year end balances amounting to £105,982,143 (2022: £112,600,876). The loans bear interest at 3% (2022: 3%) and are repayable on demand.

Beinneun Wind Farm Ltd

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

12. Provisions

	Decommissioning provision £	Deferred tax £	Total £
At 1 July 2022	4,773,050	6,124,331	10,897,381
Charge/(credit) to Statement of comprehensive income (note 8 & 9)	140,805	(979,014)	(838,209)
Other movements	(1,369,518)	-	(1,369,518)
	<u>3,544,337</u>	<u>5,145,317</u>	<u>8,689,654</u>
At 30 June 2023			

A provision has been recognised for decommissioning costs associated with the wind farm owned by the Company. The Company is committed to decommissioning the wind farm as a result of the construction of the wind farm for the production of power.

The decommissioning provision provides the future costs of decommissioning of the wind farm.

The provision has been discounted at an annual rate of 4.50% (2022: 2.95%) and this discount will be unwound and charged to the Statement of comprehensive income until 2042, as the estimated date of decommissioning.

Following the review of the present value of the estimated future expenditure, the discount rate and the inflation rate were reviewed against recent market data and adjusted for accordingly, resulting in a decrease of £1,369,518 in the decommissioning asset and provision. The decommissioning provision and the associated decommissioning asset were revalued for the year ended 30 June 2023.

*Other movements refer to the change in estimates for the valuation of decommissioning provision.

The deferred tax liability is made up as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed asset timing differences	10,196,443	11,090,408
Short term timing differences -trading	(886,084)	(801,035)
Losses	(4,165,042)	(4,165,042)
	<u>(5,145,317)</u>	<u>(6,124,331)</u>

13. Called-up share capital

	2023 £	2022 £
Allotted, called-up and fully paid		
34,513,906 (2022: 34,513,906) ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>34,513,906</u>	<u>34,513,906</u>

Beinneun Wind Farm Ltd

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

14. Other reserves

	2023 £	2022 £
Profit and loss account	<u>(32,702,870)</u>	<u>(32,479,629)</u>

The profit and loss account represent the cumulative profits and losses, net of dividends paid.

15. Operating lease commitments

For the year ended 30 June, the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2023 £	2022 £
Payment due:		
Not later than one year	721,785	529,074
Later than one year and not later than five years	2,887,142	2,116,296
Later than five years	10,389,339	8,465,186
	<u>13,998,266</u>	<u>11,110,556</u>

16. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 33.1A from the provisions of FRS 102, on the grounds that as at the year ended 30 June 2023 it was a wholly owned subsidiary.

17. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Boomerang Energy Limited, a company incorporated in England, the United Kingdom.

Cedar Energy and Infrastructure Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom is the smallest group to consolidate these financial statements. Its registered office address is 6th Floor, 33 Holborn, London, England, EC1N 2HT.

The ultimate parent undertaking as at the year ended 30 June 2023 was Fern Trading Limited, a company incorporated in England, the United Kingdom. Fern Trading Limited is the largest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements. Copies of Fern Trading Limited's consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the company secretary at 6th Floor, 33 Holborn, London, England, EC1N 2HT.

18. Events since the Balance sheet date

There have been no material adjusting or disclosable events since the financial year end.