

Bluefield Solar Income Fund Limited

Directors' Report and Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

Company Registration Number: 56708

Table of Contents

General Information	3
Directors' Report	4
Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Bluefield Solar Income Fund Limited	6
Statement of Financial Position	9
Statement of Comprehensive Income	10
Statement of Changes in Equity	11
Statement of Cash Flows	12
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026	13

General Information

Board of Directors

Neil Cheetham (appointed 31 July 2026)
Daniel Peacock (appointed 31 July 2026)
Michael Gibbons CBE (resigned 31 July 2026)
Elizabeth Burne (resigned 31 July 2026)
Meriel Lenfestey (resigned 31 July 2026)
Chris Waldron (resigned 31 July 2026)
Glen Suarez (resigned 31 July 2026)
John Scott (resigned 30 November 2025)

Registered Office

PO Box 286
Floor 2, Trafalgar Court
Les Banques, St Peter Port
Guernsey, GY1 4LY

Administrator, Company Secretary and Designated Manager

Ocorian Administration (Guernsey) Limited
Floor 2, Trafalgar Court
Les Banques, St Peter Port
Guernsey, GY1 4LY

Independent Auditor

KPMG Audit Limited
Glategny Court, Glategny Esplanade
St Peter Port
Guernsey, GY1 1WR

Registrar

Computershare Investor Services (Guernsey) Limited
13 Castle Street
St Helier
Jersey, JE1 1ES

Investment Adviser

Bluefield Partners LLP
6 New Street Square
London, EC4A 3BF

Legal Advisers to the Company

(as to English law)
Norton Rose Fulbright LLP
3 More London Riverside
London, SE1 2AQ

Legal Advisers to the Company

(as to Guernsey law)
Ogier Guernsey LLP
Redwood House
St Julian's Avenue
St Peter Port
Guernsey, GY1 4BZ

Principal Bankers

Royal Bank of Scotland International Limited
Royal Bank Place
1 Glategny Esplanade
St Peter Port
Guernsey, GY1 4BQ

Directors' Report

The Directors hereby submit the directors' report and financial statements of Bluefield Solar Income Fund Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 30 June 2026.

General Information

The Company is a non-cellular company limited by shares incorporated in Guernsey (registration number is 56708) under the Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008 ("the Law") on 29 May 2013. The Company is regulated by the Guernsey Financial Services Commission ("the GFSC") as a registered closed-ended collective investment scheme.

The Company's Ordinary Shares were admitted to the Premium Segment of the Official List and to trading on the Main Market of the London Stock Exchange ("LSE") following its IPO which completed on 12 July 2013. The Company's Ordinary Shares were delisted from the LSE on 3 August 2026.

Acquisition of the Company's shares

On 5 November 2025, following a strategic review, the Company announced the commencement of a Formal Sales Process ("FSP"). On 1 June 2026, it was announced that an agreement had been reached for an all cash acquisition of the Company's shares by Drax Smart Generation Holdco Limited ("Drax Bidco") for consideration of 92.574 pence per share. Drax Bidco is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of Drax Group plc, which is listed on the LSE. The acquisition was implemented by way of a Court sanctioned scheme of arrangement ("the Scheme") under Part VIII of the Law. On 24 July 2026, the Scheme was approved by a Special Resolution of the shareholders and the Royal Court of Guernsey sanctioned the Scheme which became effective on 31 July 2026. The Company's Ordinary Shares were delisted from the LSE on 3 August 2026.

An application has been made to the GFSC for the surrender of the Company's registration as a registered closed-ended collective investment scheme with effect from 31 July 2026.

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the Company is to invest in a portfolio of large scale, UK-based solar energy assets with an ability to invest up to 25% in wind, storage and other renewable energy infrastructure assets.

Listing Requirements

The Company has complied with the applicable Listing Rules throughout the year and up to the date of delisting on 3 August 2026.

Results and Dividends

The results for the year are set out in the financial statements on pages 13 to 36.

The dividends for the year are set out in the financial statements in Note 14 on page 29.

Going Concern

Following the acquisition of the Company's shares by Drax Bidco, the directors intend to place the Company into liquidation. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than the going concern basis, reflecting the expectation that the Company's assets will be realised and liabilities settled in the course of liquidation.

In the opinion of the directors, no adjustments to the carrying values of the Company's assets and liabilities are required as a consequence of adopting this basis of preparation. However, financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss have been classified as current assets in the current year, whereas they were classified as non-current assets in prior years, reflecting the expectation that they will be realised during the liquidation process.

In addition, a provision of £10,000 has been recognised in respect of estimated liquidation costs.

Directors' Report (continued)

Share Capital

The Company has one class of Ordinary Shares. The issued nominal value of the Ordinary Shares represents 100% of the total issued nominal value of all share capital. Under the Company's Articles, on a show of hands, each shareholder present in person or by proxy has the right to one vote at general meetings. On a poll, each shareholder is entitled to one vote for every share held.

Shareholders are entitled to all dividends paid by the Company and, on a winding up, providing the Company has satisfied all of its liabilities, the Shareholders are entitled to all of the surplus assets of the Company. The Ordinary Shares have no right to fixed income.

Articles of Incorporation

The Company's Articles may be amended only by special resolution of the Shareholders.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the 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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and applicable law.

The financial statements are required by law to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

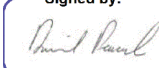
- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare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

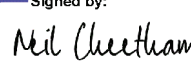
The directors confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that 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 (Guernsey) Law, 2008. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

By order of the Board

Signed by:

Director, 9C0930790462485...
2 October 2026

Signed by:

Director, 301D3E33EC29468...
2 October 2026

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Bluefield Solar Income Fund Limited

Our opinion is unmodified

We have audited the financial statements of Bluefield Solar Income Fund Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information. These financial statements have not been prepared on the going concern basis for the reason set out in Note 2(b).

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2026, and of the Company's financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended;
- are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU; and
- comply with the Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the Company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including FRC Ethical Standards. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter - non-going concern basis of preparation

We draw attention to the disclosure made in note 2(b) of the financial statements which explains that the financial statements have not been prepared on the going concern basis for the reasons set out in that note. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- enquiring of management as to the Company's policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud as well as enquiring whether management have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance; and
- using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.

As required by auditing standards, and taking into account possible incentives or pressures to misstate performance and our overall knowledge of the control environment, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, in particular the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries, and the risk of bias in accounting estimates such as valuation of unquoted investments. On this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition because the Company's revenue streams are simple in nature with respect to accounting policy choice, and are easily verifiable to external data sources or agreements with little or no requirement for estimation from management. We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

We performed procedures including:

- identifying journal entries and other adjustments to test based on risk criteria and comparing any identified entries to supporting documentation;
- incorporating an element of unpredictability in our audit procedures; and
- assessing significant accounting estimates for bias.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Bluefield Solar Income Fund Limited (continued)

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general sector experience and through discussion with management (as required by auditing standards), and discussed with management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

The Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation and taxation legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

The Company is subject to other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of litigation or impacts on the Company's ability to operate. We identified company law as being the area most likely to have such an effect. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach.

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remains a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as this may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the directors' report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report on other matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the Company has not kept proper accounting records; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief are necessary for the purpose of our audit.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Bluefield Solar Income Fund Limited (continued)

Respective responsibilities

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements including being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of this report and restrictions on its use by persons other than the Company's members, as a body

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 262 of the Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008. 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.



KPMG Audit Limited

Chartered Accountants

Guernsey

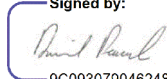
5 October 2026

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2026

	Note	30 June 2026 £'000	30 June 2025 £'000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	8	-	689,981
Total non-current assets		-	689,981
Current assets			
Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	8	549,449	-
Trade and other receivables	9	102	512
Cash and cash equivalents	10	417	452
Total current assets		549,968	964
TOTAL ASSETS		549,968	690,945
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Other payables and accrued expenses	11	4,182	837
Total current liabilities		4,182	837
TOTAL LIABILITIES		4,182	837
NET ASSETS		545,786	690,108
EQUITY			
Share capital		643,809	643,809
Retained earnings		(98,023)	46,299
TOTAL EQUITY	13	545,786	690,108
Ordinary Shares in issue at year end	13	592,080,033	592,080,033
Net asset value per Ordinary Share (pence)	7	92.18	116.56

These financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 2 October 2026 and signed on their behalf by:

Signed by:

 Director
 9C0930790462485...
 2 October 2026

Signed by:

 Director
 301D3E33EC29468...
 2 October 2026

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2026

		Year ended 30 June 2026 £'000	Year ended 30 June 2025 £'000
	Note		
Income			
Income from investments	4	900	900
Bank interest		96	13
		996	913
Net losses on financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	8	(84,002)	(26,862)
Operating loss		(83,006)	(25,949)
Expenses			
Administrative expenses	5	8,029	2,522
Operating expenses		8,029	2,522
Operating loss		(91,035)	(28,471)
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year		(91,035)	(28,471)
Earnings per share:			
Basic and diluted (pence)	12	(15.38)	(4.79)

All items within the above statement have been derived from continuing activities.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	Number of Ordinary Shares	Share capital £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total equity £'000
Shareholders' equity at 1 July 2025		592,080,033	643,809	46,299	690,108
Dividends paid	13,14	-	-	(53,287)	(53,287)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	(91,035)	(91,035)
Shareholders' equity at 30 June 2026		592,080,033	643,809	(98,023)	545,786

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	Number of Ordinary Shares	Share capital £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total equity £'000
Shareholders' equity at 1 July 2024		602,374,217	654,441	127,116	781,557
Purchase of Ordinary shares into Treasury	13	(10,294,184)	(10,632)	-	(10,632)
Dividends paid	13,14	-	-	(52,346)	(52,346)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	(28,471)	(28,471)
Shareholders' equity at 30 June 2025		592,080,033	643,809	46,299	690,108

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	Year ended 30 June 2026 £'000	Year ended 30 June 2025 £'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(91,035)	(28,471)
Adjustments:			
Decrease in trade and other receivables		410	412
Increase in other payables and accrued expenses		3,345	280
Net losses on financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	8	84,002	26,862
Net cash used in operating activities*		(3,278)	(917)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Receipts from investments held at fair value through profit or loss**	8	56,530	63,200
Net cash generated from investing activities		56,530	63,200
Cash flow from financing activities			
Purchase of Ordinary shares into Treasury	13	-	(10,738)
Dividends paid	14	(53,287)	(52,346)
Net cash used in financing activities		(53,287)	(63,084)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(35)	(801)
Cash and cash equivalents at the start of the year		452	1,253
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	10	417	452

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

*Net cash used in operating activities includes £900,000 (2025: £900,000) of investment income.

**The Company holds and manages its investments through a UK limited company, Bluefield Renewables 1 Limited ("BR1"), in which the Company is the sole shareholder. Receipts from investments held at fair value through profit or loss comprises loan principal of £35.1 million (2025: £39.5 million) repaid by BR1 and £21.4 million (2025: £23.7 million) of interest received from BR1.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026 (continued)

1. General information

The Company is a non-cellular company limited by shares and was incorporated in Guernsey under the Law on 29 May 2013 with registered number 56708 as a closed-ended investment company. It is regulated by the GFSC. An application has been made to the GFSC for the surrender of the Company's registration as a registered closed-ended collective investment scheme with effect from 31 July 2026.

The financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026 comprise the financial statements of the Company only (see Note 2 (c)).

The investment objective of the Company has been to provide Shareholders with an attractive return, principally in the form of quarterly income distributions, by being invested primarily in solar energy assets located in the UK. It also has the ability to invest a minority of its capital into wind and energy storage assets.

On 1 June 2026, it was announced that an agreement had been reached for an all cash acquisition of the Company's shares by Drax Smart Generation Holdco Limited ("Drax Bidco") for consideration of 92.574 pence per share. Drax Bidco is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of Drax Group plc, which is listed on the LSE. The acquisition was implemented by way of a Court sanctioned scheme of arrangement under Part VIII the Law. On 24 July 2026, the Scheme was approved by a Special Resolution of the shareholders and the Royal Court of Guernsey sanctioned the Scheme which became effective on 31 July 2026. The Company's Ordinary Shares were delisted from the LSE on 3 August 2026.

The Company has appointed Bluefield Partners LLP as its Investment Adviser.

2. Summary of material accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been presented on a true and fair basis and prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as adopted by the EU.

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with the exception of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, and in compliance with the provisions of the Law.

New and Revised Standards

New and revised IFRSs adopted by the Company

The Directors have assessed all new standards and amendments to standards and interpretations which are effective for annual periods commencing on or after 1 July 2025 and note no material impact on the Company.

New and revised IFRSs in issue but not yet effective

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements: This Standard replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. It carries forward many requirements from IAS 1 unchanged, effective for periods commencing 1 January 2027. The new accounting standard introduces the following key new requirements:

- Entities are required to classify all income and expenses into five categories in the statement of profit and loss, namely operating, investing, financing, discontinued operations and income tax categories.
- Entities are also required to present a newly defined operating profit subtotal. An entity's net profit will not change as a result of applying IFRS 18.
- Management-defined performance measures (MPMs) are disclosed in a single note in the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026 (continued)

2. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

a) Basis of preparation (continued)

New and Revised Standards (continued)

New and revised IFRSs in issue but not yet effective

- Enhanced guidance is provided on how to group information in the financial statements.
- All entities are required to use the operating profit subtotal as the starting point for the statement of cash flows when presenting operating cash flows under the indirect method.

Other standards, amendments or interpretations in issue but not yet effective, except for IFRS 18, are not expected to have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods or on foreseeable future transactions.

b) Going concern

Following the acquisition of the Company's shares by Drax Bidco, the directors intend to place the Company into liquidation. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than the going concern basis, reflecting the expectation that the Company's assets will be realised and liabilities settled in the course of liquidation.

In the opinion of the directors, no adjustments to the carrying values of the Company's assets and liabilities are required as a consequence of adopting this basis of preparation. However, financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss have been classified as current assets in the current year, whereas they were classified as non-current assets in prior years, reflecting the expectation that they will be realised during the liquidation process.

In addition, a provision of £10,000 has been recognised in respect of estimated liquidation costs.

c) Basis of Non-Consolidation

The Company makes its investments in the SPVs through its wholly owned subsidiary, BR1. The Company meets the definition of an investment entity as described by IFRS 10. Under IFRS 10 investment entities are required to hold subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss rather than consolidate them.

Under the definition of an investment entity, the entity should satisfy all three of the following tests:

- obtains funds from one or more investors for the purpose of providing these investors with investment management services;
- commits to its investors that its business purpose is to invest funds solely for returns from capital appreciation, investment income, or both (including having an exit strategy for investments); and
- measures and evaluates the performance of substantially all of its investments on a fair value basis.

In assessing whether the Company meets the definition of an investment entity set out in IFRS 10, the Directors note that at the year end:

- the Company is an investment company that invests funds obtained from multiple investors in a diversified portfolio of renewable energy infrastructure assets and has appointed the Investment Adviser to advise on the Company's investments;
- the Company's purpose is to invest funds for investment income and potential capital appreciation and will exit its investments at the end of their economic lives or when their planning permissions expire and may also exit investments earlier for reasons of portfolio balance or profit; and
- the Board evaluates the performance of the Company's investments on a fair value basis with the fair value of operational SPVs being calculated on a discounted cash flow basis in accordance with the IPEV

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026 (continued)

2. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

c) Basis of Non-Consolidation (continued)

Valuation Guidelines. The Investment Adviser recommends the fair value on a quarterly basis, which includes a complete review of all valuation assumptions on a semi-annual basis, subject to the Board's approval as at 30 June and 31 December each year.

Taking these factors into account, the Directors are of the opinion that the Company has all the typical characteristics of an investment entity and meets the definition set out in IFRS 10.

The Board considered the investment entity status of BR1 and concluded that it is, like the Company, an investment entity based on the same factors as listed above. As such the Company is not permitted to consolidate BR1 in the preparation of its financial statements and all subsidiaries are recognised at fair value through profit or loss.

d) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Sterling, which is the functional currency of the Company as well as the presentation currency. All amounts are stated to the nearest thousand unless otherwise stated. The Company's funding, investments and transactions are all denominated in Sterling.

e) Income

Monitoring fee income is recognised on an accruals basis.

Interest income on cash and cash equivalents is recognised on an accruals basis using the effective interest rate method.

f) Expenses

Operating expenses are the Company's costs incurred in connection with the ongoing administrative costs and management of the Company's investments. Operating expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis.

g) Finance costs

Finance costs are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the period to which they relate on an accruals basis using the effective interest rate method. Arrangement fees for finance facilities are amortised over the expected life of the facility.

h) Dividends

Dividends declared and approved are charged against equity. A corresponding liability is recognised for any unpaid dividends prior to year end. Dividends approved but not declared will be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

i) Segmental reporting

IFRS 8 'Operating Segments' requires a 'management approach', under which segment information is presented on the same basis as that used for internal reporting purposes.

The Board has considered the requirements of IFRS 8 'Operating Segments', and is of the view that the Company is engaged in a single segment of business, being investment in UK renewable energy infrastructure assets via its holding company and SPVs, and therefore the Company has only a single operating segment.

The Board, as a whole, has been determined as constituting the chief operating decision maker of the Company. The key measure of performance used by the Board to assess the Company's performance and to allocate resources is the total return on the Company's NAV, as calculated under IFRS, and therefore no

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026 (continued)

2. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

i) Segmental reporting (continued)

reconciliation is required between the measure of profit or loss used by the Board and that contained in these financial statements.

The Board has overall management and control of the Company and will always act in accordance with the investment policy and investment restrictions set out in the Company's Prospectus, which cannot be radically changed without the approval of Shareholders. The Board has delegated the day-to-day implementation of the investment strategy to its Investment Adviser but retains responsibility to ensure that adequate resources of the Company are directed in accordance with their decisions.

Although the Board obtains advice from the Investment Adviser, it remains responsible for making final decisions in line with the Company's policies and the Board's legal responsibilities.

j) Financial instruments

Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's Statement of Financial Position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

i) Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss

Classification

The Company's investment in BR1 is accounted for as a financial asset rather than consolidated as the Company qualifies as an investment entity under IFRS 10, therefore the Company's investment is held at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9.

Recognition and de-recognition

Purchases and sales of investments are recognised on the trade date – the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the investment. A financial asset is de-recognised either when the Company has transferred all the risks and rewards of ownership; or it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards and when it no longer has control over the assets or a portion of the asset; or the contractual right to receive cash flow has expired.

Measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, investment in BR1 is measured at each subsequent reporting date at fair value. The Company holds all of the shares in the subsidiary, BR1, which is a holding vehicle used to hold the Company's SPV investments. The Directors believe it is appropriate to value this entity based on the fair value of its portfolio of SPV investment assets held plus its other assets and liabilities.

Gains or losses, through profit or loss, are made up of BR1's profit or loss, which comprises mainly cash receipts from its SPVs, the fair value movement of BR1's SPV portfolio and cash received in respect of Eurobond instrument interest. Furthermore, cash receipts made to the Company by BR1 are accounted for as a repayment of loans and not reflected in the Company's income, apart from monitoring fees (see Note 4).

ii) Cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Other receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. These financial assets are included in current assets,

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026 (continued)

2. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

j) Financial instruments (continued)

ii) Cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables (continued)

except for maturities greater than twelve months after the reporting date, which are classified as non-current assets. They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment.

iii) Financial liabilities

The classification of financial liabilities at initial recognition depends on the purpose for which the financial liability was issued and its characteristics.

All financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value net of transaction costs incurred. All purchases of financial liabilities are recorded on the trade date, being the date on which the Company becomes party to the contractual requirements of the financial liability.

The Company's financial liabilities consist of only financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

These include trade payables and other short term monetary liabilities, which are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability (in whole or in part) is derecognised when the Company has extinguished its contractual obligations, it expires, or is cancelled. Any gain or loss on derecognition is taken to profit and loss.

k) Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised as the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Direct issue costs include those incurred in connection with the placing and admission which include fees payable under the Placing Agreement, legal costs and any other applicable expenses.

Treasury shares are recognised at acquisition cost and are presented as a deduction from shareholders' equity.

3. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions in applying the Company's accounting policies

The preparation of these financial statements under IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The area involving a high degree of judgement and/or complexity and/or area where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements has been identified as the valuation of the Company's investment in BR1 which in prior years was estimated predominantly on the valuation of the portfolio of investments held by BR1 (see Note 8). However, following the recent acquisition of the Company's issued share capital as set out in note 1, it has been deemed that the total consideration paid for the acquisition of

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026 (continued)

3. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions in applying the Company's accounting policies (continued)

the shares as adjusted for the Company's other net assets and estimated liquidation costs is the most appropriate basis for the valuation on the investment in BR1 for the current reporting period.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future period if the revision affects both current and future periods. As disclosed in Note 8, for the prior year, the Board believed it was appropriate for the Company's portfolio to be benchmarked on a £m/MW basis against comparable portfolio transactions and on this basis a weighted average discount rate of 8.00% as at 30 June 2025 was utilised. The inflation assumption as at 30 June 2025 was 3% from 2026 to 2030 as a medium-term rate, before reducing to a long term assumption of 2.25% thereafter. The Directors' Valuation as at 30 June 2025 was based on a weighted average life of the portfolio of 26 years.

4. Income from investments

	Year ended 30 June 2026 £'000	Year ended 30 June 2025 £'000
Monitoring fee in relation to loans supplied (Note 17)	900	900
	900	900

The Company provides monitoring and loan administration services to BR1 for which an annual fee is charged, payable in arrears.

5. Administrative expenses

	Year ended 30 June 2026 £'000	Year ended 30 June 2025 £'000
Legal and professional fees*	4,318	705
Investment adviser's services fee (see Note 17)	1,750	-
Administration fees	576	445
Directors' remuneration	500	373
Investment advisory base fee ** (see Note 17)	423	585
Audit fees	132	126
Regulatory Fees	74	63
Non-audit fees	52	50
Broker fees	50	48
Registrar fees	44	38
Listing fees	38	22
Insurance	19	20
Other expenses	53	47
	8,029	2,522

* Legal and professional fees include £4,183k (2025: £487k) incurred in relation to the Formal Sales Process ("FSP") that commenced in late 2025. A provision for Financial Advisers fees of £2,316k is included in legal and professional fees as set out in note 16.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026 (continued)

5. Administrative expenses (continued)

** The Investment advisory base fee is paid by both the Company (10%) and BR1 (90%). The amount shown above reflects the amount paid by the Company only. Note 17 shows the full base fee paid to the Investment Adviser.

Investment Advisory Agreement

The Company, BR1 and the Investment Adviser have entered into an Investment Advisory Agreement, under which the Investment Adviser has overall responsibility for the non-discretionary management of the Company's assets and any of BR1's SPVs (including uninvested cash) in accordance with the Company's investment policies, restrictions and guidelines.

During the prior year and up to 30 September 2025 in the current year, the Investment Adviser was entitled to a base fee, which is payable quarterly in arrears, on the following scale:

- NAV up to and including £750,000,000, 0.8% per annum
- NAV above £750,000,000 and up to including £900,000,000, 0.75% per annum
- NAV above £900,000,000, 0.65% per annum.

During the year, a revised fee arrangement was agreed under the terms of a Supplemental Agreement to the amended and restated Investment Advisory agreement. Fees were calculated, effective from 1 October 2025, based on 50% of the prevailing Net Asset Value ("NAV") and 50% on the Company's market capitalisation.

The NAV element of the fee calculation is based on the NAV reported in the most recent quarterly NAV calculation.

The Investment Adviser is also entitled, subject to exceptional circumstances, to receive a 20% Development Profit Margin Commission on the disposal of development projects to third parties.

In the event that the Company terminates the Investment Advisory Agreement prior to the expiry of the lease on the Investment Adviser's office in London, the Company has agreed to meet 80% of the rent and other charges until the expiry of the current lease.

The fees incurred for the Year and the amount outstanding at the Year end are shown in Note 17.

Administration Agreement

The Administrator has been appointed to provide day-to-day administration and company secretarial services to the Company, as set out in the Administration Agreement dated 24 June 2013.

Under the terms of the Administration Agreement, the Administrator is entitled to an annual fee, at a rate equivalent to 10 basis points of NAV up to and including £100,000,000, 7.5 basis points of NAV above £100,000,000 and up to and including £200,000,000 and 5 basis points of the NAV above £200,000,000, subject to a minimum fee of £100,000 per annum. The fees are for the administration, accounting, corporate secretarial services, corporate governance, regulatory compliance and stock exchange continuing obligations provided to the Company. In addition, the Administrator will receive an annual fee of £7,500 and £3,000 for the provision of a compliance officer and money laundering reporting officer, respectively.

The Administrator is entitled to an investment related transaction fee charged on a time spent basis, which is capped at a total of £5,000 per investment related transaction. All reasonable costs and expenses incurred by the Administrator in accordance with this agreement are reimbursed to the Administrator quarterly in arrears.

The Administrator also receives a fee of £5,000 per annum in relation to the administration of the Company's Guernsey Green Fund Status.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026 (continued)

5. Administrative expenses (continued)

Administration Agreement (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2026, the Company incurred fees to the Administrator of £575,664 (2025: £444,949), of which £176,105 (2025: £118,670) was outstanding at the year end.

6. Taxation

The Company has obtained exempt status under the Income Tax (Exempt Bodies) (Guernsey) Ordinance 1989 for which it paid an annual fee of £1,600 (2025: £1,600) (included within regulatory fees). The income from the Company's investments is not subject to any further tax in Guernsey although the subsidiary and underlying SPVs, as UK based entities, are subject to the current prevailing UK corporation tax rate. The standard rate of UK corporation tax is 25% (2025: 25%).

7. Net asset value per Ordinary Share

The calculation of NAV per Ordinary Share is based on NAV of £545,786,255 (2025: £690,108,084) and the number of shares in issue at 30 June 2026 of 592,080,033 (2025: 592,080,033) Ordinary Shares.

8. Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss

The Company's accounting policy on the measurement of these financial assets is discussed in Note 2(j)(i) and below.

	30 June 2026 Total £'000	30 June 2025 Total £'000
Opening balance (Level 3)	689,981	780,043
Cash receipts from non-consolidated subsidiary*	(56,530)	(63,200)
Realised gains on investment in non-consolidated subsidiary**	21,388	23,701
Unrealised change in fair value of financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	(105,390)	(50,563)
Closing balance (Level 3)	549,449	689,981

Analysis of net losses on financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss (per statement of comprehensive income)

	Year ended 30 June 2026 £'000	Year ended 30 June 2025 £'000
Unrealised change in fair value of financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	(105,390)	(50,563)
Realised gains on investment in non-consolidated subsidiary**	21,388	23,701
Net losses on financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	(84,002)	(26,862)

*Comprising of repayment of Eurobond loans issued by BR1 and Eurobond interest received

**Interest received on Eurobond loans issued by BR1

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026 (continued)

8. Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

Investments at fair value through profit or loss comprise the fair value of the investment portfolio, which the Investment Adviser recommends on a quarterly basis, including a complete review of all valuation assumptions on a semi-annual basis, subject to the Board's approval, and the fair value of BR1, the Company's single, direct subsidiary being its cash, working capital and debt balances. A reconciliation of the investment portfolio value to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss in the Statement of Financial Position is shown below.

	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	Total	Total
	£'000	£'000
SPV investment portfolio, Directors' Valuation	691,274	820,257
Immediate Holding Company		
Cash	20,072	19,990
Working capital	(15,972)	(15,350)
Debt	(145,925)	(134,925)
	(141,825)	(130,276)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	549,449	689,981

Fair value measurements

IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement' requires disclosure of fair value measurement by level. The level of fair value hierarchy within the financial assets or financial liabilities is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Financial assets and financial liabilities are classified in their entirety into only one of the three levels.

The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liabilities, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 – inputs for assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The determination of what constitutes 'observable' requires significant judgement by the Company. The Company considers observable data to be market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

The only financial instrument carried at fair value is the investment held by the Company, BR1, which is fair valued at each reporting date. The Company's investment has been classified within Level 3 as BR1's investments are not traded and contain unobservable inputs.

Transfers during the Year

There have been no transfers between levels during the Year ended 30 June 2026. Any transfers between the levels will be accounted for on the last day of each financial year. Due to the nature of the investments, these are always expected to be classified as Level 3.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026 (continued)

8. Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

Directors' Valuation methodology and process (current year)

On 1 June 2026, Drax Group plc announced a recommended acquisition of the Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Drax Bidco, which became effective on 31 July 2026.

The sale process was conducted in respect of the Company and all assets and investments therein, resulting in an observed transaction price.

The Directors' view is that the transaction value, and the execution of the sale, represents an appropriate and reliable Level 3 valuation input as at 30 June 2026, in accordance with IFRS 13 and IPEV Valuation Guidelines.

The Investment Adviser has reviewed the terms of the transaction giving rise to the transaction value and confirms that it is considered representative of fair value for the Company's interest, with no adjustment required for non-arm's-length terms, synergy premia, or other factors that would render it unsuitable as a valuation input.

As stated in note 2, the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern. As a result, financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss are classified as current assets in the current year rather than as non-current assets in prior years.

Directors' Valuation methodology and process (prior year)

The valuation methodology and process for the Company's portfolio of assets in these financial statements differs from that applied in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025, and all previous financial year ends, which was based on the discounting of post-tax projected cash flows of each investment, with appropriate assumptions applied. However, the Company is satisfied that the transaction value, and the execution of the sale, represents an appropriate and reliable Level 3 valuation input as at 30 June 2026, in accordance with IFRS 13 and IPEV Valuation Guidelines;

The valuation methodology and process for operational assets applied in the preparation of the Company's financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025 is set out below.

- Before planning has been achieved, no value is attributed (beyond costs incurred), to the Company's development pipeline.
- However, once the projects receive planning permission they are then valued according to the following criteria:
 - a) Projects purchased by the Company from developers are valued at investment cost (deemed to approximate fair value).
 - b) Other projects in the Company's pipeline are valued on an asset-by-asset basis and benchmarked against values from wider market processes.
- During the construction stages assets continue to be valued at investment cost (deemed to be approximate fair value). The Investment Adviser intends for newly built projects to be valued on a DCF basis shortly after they become operational.
- Investments that are operational are valued on a DCF basis over the life of the asset (typically more than 25 years) and, under the 'willing buyer-willing seller' methodology, prudently benchmarked on a £/MW basis against comparable transactions for large scale portfolios.
- Each investment is subject to full UK corporate taxation at the prevailing rate with the tax shield being limited to the applicable capital allowances from the Company's SPV investments.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026 (continued)

8. Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

Directors' Valuation methodology and process (prior year) (continued)

- The Investment Adviser recommends the fair value on a quarterly basis, which includes a complete review of all valuation assumptions on a semi-annual basis, subject to the Board's approval. The key inputs, as listed below, are derived from various internal and external sources. The key inputs to a DCF based approach are: the equity discount rate, the cost of debt (influenced by interest rate, gearing level and length of debt), power price forecasts, long term inflation rates, asset life, irradiation forecasts, average wind speeds, operational costs and taxation. Given discount rates are a product of not only the factors listed previously but also regulatory support, perceived sector risk and competitive tensions, it is not unusual for discount rates to change over time. Evidence of this is shown by way of the revisions to the original discount rates applied between the first renewable acquisitions and those witnessed in the past twelve months.
- The valuation methodology also reflects the impact of the Electricity Generator Levy ("the Levy") on excess profits produced by electricity generators as announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Autumn Statement in November 2022. The Levy is a temporary 45% tax on the extraordinary returns made by electricity generators towards the end of 2022 while European energy prices soared in the wake of Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The Levy is in place from 1 January 2023 until 31 March 2028, with the benchmark price linked to UK Consumer Price Inflation. The Investment Adviser has previously sought external advice from its legal and tax advisers on how to model the Levy within the valuation methodology.
- Given discount rates are subjective, there is sensitivity within these to the interpretation of factors outlined above.
- The weighted average discount was 8.00% as at 30 June 2025. The Board determined that an effective price of £1.11m/MW was an appropriate basis for the valuation of the operational solar BSIF portfolio as at 30 June 2025.
- In order to smooth the sensitivity of the valuation to forecast timing or opinion taken by a single forecast, the Board adopted the application of blended power curves from three leading forecasters.
- The fair values of operational SPVs are calculated on a discounted cash flow basis in accordance with the IPEV Valuation Guidelines. The Investment Adviser recommended the fair value on a quarterly basis, which includes a complete review of all valuation assumptions on a semi-annual basis, subject to the Board's approval as at 30 June and 31 December each year.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026 (continued)

8. Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

Sensitivity analysis

The table below analyses the sensitivity of the fair value of the Directors' Valuation to an individual input, while all other variables remain constant.

The Directors consider the changes in inputs to be within a reasonable range based on their understanding of market transactions. This is not intended to imply that the likelihood of change or that possible changes in value would be restricted to this range.

Input	Change in input	30 June 2026		30 June 2025	
		Change in fair value of Directors' Valuation £m	Change in NAV per share (pence)	Change in fair value of Directors' Valuation £m	Change in NAV per share (pence)
Transaction price	+ 5.0%	27.41	4.63	N/A	N/A
	- 5.0%	(27.41)	(4.63)	N/A	N/A
Discount rate	+ 1.0%	N/A	N/A	(33.9)	(5.73)
	- 1.0%	N/A	N/A	36.1	6.10
Power prices	+10%	N/A	N/A	62.6	10.57
	-10%	N/A	N/A	(62.6)	(10.57)
Inflation rate	+ 0.5%	N/A	N/A	51.2	8.65
	- 0.5%	N/A	N/A	(47.9)	(8.09)
Energy yield	10-year P90	N/A	N/A	(89.8)	(15.17)
	10-year P10	N/A	N/A	96.3	16.26
O&M	+10%	N/A	N/A	(9.9)	(1.67)
	-10%	N/A	N/A	9.9	1.67

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026 (continued)

8. Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

Subsidiaries and Associates

The Company holds investments through subsidiary companies which have not been consolidated as a result of the adoption of IFRS 10: Investment entities exemption to consolidation. Below is the legal entity name and ownership percentage for the SPVs which are all incorporated in the UK except for Bluefield Durrants GmbH which is incorporated in Germany.

Name	Ownership percentage	Name	Ownership percentage
Bluefield Renewables 1 Limited	100	Goshawk Solar Limited	100
Bluefield Renewables 2 Limited	100	Kite Solar Limited	100
Bluefield SIF Investments Limited	100	Peregrine Solar Limited	100
Hoback Solar Ltd	100	Promothames 1 Ltd	100
Littlebourne Solar Farm Limited	100	Rookery Solar Limited	100
Molehill PV Farm Limited	100	Mikado Solar Projects (2) Limited	100
Pashley Solar Farm Limited	100	Mikado Solar Projects (1) Limited	100
ISP (UK) 1 Limited	100	KS SPV 5 Limited	100
Solar Power Surge Limited	100	Eagle Solar Limited	100
West Raynham Solar Limited	100	Kislingbury M1 Solar Limited	100
Sheppey Solar Limited	100	Thornton Lane Solar Farm Limited	100
North Beer Solar Limited	100	Gretton Solar Farm Limited	100
WEL Solar Park 2 Limited	100	Wormit Solar Farm Limited	100
Hardingham Solar Limited	100	Langlands Solar Limited	100
Redlands Solar Farm Limited	100	Bluefield Merlin Ltd	100
WEL Solar Park 1 Limited	100	Harrier Solar Limited	100
Saxley Solar Limited	100	Rhydy Pandy Solar Limited	100
Old Stone Farm Solar Park Limited	100	New Energy Business Solar Limited	100
GPP Langstone LLP	100	Corby Solar Limited	100
Ashlawn Solar Limited	100	Falcon Solar Farm Limited	100
Betingau Solar Limited	100	New Road Solar Limited	100
Grange Solar Limited	100	Blossom 1 Solar Limited	100
Hall Solar Ltd	100	Blossom 2 Solar Limited	100
Trethosa Solar Limited	100	New Road 2 Solar Limited	100
Welborne Energy LLP	100	GPP Eastcott LLP	100
Barvills Solar Farm Limited	100	GPP Black Bush LLP	100
Clapton Farm Solar Park Limited	100	GPP Big Field LLP	100
Court Farm Solar Farm Limited	100	WSE Hartford Wood Limited	60
East Farm Solar Park Limited	100	Oak Renewables 2 Limited*	100
Galton Manor Solar Park Limited	100	Oak Renewables Limited*	100
Gypsum Solar Farm Limited	100	Creathorne Farm Solar Park Limited	100
Holly Farm Solar Park Limited	100	Lower End Farm Solar Park Limited	100
Kellingley Solar Farm Limited	100	Woolbridge Solar Park Limited	100
Little Bear Solar Limited	100	Rook Wood Solar Park Limited	100
Place Barton Farm Solar Park Limited	100	Carloggas Solar Park Limited	100
Willows Farm Solar Limited	100	Cross Road Plantation Solar Park Limited	100
Southwick Solar Farm Limited	100	Delabole Windfarm Limited	100
Butteriss Downs Solar Farm Limited	100	Hampole Windfarm Limited	100
Wind Energy 1 Hold Co Limited*	100	Renewable Energy Assets Limited	100

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026 (continued)

8. Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

Subsidiaries and Associates (continued)

Name	Ownership percentage	Name	Ownership percentage
Aisling Renewables Limited	100	Port of Sheerness Wind Farm Limited	100
Wind Energy 3 Hold Co Limited	100	Sandys Moor Solar Limited	100
Wind Energy 4 Hold Co Limited	100	BF27 BF Solar Limited	100
Wind Energy (NI) Limited	100	BF13A TF Solar Limited	60
Ash Renewables No 3 Limited*	100	HF Solar Limited	100
Ash Renewables No 4 Limited*	100	AR108 Bolt Solar Farm Limited	100
Ash Renewables No 5 Limited*	100	DC21 Earth SPV Limited*	100
Ash Renewables No 6 Limited*	100	E5 Energy Limited*	100
Wind Beragh Limited*	100	Hallmark Powergen 3 Limited*	100
Wind Camlough Limited*	100	Warren Wind Limited	100
Wind Cullybackey Limited*	100	Wind Energy Three Limited*	100
Wind Dungormon Limited*	100	Wind Energy Holdings Limited*	100
Wind Killeenan Limited*	100	Crockbaravally Wind Holdco Limited	100
Wind Mowhan Limited*	100	Crockbaravally Wind Farm Limited	100
Wind Mullanmore Limited*	100	Dayfields Solar Limited	100
Carmoncy Energy Limited*	100	Farm Power Apollo Limited	100
Errigal Energy Limited*	100	Freathy Solar Park Limited	100
Galley Energy Limited*	100	IREEL FIT TopCo Limited	100
S&E Wind Energy Limited	100	IREEL FIT HoldCo Limited	100
Wind Energy 2 Hold Co Limited	100	IREEL Wind TopCo Limited	100
Boston RE Limited*	100	IREEL Solar HoldCo Limited	100
Wind Energy Scotland (Fourteen Acre Fields) Limited*	100	IREL Solar HoldCo Limited	100
Wind Energy Scotland (Birkwood Mains) Limited*	100	Ladyhole Solar Limited	100
Wind Energy Scotland (Holmhead) Limited*	100	Morton Wood Solar Limited	100
Mosscliff Power 5 Limited*	100	Nanteague Solar Limited	100
Mosscliff Power 10 Limited*	100	BF33C LHF Solar Limited	100
Mosscliff Power 2 Limited*	100	AR006 GF Solar Limited	100
Mosscliff Power 3 Limited*	100	BF16D BHF Solar Limited	100
Mosscliff Power 4 Limited*	100	BF33E BHF Solar Limited	100
Mosscliff Power 6 Limited*	100	BF58 Hunts Airfield Solar Ltd	60
Mosscliff Power 7 Limited*	100	Lightning 1 Energy Park Limited	100
Mosscliff Power Limited*	100	Abbots Ann Farm Solar Park Limited	100
E2 Energy Limited*	100	Canada Farm Solar Park Limited	100
Wind Energy One Limited*	100	Kinetica 846 Limited	100
Wind Energy Two Limited*	100	Kinetica 868 Limited	100
New Road Wind Limited	100	Twineham Energy Limited	60
Yelvertoft Solar Farm Limited	100	Sheepwash Lane Energy Barn Limited	100
Lower Tean Leys Solar Farm Limited	60	Whitehouse Farm Energy Barn Limited	100
Lower Mays Solar Farm Limited	100	Bluefield Durrants GmbH	100
Newton Down Wind HoldCo Limited	100	New Road Solar 3 Limited	100
Newton Down Windfarm Limited	100	New Road Solar 4 Limited	100
Padley Wood Solar Limited	100	Peel Wind Farms (Sheerness) Limited	100

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026 (continued)

8. Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

Subsidiaries and Associates (continued)

Name	Ownership percentage	Name	Ownership percentage
St. Johns Hill Wind Holdco Limited	100	LH DNO Grid Services Limited	60
St. Johns Hill Wind Limited	100	Sweet Briar Solar Farm Limited	60
Trickey Warren Solar Limited	100	Wallace Wood Solar Farm Limited	60
Whitton Solar Limited	100	Sweet Briar 2 Energy Park Limited	55
LPF UK Equityco Limited	100	Westfield Energy Conservation Park Limited	55
LPF UK Solar Limited	100	Buntington Green Energy Centre Limited	55
LPF Kinetica UK Limited	100	Galaxy FinCo Limited	100
Renewable Energy Hold Co Limited	100	Galaxy HoldCo Limited	100
Westover Gridco Limited	50	CAE1 Solar Limited	55
West Raynham X Energy Park Limited	60	CIL1 Solar Limited	55
BF31 WHF Solar Limited	60	YOX1 Solar Limited	55
LEO1B Energy Park Limited	60	Lyceum Solar Limited	25

*In voluntary liquidation as at 30 June 2026

9. Trade and other receivables

	30 June 2026 £'000	30 June 2025 £'000
Current assets		
Prepayments	45	48
Receivable from BR1	15	14
Other receivables	42	-
Income from investments	-	450
	102	512

There are no material past due or impaired receivable balances outstanding at the year end.

The Directors consider that the carrying amount of all receivables approximates to their fair value.

10. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash held by the Company and short term bank deposits held with maturities of up to three months. The carrying amount of these assets as at 30 June 2026 was £416,655 (2025: £451,836) and approximated their fair value. Cash held by BR1, the Company's immediate wholly owned subsidiary, as at 30 June 2026 is shown in Note 8.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026 (continued)

11. Other payables and accrued expenses

	30 June 2026 £'000	30 June 2025 £'000
Current liabilities		
Legal and professional fees	3,715	339
Investment advisory fees	100	145
Audit fees	131	126
Administration fees	176	119
Dividends payable	43	-
Directors' fees	-	101
Other payables	17	7
	4,182	837

A provision for Financial Advisers fees of £2,316k is included in legal and professional fees payable as set out in note 16.

The Company has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the agreed credit period. The Directors consider that the carrying amounts of all payables approximate to their fair value.

12. Earnings per share

	Year ended 30 June 2026	Year ended 30 June 2025
Loss attributable to Shareholders of the Company	(£91,034,626)	(£28,470,960)
Weighted average number of Ordinary shares	592,080,033	594,651,711
Basic and diluted earnings from continuing operations and loss for the year (pence per share)	(15.38)	(4.79)

13. Share capital

The authorised share capital of the Company is represented by an unlimited number of Ordinary Shares of no par value which, upon issue, the Directors may designate into such classes and denominate in such currencies as they may determine.

Number of Ordinary Shares	Year ended 30 June 2026 Number	Year ended 30 June 2025 Number
Opening balance	592,080,033	602,374,217
Purchase of Ordinary shares into Treasury	-	(10,294,184)
Closing balance	592,080,033	592,080,033

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026 (continued)

13. Share capital (continued)

Treasury Shares

On 15 February 2024, the Company announced a share buyback programme in which it had allocated £20 million to purchase its own shares post closed period. The Company held 19,372,184 Treasury shares at the year end (2025: 19,372,184). There were no rights attached to Treasury shares which were cancelled after the year end.

Shareholders' Equity	Year ended 30 June 2026 £'000	Year ended 30 June 2025 £'000
Opening balance	690,108	781,557
Purchase of Ordinary shares into Treasury	-	(10,632)
Dividends paid	(53,287)	(52,346)
Total comprehensive loss	(91,035)	(28,471)
Closing balance	545,786	690,108

Rights attaching to Ordinary shares

The Company has a single class of Ordinary Shares, which are entitled to dividends declared by the Company. At any general meeting of the Company, each ordinary Shareholder is entitled to have one vote for each share held. The Ordinary Shareholders also have the right to receive all income attributable to those shares and participate in distributions made and such income shall be divided *pari passu* among the holders of Ordinary Shares in proportion to the number of Ordinary Shares held by them.

14. Dividends

On 18 August 2025, the Board declared a third interim dividend of £13,025,761 in respect of the year ended 30 June 2025, equating to 2.20pps (third interim dividend in respect of the year ended 30 June 2024: 2.20pps), which was paid on 19 September 2025 to Shareholders on the register on 29 August 2025.

On 20 October 2025, the Board approved a fourth interim dividend of £13,617,841 in respect of the year ended 30 June 2025 of 2.30pps (fourth interim dividend in respect of the year ended 30 June 2024: 2.20pps), which was declared on 21 October 2025 and was paid on 21 November 2025 to Shareholders on the register on 31 October 2025.

On 26 January 2026, the Board declared its first interim dividend of £13,321,801 in respect of the year ending 30 June 2026, equating to 2.25pps (first interim dividend in respect of the year ended 30 June 2025: 2.20pps), which was paid on 6 March 2026 to Shareholders on the register on 6 February 2026.

On 14 May 2026, the Board declared a second interim dividend of £13,321,801 in respect of the year ended 30 June 2026, equating to 2.25pps (second interim dividend in respect of the year ended 30 June 2025: 2.20pps), which was paid on 15 June 2026 to Shareholders on the register on 22 May 2026.

15. Risk management policies and procedures

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks, including market risk (including price risk, currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and portfolio operational risk. The Investment Adviser and the Administrator report to the Board on a quarterly basis and provide information to the Company which allows it to monitor and manage financial risks relating to its operations.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026 (continued)

15. Risk management policies and procedures (continued)

The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and government energy policy and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

The Board is ultimately responsible for the overall risk management approach within the Company. The Board has established procedures for monitoring and controlling risk. The Company has investment guidelines that set out its overall business strategies, its tolerance for risk and its general risk management philosophy.

In addition, the Investment Adviser monitors and measures the overall risk bearing capacity in relation to the aggregate risk exposure across all risk types and activities. Further details regarding these policies are set out below:

Market price risk

Market price risk is defined as the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument held by the Company, in particular through the Company's subsidiary, BR1, will fluctuate because of changes in market prices.

Market price risk will arise from changes in electricity prices whenever PPAs expire and are renewed. The timing of these is staggered to minimise risk.

BR1's future SPV investments are subject to fluctuations in the price of secondary assets which could have a material adverse effect on the BR1's ability to source projects that meet its investment criteria and consequently its business, financial position, results of operations and business prospects.

The Company's overall market position is monitored by the Investment Adviser and is reviewed by the Board of Directors on an ongoing basis.

Currency risk

The Company does not have any direct currency risk exposure as all its investments, borrowings and other transactions are in Sterling. The Company is however indirectly exposed to currency risk on future equipment purchases, made through BR1's SPVs, where equipment is imported.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments and related income from the cash and cash equivalents will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates.

The Company is also exposed, through BR1, to interest rate risk on drawings under its revolving credit facility ("RCF"). As at 30 June 2026, BR1 had borrowings of £145,925,000 on its RCF (30 June 2025: £134,925,000)

The Company's interest bearing financial assets consist of cash and cash equivalents. The table overleaf shows the portfolio profile of the financial assets at year end:

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026 (continued)

15. Risk management policies and procedures (continued)

	Interest rate	Total as at 30 June 2026 £'000
Floating rate		
RBSI	1.03%	327
HSBC	3.20%	90
Fixed rate		
Lloyds	0.00%	-
		417
	Interest rate	Total as at 30 June 2025 £'000
Floating rate		
RBSI	1.27%	325
Fixed rate		
Lloyds	0.00%	127
		452

In prior years, the valuation of BR1's SPV investments on a discounted cash flow basis was subject to variation in the discount rate applied when valuing the investments. The Investment Adviser reviewed the discount rates semi-annually, taking into consideration market activity to ensure appropriate discount rates are recommended to the Board. The Company was exposed to interest rate risk on the Directors' Valuation of BR1's SPV investments of £820.3m as at 30 June 2025. As stated in note 8, the transaction value for the acquisition of the Company's shares by Drax Bidco represents the most appropriate basis for determining fair value as at 30 June 2026. Therefore, the Company is not exposed to interest rate risk on the Directors' Valuation as at 30 June 2026.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due.

The majority of underlying SPVs are contracted with investment grade counterparties, mitigating PPA counterparty risk. The Directors do not have any concerns around the continued purchase of power through its current PPAs.

The Company's credit risk exposure is due to a portion of the Company's assets being held as cash and cash equivalents and accrued interest. The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents and borrowings across two different banking groups to diversify credit risk. The total exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty and the carrying amounts of financial assets best represent the maximum credit risk exposure at the year end date. As at 30 June 2026, the maximum credit risk exposure in relation to cash and cash equivalents held by the Company was £416,655 (2025: £451,836). If the cash and cash equivalents held by BR1 are included, this increases to £20,488,692 (2025: £20,450,562). All cash and cash

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026 (continued)

15. Risk management policies and procedures (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

equivalents held by the Company and BR1 are with banks that have a credit rating which is of investment grade.

The table below provides details of the cash and cash equivalents held by the Company at the year end:

	Cash £'000	Fixed deposit £'000	Total as at 30 June 2026 £'000
RBSI	327	-	327
HSBC	90	-	90
	417	-	417

	Cash £'000	Fixed deposit £'000	Total as at 30 June 2025 £'000
RBSI	325	-	325
Lloyds	-	127	127
	325	127	452

The carrying amount of these assets approximates their fair value.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due. The Investment Adviser and the Board continuously monitor forecasted and actual cash flows from operating, financing and investing activities.

As the Company's investments, through BR1, are in the SPVs, which are private companies that are not publicly listed, the return from these investments is dependent on the income generated or the disposal of renewable energy infrastructure assets by the SPVs and will take time to realise.

The Company, through BR1, expects to comply with the covenants of its RCF.

The following table details the Company's expected maturity for its financial assets and liabilities. These are undiscounted contractual cash flows:

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026 (continued)

15. Risk management policies and procedures (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

	Less than one year £'000	Between one and five years £'000	After five years £'000	Total as at 30 June 2026 £'000
Assets				
Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss*	348,521	-	-	348,521
Trade and other receivables**	57	-	-	57
Cash and cash equivalents	417	-	-	417
Liabilities				
Other payables and accrued expenses	(4,182)	-	-	(4,182)
	344,813	-	-	344,813
	Less than one year £'000	Between one and five years £'000	After five years £'000	Total as at 30 June 2025 £'000
Assets				
Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss*	-	-	383,662	383,662
Trade and other receivables**	464	-	-	464
Cash and cash equivalents	452	-	-	452
Liabilities				
Other payables and accrued expenses	(837)	-	-	(837)
	79	-	383,662	383,741

* the amount stated represents the principal amounts of loans advanced to BR1

**excluding prepayments

As part of the financing terms provided by all third-party lenders to companies within the Group, lenders have security packages which include charges over the shares of the borrower entity and any wholly owned subsidiaries.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026 (continued)

15. Risk management policies and procedures (continued)

Portfolio operational risk

Portfolio operational risk is defined as the risk that renewable energy infrastructure assets perform below expectation after acquisition and revenue received from the sale of electricity is reduced. This risk is mitigated by BSL ensuring that operation and maintenance contractors are compliant with their contractual obligations including reaction times, maintenance plans and service levels.

Concentrations of risk

Concentrations of risk arise from financial instruments that have similar characteristics and are affected similarly by changes in economic or other conditions. All assets are located in the UK and consist of solar, wind and energy storage assets.

Capital management policies and procedures

Prior to the acquisition of the Company's shares as set out in note 1, the Company's capital management objective was to ensure that the Company would be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the capital return to equity Shareholders. In accordance with the Company's investment policy, the Company's principal use of cash (including the proceeds of any share issuance and loan facilities) is to fund BR1's projects, as well as expenses related to fundraising, the share issues, ongoing operational expenses and payment of dividends and other distributions to Shareholders in accordance with the Company's dividend policy.

Following the acquisition of the Company's shares, the Company is no longer a going concern as it is intended to wind up the Company as soon as practicable.

The Board, with the assistance of the Investment Adviser, monitors and reviews the broad structure of the Company's capital.

The Company has no imposed capital requirements.

The capital structure of the Company consists of issued share capital and retained earnings.

16. Contingent Liabilities

During the year, the Company engaged N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited and Deutsche Numis Securities Limited as joint financial advisers in connection with the strategic review and formal sale process announced on 5 November 2025. Under the terms of their engagement, the financial advisers were entitled to a combined success fee equal to 1.65% of the transaction value upon completion of a qualifying transaction, including an offer for the entire issued share capital of the Company. In the event that the transaction was not approved, the financial advisers were entitled at a minimum to receive break fees of 25% of the amount of the success fee.

At 30 June 2026, a liability of £2,316k has been recognised in respect of the break fees as the obligation to pay these fees was not contingent on the successful completion of the transaction. As payment of the success fee remained conditional upon shareholder approval and completion of the acquisition, a liability for the success fee was not recognised at the reporting date. The estimated financial effect was approximately £6,948k, being the difference between the success fees totalling £9,264k and the break fees of £2,316k. Following shareholder approval on 24 July 2026 and completion of the acquisition on 31 July 2026, the success fee became payable after the reporting date.

17. Related party transactions and Directors' remuneration

At 30 June 2026, the Company had no immediate or ultimate controlling party. Following the Scheme becoming effective on 31 July 2026, Drax Bidco became the Company's immediate parent undertaking and Drax Group plc became its ultimate parent undertaking.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026 (continued)

17. Related party transactions and Directors' remuneration (continued)

The Chair in office during the Year, Michael Gibbons was entitled to an annual remuneration of £86,346 (2025: £83,025). The other Directors in office during the year were entitled to an annual remuneration of £57,564 (2025: £55,350). The Chair of the Nomination Committee received an additional annual fee of £3,198 (2025: £3,075). The Chair of the Remuneration Committee received an additional annual fee of £3,198 (2025: £3,075). The Chair of the Environmental, Social and Governance Committee received an additional annual fee of £7,462 (2025: £7,175). The Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee received an additional annual fee of £11,726 (2025: £11,275). The Chair of the Management Engagement and Service Providers Committee received an additional annual fee of £4,264 (2025: £4,100).

The total Directors' fees expense for the year amounted to £500,000 (2025: £373,428) of which £nil was outstanding at 30 June 2026 (2025: £101,387). The Directors' remuneration for the Year includes an interim amount of £21,070 paid to each of the six directors in office during the Year in respect of additional work undertaken in connection with the Strategic Review of the business which commenced during the Year.

Following the approval of the Scheme of arrangement for the acquisition of the Company's shares as set out in note 1, Neil Cheetham and Daniel Peacock were appointed as directors of the Company on 31 July 2026. On the same date, Michael Gibbons, Elizabeth Burne, Meriel Lenfestey, Chris Waldron and Glen Suarez resigned as directors.

At 30 June 2026, the number of Ordinary Shares held by each Director is as follows:

	2026 Number of Ordinary Shares	2025 Number of Ordinary Shares
Elizabeth Burne	15,000	15,000
Michael Gibbons	37,800	37,800
Meriel Lenfestey	20,000	20,000
Chris Waldron*	90,000	90,000
Glen Suarez	14,000	14,000
John Scott	N/A	703,929
	176,800	880,729

*Including shares held by PCAs

Michael Gibbons and Glen Suarez were Directors of BR1 until they both resigned as a director of that entity on 31 July 2026. They received annual fees of £7,280 (2025: £7,000) and £4,629 (2025: £nil) respectively for their services to BR1. Neil Wood and James Armstrong, who are partners of the Investment Adviser, are also Directors of BR1 and Bluefield SIF Investments Limited ("BSIFIL").

The Company and BR1's base fee for investment advisory services for the Year amounted to £4,309,976 (2025: £5,606,077) of which £310,153 (2025: £386,775) was outstanding at the year end. The investment adviser also received one-off advisory fees of £383,999 for Phase Three of the Strategic Partnership and £712,940 for an asset disposal transaction. During the year, the Company also paid service fees of £1,750,000 to the Investment Adviser for formal sales process and acquisition support.

James Armstrong, Giovanni Terranova and Neil Wood, who are partners of the Investment Adviser, held a 0.06%, 0.08% and 0.01% interest in the Company as at 30 June 2026, respectively.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026 (continued)

17. Related party transactions and Directors' remuneration (continued)

Fees paid during the Year by SPVs to Bluefield Asset Management Services Limited ("BSL"), a company which has the same ownership as that of the Investment Adviser totalled £6,189,080 (2025: £5,613,508). BSL provides asset management and other services relating to the operation of daily management activities of the renewable energy project companies.

Fees paid during the Year by SPVs to Bluefield Operations Limited ("BOL"), a company which has the same ownership as that of the Investment Adviser totalled £10,075,979 (2025: £9,735,829). BOL provides O&M and other services relating to the operation of daily management activities of the renewable energy project companies.

Fees paid during the Year by SPVs to Bluefield Renewable Developments Limited ("BRD"), a company which has the same ownership as that of the Investment Adviser, totalled £3,150,638 (2025: £393,158). BRD locates and manages a pipeline of development projects for the Company.

Fees paid during the Year by SPVs to Bluefield Construction Management Limited ("BCM"), a company which has the same ownership as that of the Investment Adviser totalled £535,344 (2025: £Nil). BCM provides construction management services on the new build portfolio.

The Company's monitoring fee income received from BR1 amounted to £900,000 (2025: £900,000) of which £Nil was outstanding at the year end (2025: £450,257).

18. Subsequent events

The following events happened after the end of the Company's reporting period on 30 June 2026.

Subsequent to the reporting date, the Scheme for the acquisition of the Company's issued share capital by Drax Smart Generation Holdco Limited, as described in Note 1, was approved by shareholders and sanctioned by the Royal Court of Guernsey on 24 July 2026. The Scheme became effective on 31 July 2026, pursuant to which shareholders received cash consideration of 92.574 pence per share.

As disclosed in Note 2(b), the directors considered the impact of the acquisition and the intended liquidation of the Company when determining the basis of preparation of the financial statements.

As stated in Note 16, fees of approximately £9.27 million became payable to the financial advisers upon completion of the acquisition and were paid on 31 July 2026.

On 3 August 2026, the Company gave notice of termination to Bluefield Partners LLP as Investment Adviser. The Investment Advisory Agreement has a termination period of 12 months from the date of notice before the contract officially ends.

The Company was delisted from the LSE on 3 August 2026.