Registered number: SC195923

LOCH DUART PLC

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

LOCH DUART PLC

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Justin Goerke Simon Shaun Maguire Mark Kenneth Warrington Russell George Leslie Christopher John Walsh Orr (resigned 10 June 2025) Hazel Ann Lilian Wade (resigned 19 August 2025) Rob Van Es
Company secretary	S Maguire
Registered number	SC195923
Registered office	Floor 3 1 West Regent Street Glasgow G2 1RW
Independent auditor	Johnston Carmichael LLP 7-11 Melville Street Edinburgh EH3 7PE
Solicitors	Shepherd & Wedderburn Floor 3 1 West Regent Street Glasgow G2 1RW

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

Introduction

The directors present the strategic report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026.

Business review

The results for the year are set out on page 16.The directors are disappointed to report a loss for the year of £11,648,625. Although a significant portion of that is the cost of finance as the company implements its plans for long-term and sustainable growth, autumn 2025 saw the worst mortality event – and first ever biomass insurance claim – in the company's history. Significant investor support in response has enabled the company to continue its growth plans.

Despite that mortality setback, those growth plans saw the year deliver the company's highest ever harvest volume and ended with more sites in operation and more fish at sea than ever before.

The company has continued to maintain its industry leading standards of fish welfare, environmental stewardship, community engagement and exceptional product quality as part of this plan for growth. That is supported by investment in health management tools in response to the changing set of environmental challenges faced.

SCOTLAND

Focus on the year has been increasing the number of operating sites to increase the production volume whilst addressing the increasing biological challenges created by rising water temperatures. The company's approach to farming, particularly farm size, allows it to apply fewer intensive solutions which put less strain on fish. Some plans relating to use of treatment vessel were implemented during the year and so the full benefit will not be seen until future years.

The company also continues to work on developing the potential of existing sites. At the year end, the planned investments in sites and fish inputs were proceeding in line with expectations.

CANADA

Efforts to explore the potential for Canadian operations continue.

Financial key performance indicators

The group monitors turnover and profit as the key financial KPIs of the business. Turnover has increased to £65.3M from £55M in 2025 and the loss for the year is £11.6M against the comparative 2025 loss of £3.2m. That turnover increase was anticipated because of the plan to revise site structures and increase active sites in support of future growth. The company's financial performance is influenced by movement of non-financial KPIs. These are predominantly production metrics around fish survival, growth, feed conversion rates and production volume. The increase in the loss is because of the material mortality event mentioned above and the sustained depressed market pricing. The other farming KPIs have shown steady improvement over the year.

Tonnes Harvested (gutted weight) : 8,142T (2025: 5,620T)

Principal risks and uncertainties

As well as biological risk, which the group seeks to manage through a variety of management processes and health related assets, the group faces a number of commercial risks.

Biological risk
The group manages biological risk through a mix of preventative measures, such as environmental monitoring linked to planned responses, as well as routine health protocols to address possible environmental insult. Fish health is routinely monitored and discussed with external professionals whilst the asset base includes both preventative and treatment equipment. The group plans its farming and harvesting operations dynamically to address threats face and lastly, the group holds insurance cover for biological assets.

Foreign Currency

The group is exposed to foreign currency risk in three main areas: (1) Nordic bond value (2) export sales (3) cost in currency other than GBP, predominantly interest and service contracts in NOK. To manage the first of these, the group has engaged in a treasury management regime with a commercial lender to mitigate and manage the risk over the full term of the bond. There will be short-term movements which are possible over that term, and which will be accounted for as they arise. The latter two of these risks partially offset each other and the balance is managed by entering derivative contracts of a value considered appropriate at the time based on rolling forecast updates of likely revenues and costs.

Interest rate
The group's exposure to interest rate movement relates mainly to the Nordic bond. To manage that, the interest rate risk was included within the currency risk mitigation measure referred to under the Foreign Currency risk management approach in the paragraph above.

Credit Risk management
The group operates a policy of ensuring fish sales are covered by credit insurance. Any value in excess of that requires prior director approval. The risk at any point is therefore limited almost entirely to any deductible from any claim made under the credit insurance. Sales of other products or services are not covered by credit insurance but are to customers assessed as being financially strong enough to ensure payment. All positive cash balances are held with the group's bank, HSBC Bank PLC. The credit rating of that bank is sufficiently strong for the group to consider the credit risk to be insignificant.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity is a key component of the rolling forecasts by which the group manages its day-to-day operations. The liquidity trajectory arising from these forecasts is addressed through engagement with lenders and shareholders to ensure the group is able to demonstrate compliance with its liquidity covenant whilst delivering its obligations to staff and suppliers.

Pricing risk
The group is exposed to the wider market-related price risk, even though it trades at a premium to that market but seeks to mitigate that through long term trading relationships with established price structures. The geographic diversification spreads the group over many locations and reduces the operational, and hence financial, risk faced by the business.

Directors' statement of compliance with duty to promote the success of the Group (S172 Report)

Directors' Duties

The directors of the group, as those of all UK companies, must act in accordance with a set of general duties. Those duties are detailed in section 172 of the UK Companies Act 2006 which is summarised as follows:

A director of a company must act in the way he considers, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole, and in doing so have regard (amongst other matters) to:
- the likely consequence of any decision in the long term;
- the interests of the company's employees
- the need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others
- the impact of the company's operations on the community and the environment
- the desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standard of business conduct
- the need to act fairly as between shareholders of the company

The group's priority is to promote the success of the group for the benefit of it's members as a whole with regards to all its stakeholders and to the matters set out in section 172(1)(a) to (f) of the Companies Act 2006.

Effective engagement with our key stakeholders is critical to the long-term success of the business. Dialogue with stakeholders assists in identifying the effects of group policies and practices, predict future developments, trends and realign strategy.

Shareholders

The group is committed to openly engaging with our shareholders. Significant items are discussed on an informal ad-hoc basis including risks issues and mitigation, forecasts and operating performance as well as health and safety matters. Shareholders views are sought and taken into account in the decision-making process.

Workforce

The group is committed to being a responsible business, maintaining and improving the methods by which employees are informed and can contribute. The group has a strong team culture with employees who are committed to the group's standards, to whom we listen and with whom we share the rewards from their efforts.

Ongoing engagement with our employees and employee representatives is taken into account, alongside government guidance and regulations, in designing and developing safe systems of working.

Customers

The group was created to farm salmon to the highest standard of fish welfare and lowest environmental impact possible. The fish we raise have wild Scottish ancestry and we care for them in some of Scotland's most remote areas of unspoilt natural beauty. Only by maintaining high standards will they remain that way for the generations to follow. The group is committed to developing and maintaining strong relationships for the long term. There are regular meetings with customers to assess service and activity levels as well as contractual performance.

Suppliers and Sub-contractors
The group is committed to developing and maintaining strong supplier relationships for the long term. We are aware of the importance of the communities in which we operate and support projects through a fund in partnership with a key supplier. The innovation we pursue is enabled through the imagination of our people and the strong working relationships with suppliers. The group has always believed that to produce the best product requires the best standards of behaviour with everyone and everything we meet with so that is how we work.

Group non-financial and sustainability information statement

The Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report regulations 2018.

. **A. Energy consumption used to calculate emissions**

	2026	2025
Gas	-	-
Electricity	1,527,794	1,437,188
Transport fuel	-	-
Boats	24,645,871	21,377,994
Site vehicles	488,704	558,515
Other fuel	4,464,052	3,124,065
Total energy consumption (kwh)	**31,126,421**	**26,497,762**

. **B. Emissions (tCO2e)**

	2026	2025
Gas	-	-
Electricity	270	254
Transport fuel	-	-
Boats	4,362	3,784
Site vehicles	87	99
Other fuel	790	553
Total emissions (tCO2e)	**5,509**	**4,690**

. **C. Intensity Ratios**

	2026	2025
Turnover (£M)	65.3	55
Total emissions (tCO2e)	5,509	4,690
Tonnes of CO2e per £M sales	**84**	**85**

Gas and electricity: Consumption figures were derived initially by calculating average rates per kWh using invoicing data across a selection of group sites and applying the average rates to total group spending on the different utilities. The consumption totals were then converted to tonnes of Carbon Dioxide equivalent using information in the current issues of the UK Government Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factors publication.

Transport costs: Average fuel costs published in government indices were applied to total group costs. These were converted to kWh and tCO2e in turn again using information in the GHG Conversion Factors publication. In the case of car emissions, fuel consumption was calculated initially using mileage and applying average fuel consumption rates based on government indices. Consumption volumes were then converted to energy consumption and emissions values using the GHG Conversion Factors.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

Simon Maguire

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S Maguire Secretary
Date: 29 July 2026

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

The group has adopted the Quoted Companies Alliance (QCA) Corporate Governance Code as being appropriate for the groups structure and operations. As the group only has debt securities listed on the Nordic ABM, it has chosen to use the exemption from the Financial Conduct Authority's requirements to make corporate governance disclosures in the statutory financial statements and from auditor review thereof.

The group's policy document covering compliance with the QCA code is published on the group's website.

Simon Maguire

Name Simon Maguire
Finance Director
Date 29 July 2026

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

Directors' responsibilities statement

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare consolidated financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the consolidated financial statements in accordance with UK-adopted International accounting standards (IFRS).

Under company law the directors must not approve the consolidated financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and the Company and of the profit or loss of the Group for that period. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether they have been prepared in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards (IFRS), subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the Group and Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Group or the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Principal activity

The principal activity of the group and company is that of salmon farming in the North West of Scotland. The business and its brand are built on a foundation of providing whole gutted fish to trade outlets in a variety of countries.

The majority of sales are therefore export.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £11,648,625 *(2025 - Loss £3,222,949)*.

No ordinary dividends were paid or proposed.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

Justin Goerke
Simon Shaun Maguire
Mark Kenneth Warrington
Russell George Leslie
Christopher John Walsh Orr (resigned 10 June 2025)
Hazel Ann Lilian Wade (resigned 19 August 2025)
Rob Van Es

Future developments

The Group has embarked upon a plan to materially increase its production levels. The status of that is more fully disclosed in the Strategic Report.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company and the Group's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company and the Group's auditor is aware of that information.

Environment and welfare

The welfare of both staff and fish are crucial to the company both for the quality of the product and the sustainability of the business. These are areas of differentiation on which the company was founded and which influence every area of operation. As well as being accredited to ISO 14001, the company is also accredited to several other quality schemes, details of which are available on the company's website at www.lochduart.com.

Auditor

The auditor, Johnston Carmichael LLP, will be proposed for reappointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

Simon Maguire
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S Maguire Secretary

Date: 29 July 2026

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LOCH DUART PLC

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Loch Duart PLC ('the parent company') and its subsidiaries ('the group') for the year ended 31 March 2026, which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, Company Statement of Financial Position, Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, Company Statement of Changes in Equity, Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, Company Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK-adopted international accounting standards

In our opinion the financial statements:

- Give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and of the parent company's affairs as at 31 March 2026 and of the group's loss for the year then ended;
- Have been properly prepared in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards; and
- Have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Our approach to the audit

We planned our audit by first obtaining an understanding of the group and parent company and its environment.

We tailored the scope of our audit to reflect our risk assessment, taking into account such factors as the business model and activities, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the group and parent company operate.

We evaluated the significance of the group's components and determined our planned audit responses based on a measure of materiality. The Group is made up of a consolidation of one main trading entity and two non-operational subsidiaries which incur a low level of expenditure each year. We completed a full scope statutory audit of the parent company and performed a desktop review of the subsidiaries based on group materiality.

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. We set certain quantitative thresholds for materiality. These together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures on the individual financial statement line items and disclosures and in the evaluation of the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate on the financial statements as a whole.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) that we identified. These matters included those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy; the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a

whole, and informing our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We summarise below the key audit matter in arriving at our audit opinion above, together with how our audit addressed this matter and the results of our audit work in relation to this matter.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter and our conclusions
Carrying value of biological assets under IAS 41 Refer to notes 2.13 (Accounting Policy), Note 5.1 (Estimates and Assumptions) and Note 18 (Biological assets). The group has a significant value of salmon and other fish stocks held at the year end. Due to the nature of these assets they fall to be accounted for as biological assets within the scope of IAS 41. The group has accordingly adopted an accounting policy of measuring these assets on initial recognition and at subsequent reporting dates at fair value. The year end valuation for the Group and Company of £49.2m (2025: £41.3m) includes a net IAS41 valuation movement recognised in the period of £9.3m (2025: £0.8m). We include this as a key audit matter due to the valuation of these biological assets requiring multiple inputs and judgements, changes in which can have a material impact on the valuation. As such we assessed this as the most significant assessed risk of material misstatement due to fraud or error.	In order to address this risk we performed the following procedures over the carrying value of biological assets: Gained an understanding of, and evaluated the key processes and relevant controls used to calculate the fair value of the biological assets. Checked the biological assets calculation and assessed the underlying management assumptions to consider whether these are consistent with our expectations from prior years and industry averages. Evaluated whether the methodology for the biological assets fair value adjustments follows industry practice in terms of valuation methodology by reference to available industry handbooks. Selected and agreed a sample of costs to supporting documentation to ensure these were correctly recorded and allocated to the correct sea site. Reviewed post year-end harvests for evidence of material fish mortality issues that should be recognised in the year end valuation. Following completion of these procedures we identified no material misstatements in relation to the carrying value of biological assets.

Our application of materiality

We define materiality as the magnitude of misstatement in the financial statements that makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable person would be changed or influenced. We use materiality in determining the nature and extent of our work and in evaluating the results of that work.

Materiality measure	Group	Parent company
Materiality for the financial statements as a whole We have set materiality as 1% of turnover as we believe that turnover is the primary performance measure used by investors and revenue growth is the key driver of shareholder value. We determined the measurement percentage to be commensurate with the risk and complexity of the audit and the group's listed debt.	£650,000 (2025: £550,000)	£650,000 (2025: £550,000)
Performance materiality Performance materiality represents amounts set by the auditor at less than materiality for the financial statements as a whole, to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceeds materiality for the financial statements as a whole. In setting this we consider the group's overall control environment, our past experience of the audit indicates a lower risk of material misstatements however as in the previous period our assessment also reflects the higher risk profile associated with the group being a PLC with listed debt. Based on our judgement of these factors we have set performance materiality at 60% (2025: 60%) of our overall financial statement materiality.	£390,000 (2025: £330,000)	£390,000 (2025: £330,000)
Specific materiality Recognising that there are transactions and balances of a lesser amount which could influence the understanding of users of the financial statements we calculate a lower level of materiality for testing such areas. We have set a specific materiality in respect of related party transactions and Directors' remuneration. We used our judgement in setting these thresholds and considered our past experience of the audit, the history of misstatements and industry benchmarks for specific materiality.	£20,000 (2025: £20,000)	£20,000 (2025: £20,000)
Board reporting threshold We agreed with the Board that we would report to them all differences in excess of 5% of overall materiality in addition to other identified misstatements that warranted reporting on qualitative grounds, in our view. For example, an immaterial misstatement as a result of fraud.	£32,500 (2025: £27,500)	£32,500 (2025: £27,500)

During the course of the audit, we reassessed initial materiality and found no reason to alter the basis of calculation used at year-end.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Our evaluation of the Directors' assessment of the group and parent company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included:

- Evaluating management's method of assessing going concern, including consideration of market conditions (such as market price of salmon and fish mortality/fish health) and macro-economic uncertainties (such as interest rates and inflation rates);
- Assessing and challenging the forecast cashflows and associated sensitivity modelling used by management in support of their going concern assessment by reference to supporting documentation, Board approved budgets, our own understanding of the group and the economic environment in which it operates, and the results of other audit work;
- Assessing the plausibility of mitigating actions identified by management as available to them to continue as a going concern if downside uncertainties were to crystallise;
- Assessing the accuracy of management's forecasting by comparing the reliability of past forecasts to actual results;
- Performing arithmetical and consistency checks on management's base forecast;
- Considering the financing available to the group and conducting a robust review of the group and parent company's liquidity position and covenant compliance, including considering the maturity profile of existing debt;and
- Assessing the adequacy of the group's and parent company's going concern disclosures included in the Financial Statements.

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

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

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Financial Statements other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Financial Statements. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LOCH DUART PLC

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- The information given in the Group Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and

- The Group Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Directors' Report.

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

- Adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- The parent company's financial statements and the part of the Directors' Remuneration Report to be audited are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- Certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- We have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 7, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

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

We assessed whether the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence and capabilities to identify or recognise non-compliance with laws and regulations by considering their experience, past performance and support available.

All engagement team members were briefed on relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks at the planning stage of the audit. Engagement team members were reminded to remain alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the group and the parent company and the sector in which they operate, focusing on those provisions that had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The most relevant frameworks we identified include:

- Companies Act 2006;
- UK Corporate Tax Legislation;
- VAT legislation;
- Euronext Oslo Rule Book II; and
- UK-adopted international accounting standards.

We gained an understanding of how the group and the parent company are complying with these laws and regulations by making enquiries of management and those charged with. We corroborated these enquiries through our review of submitted returns, relevant correspondence with regulatory bodies and board meeting minutes.

We assessed the susceptibility of the group’s financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur, by meeting with management and those charged with governance to understand where it was considered there was susceptibility to fraud. This evaluation also considered how management and those charged with governance were remunerated and whether this provided an incentive for fraudulent activity. We considered the overall control environment and how management and those charged with governance oversee the implementation and operation of controls. In areas of the financial statements where the risks were considered to be higher, we performed procedures to address each identified risk. We identified a heightened fraud risk in relation to:

- Management override of controls
- Revenue recognition
- Carrying value of biological assets

Audit procedures performed in response to the risk relating to carrying value of biological assets is set out in the section on key audit matters above, and audit procedures in response to the risk of management override of controls and revenue recognition are included below.
In addition to the above, the following procedures were performed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free of material fraud or error:

- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance for reference to: breaches of laws and regulation or for any indication of any potential litigation and claims; and events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud;
- Reviewing the level of and reasoning behind the group’s and parent company’s procurement of legal and

professional services;

- Performing audit procedures over the risk of management override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and assessing judgements made by management in their calculation of accounting estimates for potential management bias;
- A sample of sales orders were selected and agreed through invoice to revenue nominal;
- Completion of appropriate checklists and use of our experience to assess the parent company's compliance with the Companies Act 2006 and the Euronext Oslo Rule Book II; and
- Agreement of the financial statement disclosures to supporting documentation.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to the risk of material misstatements in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the parent company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the parent 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 parent company and the parent company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Johnston Carmichael LLP

Grant Roger (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Johnston Carmichael LLP
Statutory Auditor
7-11 Melville Street, Edinburgh, EH3 7PE

29-Jul-2026

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Note	2026 £	2025 £
Revenue	7	**65,261,000**	*55,053,046*
Cost of sales		**(63,132,566)**	*(42,205,188)*
Gross profit		**2,128,434**	*12,847,858*
Other operating income	8	**4,850,688**	*707,897*
Administrative expenses		**(15,422,147)**	*(14,205,685)*
(Loss)/profit from operations		**(8,443,025)**	(649,930)
Finance income	12	**389,961**	263,794
Finance expense	12	**(7,761,815)**	*(3,457,516)*
(Loss)/profit before tax		**(15,814,879)**	*(3,843,652)*
Tax credit/(expense)	13	**4,166,254**	*620,703*
(Loss)/profit for the year		**(11,648,625)**	*(3,222,949)*
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that will or may be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Exchange gains arising on translation on foreign operations		**112**	*7,049*
Gain/(loss) on cash flow hedge net of deferred tax impact		**(215,668)**	*1,382,701*
		(215,556)	*1,389,750*
Other comprehensive (expenditure) / income for the year, net of tax		**(215,556)**	*1,389,750*
Total comprehensive (expenditure) / income		**(11,864,181)**	*(1,833,199)*

The notes on pages 29 to 71 form part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2026

	Note	31 March 2026 £	31 March 2025 £
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	14	**66,843,929**	*57,591,103*
Intangible assets	15	**14,068,117**	*13,931,073*
Deferred tax asset	13	**2,865,950**	*-*
		83,777,996	*71,522,176*
Current assets			
Inventories	17	**2,002,733**	*1,708,878*
Biological assets	18	**49,237,400**	*41,285,481*
Trade and other receivables	19	**3,816,244**	*5,757,712*
Derivative financial assets	20	**1,675,480**	*1,771,158*
Cash and cash equivalents	28	**5,306,716**	*17,506,997*
		62,038,573	*68,030,226*
Total assets		**145,816,569**	*139,552,402*
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred income	21	**-**	*54,722*
Loans and borrowings	22	**77,608,573**	*65,804,723*
Deferred tax liability	13	**-**	*1,427,900*
		77,608,573	*67,287,345*
Current liabilities			
Bank overdraft	28	**2,013,219**	*1,006,889*
Trade and other liabilities	21	**4,414,389**	*17,345,503*
Loans and borrowings	22	**9,727,082**	*5,805,633*
		16,154,690	*24,158,025*
Total liabilities		**93,763,263**	*91,445,370*
Net assets		**52,053,306**	*48,107,032*

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2026

	Note	31 March 2026 £	31 March 2025 £
Issued capital and reserves attributable to owners of the parent			
Share capital	23	**51,935**	*50,364*
Share premium reserve	24	**43,181,459**	*27,372,576*
Capital redemption reserve	24	**6,418,560**	*6,418,560*
Cash flow hedging reserve	24	**1,167,033**	*1,382,701*
Foreign exchange reserve	24	**202,606**	*202,494*
Retained earnings	24	**1,031,713**	*12,680,337*
		52,053,306	*48,107,032*
TOTAL EQUITY		**52,053,306**	*48,107,032*

The financial statements on pages 29 to 71 were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors and were signed on its behalf by:

Simon Maguire
.....
Simon Shaun Maguire
Director

Date: 29 July 2026

The notes on pages 29 to 71 form part of these financial statements.

COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2026

	Note	31 March 2026 £	31 March 2025 £
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	14	**66,843,924**	*57,591,103*
Intangible assets	15	**14,068,117**	*13,931,073*
Other non-current investments	16	**10**	*10*
Deferred tax asset	13	**2,865,950**	*-*
		83,778,001	*71,522,186*
Current assets			
Inventories	17	**2,002,733**	*1,708,878*
Biological assets	18	**49,237,400**	*41,285,481*
Trade and other receivables	19	**3,816,244**	*5,757,153*
Derivative financial assets	20	**1,675,480**	*1,771,158*
Cash and cash equivalents	28	**5,290,786**	*17,506,836*
		62,022,643	*68,029,506*
Total assets		**145,800,644**	*139,551,692*
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred income	21	**-**	*54,722*
Loans and borrowings	22	**77,608,573**	*65,804,723*
Deferred tax liability	13	**-**	*1,427,900*
		77,608,573	*67,287,345*
Current liabilities			
Bank overdraft	28	**2,013,219**	*1,006,889*
Trade and other liabilities	21	**4,414,389**	*17,344,158*
Loans and borrowings	22	**9,727,083**	*5,805,633*
		16,154,691	*24,156,680*
Total liabilities		**93,763,264**	*91,444,025*
Net assets		**52,037,380**	*48,107,667*

COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2026

	Note	31 March 2026 £	31 March 2025 £
Issued capital and reserves attributable to owners of the parent			
Share capital	23	**51,936**	*50,364*
Share premium reserve	24	**43,181,459**	*27,372,576*
Capital redemption reserve	24	**6,418,560**	*6,418,560*
Cash flow hedging reserve	24	**1,167,033**	*1,382,701*
Retained earnings	24	**1,218,392**	*12,883,466*
TOTAL EQUITY		**52,037,380**	*48,107,667*

The Company's loss for the year was £11,665,074 (2025 - £3,221,231)

The financial statements on pages 29 to 71 were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors and were signed on its behalf by:

Simon Maguire

.....

Simon Shaun Maguire
Director

Date: 29 July 2026

The notes on pages 29 to 71 form part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Share capital £	Share premium £	Capital redemption reserve £	Cash flow hedging reserve £	Foreign exchange reserve £	Retained earnings £	Total attributable to equity holders of parent £	Total equity £
At 1 April 2025	50,363	27,372,576	6,418,560	1,382,701	202,494	12,680,338	48,107,032	48,107,032
Comprehensive income for the year								
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(11,648,625)	(11,648,625)	(11,648,625)
Other comprehensive income / (expenditure)	-	-	-	(215,668)	112	-	(215,556)	(215,556)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(215,668)	112	(11,648,625)	(11,864,181)	(11,864,181)
Issue of share capital	1,572	15,808,883	-	-	-	-	15,810,455	15,810,455
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	1,572	15,808,883	-	-	-	-	15,810,455	15,810,455
At 31 March 2026	**51,935**	**43,181,459**	**6,418,560**	**1,167,033**	**202,606**	**1,031,713**	**52,053,306**	**52,053,306**

The notes on pages 29 to 71 form part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Share capital £	Share premium £	Capital redemption reserve £	Cash flow hedging reserve £	Foreign exchange reserve £	Retained earnings £	Total attributable to equity holders of parent £	Total equity £
At 1 April 2024	5,169	25,418,115	6,418,560	-	195,445	15,903,287	47,940,576	47,940,576
Comprehensive income for the year								
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-		(3,222,949)	(3,222,949)	(3,222,949)
Other comprehensive income / (expenditure)	-	-	-	1,382,701	7,049		1,389,750	1,389,750
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	1,382,701	7,049	(3,222,949)	(1,833,199)	(1,833,199)
Issue of share capital	45,194	1,954,461	-	-	-	-	1,999,655	1,999,655
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	45,194	1,954,461	-	-	-	-	1,999,655	1,999,655
At 31 March 2025	**50,363**	**27,372,576**	**6,418,560**	**1,382,701**	**202,494**	**12,680,338**	**48,107,032**	**48,107,032**

The notes on pages 29 to 71 form part of these financial statements.

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Share capital	Share premium	Capital redemption reserve	Cash flow hedging reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 April 2025	50,363	27,372,576	6,418,560	1,382,701	12,883,467	48,107,667
Comprehensive income for the year						
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(11,665,074)	(11,665,074)
Other comprehensive income / (expenditure)	-	-	-	(215,668)		(215,668)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(215,668)	(11,665,074)	(11,880,742)
Contributions by and distributions to owners						
Issue of share capital	1,572	15,808,883	-	-	-	15,810,455
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	1,572	15,808,883	-	-	-	15,810,455
At 31 March 2026	**51,935**	**43,181,459**	**6,418,560**	**1,167,033**	**1,218,393**	**52,037,380**

The notes on pages 29 to 71 form part of these financial statements.

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Share capital £	Share premium £	Capital redemption reserve £	Cash flow hedging reserve £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
At 1 April 2024	5,169	25,418,115	6,418,560	-	16,104,698	47,946,542
Comprehensive income for the year						
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(3,221,232)	(3,221,232)
Other comprehensive income / (expenditure)	-	-	-	1,382,701	1	1,382,702
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	1,382,701	(3,221,231)	(1,838,530)
Contributions by and distributions to owners						
Issue of share capital	45,194	1,954,461	-	-	-	1,999,655
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	45,194	1,954,461	-	-	-	1,999,655
At 31 March 2025	**50,363**	**27,372,576**	**6,418,560**	**1,382,701**	**12,883,467**	**48,107,667**

The notes on pages 29 to 71 form part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Note	2026 £	2025 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
(Loss)/profit for the year		**(11,648,625)**	*(3,222,949)*
Adjustments for			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		**13,284,008**	*8,121,242*
Depreciation capitalised to stock		**(3,681,717)**	*(913,409)*
Finance expense		**7,761,815**	*2,403,909*
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment		**(76,898)**	*(1,974)*
Foreign exchange loss on monetary items		**4,992,714**	*2,274,623*
Cash flow from derivatives designated as hedging instruments		**(2,671,691)**	*(503,465)*
Foreign exchange gains on cash equivalents		**-**	*(125,653)*
Income tax expense	13	**(4,166,254)**	*(620,703)*
Finance income		**(389,961)**	-
Hedge ineffectiveness		**(247,586)**	-
Translation reserves		**112**	-
		3,155,917	*7,411,621*
Movements in working capital:			
Decrease/(increase) in trade receivables		**1,941,468**	*(1,177,077)*
(Increase) in Stock		**(4,542,834)**	*(19,176,982)*
(decrease)/increase in trade payables		**(12,931,114)**	*6,996,028*
(decrease)/increase in deferred revenue		**(54,722)**	*320,782*
Net cash (used in)/from operating activities		**(12,431,285)**	*(5,625,628)*
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		**(5,160,481)**	*(10,245,817)*
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		**76,898**	*12,353*
Purchase of intangibles	15	**(137,044)**	*(271,772)*
Interest received		**389,961**	*263,794*
Net cash used in investing activities		**(4,830,666)**	*(10,241,442)*
Cash flows from financing activities			
Issue of ordinary shares		**15,810,455**	*1,999,642*
Proceeds of Bond issue		**-**	*42,704,067*
Cash flow from derivatives designated as hedging instruments		**2,671,691**	*503,465*
Repayment/(proceeds) of bank loans		**-**	*(421,875)*
Payments of lease creditors		**(9,436,050)**	**(**5,792,354**)**
Interest paid		(4,990,756)	(1,730,833)

Net cash inflow from financing activities		**4,055,340**	*37,262,112*
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(13,206,611)**	*21,395,042*
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year		**16,500,108**	*(5,093,030)*
Exchange gains on cash and cash equivalents		**-**	*198,096*
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	28	**3,293,497**	*16,500,108*

The notes on pages 29 to 71 form part of these financial statements.

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Note	2026 £	2025 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
(Loss)/profit for the year		**(11,665,104)**	*(3,221,232)*
Adjustments for			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		**13,284,008**	*8,121,242*
Depreciation capitalised to stock		**(3,681,717)**	*(913,409)*
Finance expense		**7,761,815**	*2,403,909*
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment		**(76,898)**	*(1,974)*
Foreign exchange loss on monetary items		**4,992,714**	*2,274,623*
Cash flow from derivatives designated as hedging instruments		**(2,671,691)**	*(503,465)*
Foreign exchange gains on cash equivalents		**-**	*(125,653)*
Income tax expense	13	**(4,166,254)**	*(620,703)*
Finance income		**(389,961)**	-
Hedge ineffectiveness		**(247,586)**	-
		3,139,326	*7,413,338*
Movements in working capital:			
Decrease/increase in trade receivables		**1,940,943**	*(1,177,974)*
(Increase) in stock		**(4,542,812)**	*(19,176,982)*
(Decrease)/increase in trade payables		**(12,929,790)**	*6,996,028*
(Decrease)/increase in deferred revenue		**(54,722)**	*320,782*
Cash generated from operations		**(15,586,381)**	*(5,624,808)*
Net cash (used in)/from operating activities		**(12,447,055)**	*1,788,530*
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		**(5,160,481)**	*(10,245,817)*
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		**76,898**	*12,353*
Purchase of intangibles	15	**(137,044)**	*(271,772)*
Interest received		**389,961**	*263,794*
Net cash used in investing activities		**(4,830,666)**	*(10,241,442)*
Cash flows from financing activities			
Issue of ordinary shares		**15,810,455**	*1,999,642*
Proceeds from issue of Bond		**-**	*42,704,067*
Cash flow from derivatives designated as hedging instruments		**2,671,691**	*503,468*
Repayments/ (proceeds) from bank loans		**-**	*(421,875)*
Payments of lease creditors		**(9,436,050)**	*(5,792,354)*
Interest paid		**(4,990,756)**	*(1,730,833)*

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

		2026 £	2025 £
Net cash inflow from financing activities		**4,055,340**	*37,262,115*
Net (Decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(13,222,380)**	*21,395,865*
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year		**16,499,947**	*(5,094,014)*
Exchange gains on cash and cash equivalents		**-**	*198,096*
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	28	**3,277,567**	*16,499,947*

The notes on pages 29 to 71 form part of these financial statements.

Basis of preparation

The Group's consolidated and the Company's individual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards (IFRS). They were authorised for issue by the Company's board of directors on 29 July 2026.

Details of the Group's accounting policies, including changes during the year, are included in note 2.
The Company has taken advantage of the exemption available under section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and elected not to present its own Statement of Comprehensive Income in these financial statements.
In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Group accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively.

The areas where judgments and estimates have been made in preparing the consolidated financial statements and their effects are disclosed in note 5.

1.1 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items, which are measured on an alternative basis on each reporting date.

Items

Biological assets have been measured at fair value. Additionally derivatives are not measured on a historical cost basis but are carried at their fair values in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

1.2 Changes in accounting policies

There have been no changes in accounting policies during the year ended 31 March 2026.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Company:

- Has power over the investee;
- Is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- Has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributable to the owners of the Company. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.
All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Going concern

The Group has reviewed its business activities, together with factors likely to affect future performance, and has produced a financial forecast on the basis of that review. That review included the risk factors likely to affect the business activities and the mitigation arrangements in place to address each. Details of those influencing factors and the group's approach to their management are included within the Strategic report. That financial forecast prepared for the group and parent company shows that for the period of 12 months from the signing of the accounts, the group and parent company will be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

The group and company have at the year end net assets of £52million, net current assets of £46 million and a net cash balance of £3.3million. It further benefits from an equity support agreement from its principal shareholder which forms part of the Nordic bond arrangement.

The directors have therefore considered it appropriate that the financial statements for the group and parent company be prepared on a going concern basis which assumes the group and parent company will continue to operate for the year following the balance sheet date and be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due within the agreed finance facilities it had in place at the year end.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer. The Group recognises revenue when control transfers to a customer, typically either on the assumption of logistics responsibility in Scotland by the customer or upon delivery to the customer by the Group. For services, recognition is upon completion of the service.

The Group does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Group does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

(i) Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised on the satisfaction of performance obligations, such as the transfer of a promised good, identified in the contract between the Group and the customer.

The revenue is recognised when control of the goods has transferred to the customer, this is deemed to be either on the assumption of logistics responsibility in Scotland by the customer or when the goods have arrived at the customer's specified destination. This reflects the point at which the customer assumes the risks and rewards of ownership and obtains substantially all of the remaining benefit from the goods.

(ii) Rendering of services

Revenue from providing services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered.

2.4 IFRS 8 Segmental Reporting

Segmental reporting is not required as the Group only has one operating segment.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Leasing

At inception of an operating lease contract, the group assesses whether it is, or contains, a lease within the scope of IFRS 16. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Where an asset is acquired through a lease, the group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. Right-of-use assets are included within property, plant and equipment.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date plus any initial direct costs and an estimate of the cost of obligations to dismantle, remove, refurbish or restore the underlying asset and the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to end of the lease term.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are unpaid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the group's incremental cost of funding. Lease payments included in the measurement are the cost of any options that the group is reasonably certain to exercise, such as the exercise price under a purchase option, lease payments in an optional renewal period, or penalties for early termination of a lease.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate; the group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; or the group's assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The group has selected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less, or for leases of low-value assets (when the value of the underlying asset, if new, is £6,000 or less). The payments associated with these leases are recognised in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Foreign currency

In preparing the financial statements of each individual group entity, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks (see 2.17 for hedging accounting policies).

2.7 Taxation

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The group’s liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Deferred taxation is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not they will be recovered. The deferred tax asset and/or liability balance has not been discounted.

As the deferred taxation asset and liability for the group arise in the same jurisdiction, they are offset to create a net deferred taxation liability position.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The freehold properties are held at deemed cost on date of transition to IFRS.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on assets under construction does not commence until they are complete and available for use. Right of use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Depreciation is provided on all other items of property, plant and equipment so as to write off their carrying value over their expected useful economic lives. It is provided at the following range:

Land and buildings freehold		Land and Buildings are not depreciated
Leasehold improvements	3 - 25	years
Plant and machinery	2 - 20	years
Motor vehicles	3 - 5	years
Right of use assets		Depreciated straight-line over the duration of the lease

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Land and buildings are not depreciated, the group will keep the open market value of these assets under review and will recognise an impairment loss should one be identified. It is the group's policy to maintain assets for both operational and value reasons.

2.9 Intangible assets - goodwill

Acquired goodwill is subject to an annual impairment review and provision is made for any impairment once identified.

2.10 Intangible assets other than goodwill

As the sea sites are integral to the group's operations, the useful economic life related to the sea site licences has also been reasonably estimated to be indefinite. They are however reviewed annually for impairment. The sea site leases are for a period of 25 years with renewal dependent on compliance with the other operating licences. With the group's approach to high levels of environmental performance, lease renewal is considered almost certain.

The main class of intangible asset held by the business is the set of consents and licenses required to operate the sea farms. Due to the lack of active market for selling these, IFRS does not allow us to include these at market value. This means that the value attributable to intangible assets is markedly different between those bought and those developed in-house. Were the in-house developments to be valued at the same rate those bought externally are, there would be a significant uplift in the intangible asset value.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.12 Inventories

Inventory

Inventory mainly comprises feed, packaging material, mechanical spares and finished goods. Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Write-downs are made for quantifiable obsolescence.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for, as follows:

- Raw materials: purchase cost on a first-in/first-out basis
- Finished goods and goods for resale: cost of direct materials, freight and labour.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Biological Assets

Biological assets comprise eggs, juveniles, smolt and fish in the sea. Biological assets are accounted for in accordance with IAS 41, the general rule being that such assets are measured at fair value less costs to sell. Fair value is measured in line with IFRS 13. In line with IFRS 13, the highest and best use of the biological assets is applied for the valuation. In accordance with the principle for highest and best use, the fish is considered to have optimal harvest weight at 4 kg gutted. All fish over 1 kg gutted are subject to a fair value calculation, while broodstock and smolt are measured at historic cost less impairment losses, as fair value cannot be measure reliably. Changes in value are recognised and classified under fair value adjustments in profit and loss and charged to cost of sales.

The fair value of the biological assets held at sea above the weight threshold is calculated using a net present value model. The present value is calculated on the basis of estimated revenues, less estimated remaining production costs until the fish is harvestable at the individual site. The estimated value is discounted to present value on the reporting date and is estimated for the biomass at each site.

The calculation of the estimated revenues are calculated as the estimated biomass at harvest multiplied by the price expected to be achieved at harvest time. The estimated biomass at harvest is calculated on the basis of the current number of fish held at each site on the reporting date, adjusted for expected mortality until harvest and multiplied by the estimated weight of the fish at harvest.

The price is calculated using the price achieved in the previous quarter as this reflects the product mix and is the price we expect to be achieved. Price is adjusted for harvesting costs, Crown Estate, processing, packaging, freight costs to market, and an allocation of overheads to arrive at a net value back to farm.

Estimated remaining production costs are estimated costs that a rational person would presume necessary for the farming of fish up until they reach a harvestable weight. The model builds up each cost element separately and is based on the most recent forecasts.
The discount factor is based on the company’s borrowing rate, other risk factors are already accounted for within the present value model..

2.14 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, together with other short-term, highly liquid investments maturing within 90 days from the date of acquisition that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.15 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a Group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at amortised cost except for derivatives, which are measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Derivative financial instruments

The Group enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risks, including a cross currency interest rate swap. Further details of derivative financial instruments are disclosed in note 26.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each reporting date. The accounting treatment for subsequent changes in fair value depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument and the nature of the item being hedged.

Where derivatives qualify for hedge accounting under IFRS 9, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) and accumulated in the hedging reserve. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss. For derivatives that are not designated in a qualifying hedge relationship, all changes in fair value are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.17 Hedge accounting

The Group designates certain derivatives as hedging instruments in respect of foreign currency risk and interest rate risk in fair value hedges and cash flow hedges as appropriate. Hedges of foreign exchange risk on firm commitments are accounted for as cash flow hedges.

At the inception of the hedge relationship, the Group documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Group documents whether the hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk, which is when the hedging relationships meet all of the following hedge effectiveness requirements.

- there is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument;
- the effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from that economic relationship; and
- the hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the Group actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that it uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

If a hedging relationship ceases to meet the hedge effectiveness requirement relating to the hedge ratio but the risk management objective for that designated hedging relationship remains the same, the Group adjusts the hedge ratio of the hedging relationship (i.e. rebalances the hedge) so that it meets the qualifying criteria again.

The Group designates the full change in the fair value of a forward contract (i.e. including the forward elements) as the hedging instrument for all of its hedging relationships involving forward contracts.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Hedge accounting (continued)

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives and other qualifying hedging instruments that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of cash flow hedging reserve, limited to the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item from inception of the hedge. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss, and is included in the ‘other gains and losses' line item.

Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss, in the same line as the recognised hedged item. However, when the hedged forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, the gains and losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are transferred from equity and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the non-financial asset or non-financial liability. The transfer does not affect other comprehensive income. Furthermore, if the Group expects that some or all of the loss accumulated in other comprehensive income will not be recovered in the future, that amount is immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

The Group discontinues hedge accounting only when the hedging relationship (or part thereof) ceases to meet the qualifying criteria (after rebalancing, if applicable). This includes instances when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised. The discontinuation is accounted for prospectively. Any gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in profit or loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

3. Reporting entity

LOCH DUART PLC (the 'Company') is a limited company incorporated in Scotland. The Company's registered office is at Floor 3, 1 West Regent Street, Glasgow, G2 1RW. These consolidated financial statements comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively the 'Group' and individually 'Group companies'). The Group is primarily involved in salmon farming in the North West of Scotland with its main business address at Badcall Salmon House, Scourie, Sutherland,IV27 4TH. The business and its brand are built on a foundation of providing whole gutted fish to trade outlets in a variety of countries. The majority of sales are therefore export.

4. Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in pound sterling, which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest pound, unless otherwise indicated.

5. Accounting estimates and judgments

5.1 Estimates and assumptions

In the application of the group's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Deferred tax asset recognition

Recognition of the deferred tax asset is based on best estimate of future forecast profitability of the group. Based on future forecast profitability managements' judgement is that it is appropriate to recognise the deferred tax asset.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets comprise the set of leases and licences required to operate the Group’s farms. There is no open market index to refer to in the valuation of such licences, so the Group reviews the carrying value for the need for any impairment based on what it can learn from such transactions which are reported or this in which it is involved. The Group considers that the carrying value of the intangible assets does not exceed the open market value were they to be advertised for sale.

Biological asset valuation

Biological assets are measured in accordance with IAS 41 and comprises eggs, juveniles, smolt and fish in the sea. These assets are measured at fair value less cost to sell, unless the fair value cannot be measured reliably. The estimation of the fair value relies on a series of uncertain assumptions, e.g., biomass volume, biomass quality, size distribution, market prices, expected future costs and remaining time to harvest.

The estimated volume at harvest is based on the number of fish held at each individual sea site, adjusted for estimated growth and mortality from the closing period to the harvest date. The actual volume harvested may deviate from the estimated volume as a result of biological developments. Uncertainty with regard to to biological developments may affect the date of harvest and therefore the discounting period in the model.

Expected market prices underpin the measurement of fish at fair value, the group has opted to use the 3-month rolling average price as a best estimate of forecast price. This takes into account the variations in quality, size and the product mix in the pricing assumption, which are all factors influencing the price. Historically, the market price for fish is susceptible to volatility due to seasonal fluctuations and market supply. The harvest volume, timing of harvest and production costs to harvest have considerable uncertainty attached to them. Biological challenges, such as disease and sea lice infestations, are a key determinant in the outcome of these variables. In addition, the price of fish feed is an important factor in the production costs being the most significant cost, it is susceptible to market fluctuations. The estimated is based on discussions with the supplier and forward prices so is as an accurate an estimate as practicable. The discount rate is based on the current borrowing rate, all other relevant costs are included in the model and it is not necessary to make a generic adjustment to the discount factor. The expected future cashflows are discounted by this monthly discount factor.

Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. This requires management to make estimates regarding the expected useful lives of the assets. The estimates are made by asset class and are reviewed periodically based on the nature of the asset and historical experience.

Management exercises judgement in determining the appropriate useful lives, the group adopts a relatively conservative approach and the assumed intention is to use any asset over its full life. As a result, net book value may be overstated early in the asset life and understated later in life. The group continues to operate with many assets recorded at £nil net book value, but which continue to contribute to the group's operation.

6. Adoption of new and revised standards and changes in accounting policies

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 31 March 2026 period and have not been early adopted by the group, including the new standard IFRS 18"Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements", which the Group would be required to adopt for the year to March 2028 Any amendments not yet effective are under consideration by management but are not expected to have a material impact on the group in the current or future reporting periods or on foreseeable future transactions.

7. Revenue

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue for the year from continuing operations:

	2026 £	2025 £
Sale of goods	**61,723,021**	*48,770,327*
Processing Revenue	**3,537,979**	*6,282,719*
	65,261,000	*55,053,046*

Analysis of revenue by country of destination:

	2026 £	2025 £
United Kingdom	**18,015,864**	*35,788,940*
Rest of Europe	**29,331,030**	*9,812,247*
Rest of the world	**17,914,106**	*9,451,859*
	65,261,000	*55,053,046*

Timing of revenue recognition:

	2026 £	2025 £
Goods and services transferred at a point in time	**65,261,000**	*55,053,046*
	65,261,000	*55,053,046*

8. Other operating income

	2026 £	2025 £
Government grants receivable	**54,722**	*78,630*
Other income	**1,733,445**	-
Foreign exchange difference gain	**3,062,521**	*629,267*
	4,850,688	*707,897*

9. Auditor's remuneration

During the year, the Group obtained the following services from the Company's auditor and their associates:

	2026 £	2025 £
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the consolidated and parent Company's financial statements	**65,000**	*64,850*
Fees payable to independent tax advisors in respect of:		
Taxation compliance services	**15,900**	*8,375*

10. Employee benefit expenses

Group

	2026 £	2025 £
Employee benefit expenses (including directors) comprise:		
Wages and salaries	**8,478,761**	*7,910,020*
Social security costs	**1,023,051**	*762,703*
Defined contribution pension cost	**298,825**	*287,552*
	9,800,637	*8,960,275*

The monthly average number of persons, including the directors, employed by the Group during the year was as follows:

	2026 No.	2025 No.
Management	**4**	*5*
Administration	**25**	*19*
Operations	**163**	*167*
	192	*191*

11. Directors' remuneration

The Directors are considered to be the only key management personnel of the Group.

	2026 £	2025 £
Directors' emoluments	**749,520**	*622,308*
Group contributions to pension schemes	**60,378**	*77,662*
	809,898	*699,970*

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 5 (2024 - 5).

The highest paid director's emoluments were as follows:

	2026 £	2025 £
Total emoluments and amounts receivable under long-term incentive schemes (excluding shares)	**257,622**	*209,389*
Group contributions to pension schemes	**3,913**	*23,725*
	261,535	*233,114*

12. Finance income and expense

Recognised in profit or loss

	2026 £	2025 £
Finance income		
Interest on:		
- Bank deposits	**389,961**	*263,794*
Total interest income arising from financial assets measured at amortised cost	**389,961**	*263,794*
Total finance income	**389,961**	*263,794*
Finance expense		
Bank interest payable	**22,437**	*314,122*
Bond interest payable	**5,575,165**	*2,188,710*
Lease interest payable	**2,164,213**	*954,684*
Total finance expense	**7,761,815**	*3,457,516*
Net finance expense arising from financial assets measured at amortised cost recognised in profit or loss	**(7,371,854)**	*(3,193,722)*

13. Tax expense

13.1 Income tax recognised in profit or loss

	2026 £	2025 £
Current tax		
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	**(4,166,254)**	*(620,703)*
Total deferred tax	**(4,166,254)**	**(620,703)**
	(4,166,254)	*(620,703)*
Total tax expense		
Tax expense	**(4,166,254)**	*(620,703)*
	(4,166,254)	*(620,703)*

The reasons for the difference between the actual tax charge for the year and the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom applied to losses for the year are as follows:

	2026 £	2025 £
(Loss)/profit for the year	**(11,648,625)**	*(3,222,950)*
Income tax expense	**(4,166,254)**	*(620,703)*
(Loss)/profit before income taxes	**(15,814,879)**	*(3,843,653)*
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate of 25% (2024:25.00%)	**(3,953,720)**	*(960,483)*
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill, amortisation and impairment	**21,858**	*3,606*
Adjustments to brought forward values	**-**	*321,393*
Non-taxable income	**(930,956)**	*(233,561)*
Other permanent differences	**3,300**	*14,769*
Timing differences not recognised	**693,264**	*233,573*
Total tax expense	**(4,166,254)**	*(620,703)*

13. Tax expense (continued)

13.2 Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

	2026 £	2025 £
Deferred tax		
Fair value remeasurement of hedging instruments entered into for cash flow hedges	**(127,596)**	*406,901*
	(127,596)	*406,901*
	(127,596)	*406,901*

13.3 Current tax assets and liabilities

	2026 £	2025 £
Current tax assets		
Corporation tax repayable	**159,325**	*121,954*
	159,325	*121,954*

13. Tax expense (continued)

13.4 Deferred tax balances

The following is the analysis of the net deferred tax position presented in the consolidated statement of financial position. Deferred tax assets are recognised on the basis of forecast future profitability.

	2026 £	2025 £
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**2,865,950**	*(1,427,900)*
	2,865,950	*(1,427,900)*

	Opening balance £	Recognised in profit or loss £	Recognised in other comprehensive income £	Closing balance £
2026				
Accelerated capital allowances	(5,154,125)	(265,669)	-	(5,419,794)
Revaluations	(85,011)	-	-	(85,011)
Other taxable temporary difference	(233,573)	(697,383)	-	(930,956)
Provisions	56,735	(14,485)	-	42,250
Disallowed tax-interest expense	127,524	803,360	-	930,884
Cash flow hedges	(460,901)	-	127,596	(333,305)
Short term timing differences	4,817	-	-	4,817
Tax losses carried forward	4,316,634	4,340,431	-	8,657,065
	(1,427,900)	4,166,254	127,596	2,865,950
2025				
Accelerated capital allowances	(3,734,320)	(1,419,805)	-	(5,154,125)
Revaluations	(85,011)	-	-	(85,011)
Other taxable temporary difference	-	(233,573)	-	(233,573)
Provisions	-	56,735	-	56,735
Disallowed tax-interest expense	-	127,524	-	127,524
Cash flow hedges	-	-	(460,901)	(460,901)
Short term timing differences	4,817	-	-	4,817
Tax losses carried forward	2,226,812	2,089,822	-	4,316,634
	(1,587,702)	620,703	(460,901)	(1,427,900)

14. Property, plant and equipment

Group and Company

	Land and buildings freehold	Fixed assets under construction	Leasehold Improvements	Plant and machinery	Motor Vehicles	Right of use assets	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost							
At 1 April 2024	3,177,218	-	1,235,418	43,766,702	794,854	8,260,159	57,234,351
Additions	-	-	52,236	10,560,633	225,904	22,917,781	33,756,554
Disposals	-	-	-	(576,711)	(126,868)	-	(703,579)
At 31 March 2025	3,177,218	-	1,287,654	53,750,624	893,890	31,177,940	90,287,326
Additions	95,118	1,483,643	326	3,547,398	23,996	17,397,576	22,548,057
Disposals	-	-	-	(99,362)	-		(99,362)
At 31 March 2026	**3,272,336**	**1,483,643**	**1,287,980**	**57,198,660**	**917,886**	**48,575,516**	**112,736,021**

14. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	Land and Buildings Freehold £	Fixed assets under construction £	Leasehold improvements £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Right of use assets £	Total £
Accumulated depreciation							
At 1 April 2024	52,016	-	665,028	22,217,576	539,795	1,793,613	25,268,028
Charge owned for the year	-	-	70,131	4,029,811	102,901	-	4,202,843
Charged financed for year	-	-	-	-		3,918,399	3,918,399
Disposals	-		-	(566,179)	(126,868)	-	(693,047)
At 31 March 2025	52,016	-	735,159	25,681,208	515,828	5,712,012	32,696,223
Charge owned for the year	1,986	-	61,648	5,091,960	131,501	-	5,287,095
Charged financed for the year	-	-	-	-	-	8,008,135	8,008,135
Disposals	-	-	-	(99,362)	-	-	(99,362)
At 31 March 2026	**54,002**	**-**	**796,807**	**30,673,806**	**647,329**	**13,720,147**	**45,892,091**
Net book value							
At 1 April 2024	3,125,202	-	570,390	21,549,126	255,059	6,466,546	31,966,323
At 31 March 2025	3,125,202	-	552,495	28,069,416	378,062	25,465,928	57,591,103
At 31 March 2026	3,218,333	1,483,643	491,173	26,524,853	270,557	34,855,370	66,843,929

14.1 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

14.1 Assets held under leases

The net book value of owned and leased assets included as "Property, plant and equipment" in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position is as follows:

	31 March 2026 £	*31 March 2025 £*
Property, plant and equipment owned	**31,988,560**	*32,125,175*
Right-of-use assets	**34,855,370**	*25,465,928*
	66,843,930	*57,591,103*

Right-of use-assets relate to the lease of land, premises and boats, including FLS wellboat, Miniserver, Leinish Barge,Harvester and AquaStadt added in 2026.

Information about right-of-use assets is summarised below:

Net book value

	31 March 2026 £	**31 March 2025 £**
Property	**2,082,081**	*2,304,368*
Plant and machinery	**32,773,289**	*23,161,560*
	34,855,370	*25,465,928*

Depreciation charge for the year ended

	31 March 2026 £	**31 March 2025 £**
Property	**222,189**	*272,307*
Plant and machinery	**7,785,946**	*3,646,092*
	8,008,135	*3,918,399*

Additions to right-of-use assets

	31 March 2026 £	**31 March 2025 £**
Additions to right-of-use assets	**17,397,576**	*22,917,781*

14. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

14.2 Assets pledged as security

There is a pledge over the ordinary share capital and the bank accounts. There are fixed securities over both the Lady Rebecca and Lady Hazel vessels, the Dingwall fish processing plant and land at Culkein, Drumbeg and land at Laxford Shore Base. There is also a floating charge over the general asset base. The value of the security pledged covers the NOK 640m principal of the bond and expenses.

15. Intangible assets

Group and Company

	Goodwill £	Sea sites £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2024	223,755	13,781,370	14,005,125
Additions - external	-	271,772	271,772
At 31 March 2025	223,755	14,053,142	14,276,897
Additions - external	-	137,540	137,540
At 31 March 2026	**223,755**	**14,190,682**	**14,414,437**

	Goodwill £	Sea sites £	Total £
Accumulated amortisation			
At 1 April 2024	223,755	122,069	345,824
At 31 March 2025	223,755	122,069	345,824
At 31 March 2026	**223,755**	**122,565**	**346,320**
Net book value			
At 1 April 2024	-	13,659,301	13,659,301
At 31 March 2025	-	13,931,073	13,931,073
At 31 March 2026	-	14,068,117	14,068,117

The Group continues to invest in its portfolio of licenses to expand and improve them for greater or more efficient production. The cost of doing so is included in the value of the intangible asset and the overall position on carrying value is assessed per note 5

16. Other non-current investments

Company

	2026 £	2025 £
Investments in subsidiary companies	**10**	*10*
	10	*10*

Subsidiaries

Name of undertaking	Registered Office	Class of shares held	% Held Direct	% Held Indirect
Atlantic Sea Smolt Inc*	Canada	Ordinary	-	100
Snow Island Salmon Inc	Canada	Ordinary	100	-

*Investment held directly by Snow Island Salmon Inc

17. Inventories

Group and company

	2026 £	2025 £
Raw materials	**1,744,597**	*1,377,288*
Finished goods and goods for resale	**258,136**	*331,590*
	2,002,733	*1,708,878*

The prior year stock of feed was consumed by the Group's fish in the month after the year end. Some of that feed will have been expensed in fish harvested during the year whilst some of it will be in fish populations for harvest the following year. The stock of finished foods relates to the deferred income of the prior year which was goods in transit to customers at the prior year end

18. Reconciliation of biological asset

Group and Company

	2026 £	2025 £
Opening fish stocks at 1 April 2025	**41,285,581**	*22,490,893*
Purchases and capitalisation of costs	**56,588,112**	*52,276,614*
Decreases due to harvest*	**(41,281,425)**	*(25,658,002)*
Decreases due to fish losses*	**(16,684,527)**	*(8,583,641)*
Fair value adjustment	**9,329,659**	*759,617*
	49,237,400	*41,285,481*

* A total of £57,965,952 was expensed in the financial year to 31 March 2026. The expected market value of the biological stock underpins the fair value calculation. This is an estimate in an area where there is a great degree of volatility due to the nature of the market. Post year end the market price has fallen beyond expectations, mainly driven by strong supply with low mortality across the industry. When the 31 March 2026 position is recalculated using the actual market price experienced to 30 June 2026 the impact of the movement in price is a decrease in the valuation of biological asset of £10,383,170 which would leave a biological asset position of £38,854,230.

The mitigation against potential losses are covered in the Strategic Report under Principal Risks and Uncertainties on page 2 in the section titled Biological Risks.

19. Trade and other receivables

Group

	2026 £	2025 £
Trade receivables	**3,002,477**	*4,294,715*
Trade receivables - net	**3,002,477**	*4,294,715*
Prepayments	**351,071**	*381,195*
Other receivables	**303,372**	*959,848*
Tax recoverable	**159,325**	121,954
Total trade and other receivables	**3,816,245**	*5,757,712*
Total current portion	**(3,816,245)**	*(5,757,712)*

The Group has considered the potential requirement for bad debt provision, under IFRS 9. Historic bad debts have been insignificant, therefore no provision is considered necessary. There is additional detail on the credit risk management provided in note 28.4.

Company

	2026 £	2025 £
Trade receivables	**3,002,477**	*4,294,715*
Trade receivables - net	**3,002,477**	*4,294,715*
Prepayments	**351,071**	*380,636*
Other receivables	**303,371**	*959,848*
Tax recoverable	**159,325**	*121,954*
Total trade and other receivables	**3,816,244**	*5,757,153*
Total current portion	**(3,816,244)**	*(5,757,153)*

The Company has considered the potential requirement for bad debt provision, under IFRS 9. Historic bad debts have been insignificant, therefore no provision is considered necessary.

20. Derivative financial instruments

Group and Company

	2026 £	2025 £
Derivative financial assets		
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments		
Interest rate swaps - cash flow hedges	**1,675,480**	*1,771,158*
Total derivatives designated as hedging instruments	**1,675,480**	*1,771,158*
Total derivative financial assets	**1,675,480**	*1,771,158*

	2026 £	2025 £
Current and non-current		
Non-current	**1,675,480**	*1,771,158*
Total derivative financial assets	**1,675,480**	*1,771,158*

Cash flow interest rate swaps

The derivative asset is the fair value of a cross currency interest rate swap, hedged against the Bond liability.

21. Trade and other payables

Group

	2026 £	2025 £
Non-current		
Deferred income	-	*54,722*
Total non-current trade and other payables	-	*54,722*
Current		
Trade payables	**2,560,566**	*14,424,462*
Other payables	**336,600**	*653,457*
Accruals	**1,170,248**	*1,698,017*
Total financial liabilities, excluding loans and borrowings, classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	**4,067,414**	*16,775,936*
Other payables - tax and social security payments	**7,754**	*170,155*
Deferred income	**339,221**	*399,412*
Total current trade and other payables	**4,414,389**	*17,345,503*

The company balances have not been displayed as all subsidiaries are dormant. The difference between the group and the company positions is immaterial.

22. Loans and borrowings

Group and Company

	2026 £	2025 £
Non-current		
Bank loans - secured	**-**	-
Bank loans - unsecured	**-**	-
Bond	**48,573,387**	*45,261,497*
Lease liabilities	**29,035,186**	*20,543,226*
	77,608,573	*65,804,723*
Current		
Bank overdraft	**2,013,219**	*1,006,889*
Bank loans - secured	-	-
Lease liabilities	**9,727,083**	5,805,633
	11,740,302	*6,812,522*
Total loans and borrowings	**89,348,875**	*72,617,245*

Bond
The Bond of NOK 640,000,000 was issued at 98% on 6 November 2024. Maturity date is 6 November 2028 (4 years) at 100%. Interest is payable quarterly in arrears, at a margin of 6.35% per annum above NIBOR (Norwegian Interbank Offered Rate) for the preceding 3 months.

In terms of security, there is a pledge over the ordinary share capital and bank accounts of the Group. There are fixed securities over both the Lady Rebecca and Lady Hazel vessels, the Dingwall fish processing plant and land at Culkein, Drumbeg and land at Laxford Shore Base. There is also a floating charge over the general asset base.

22. Group and Company- reconciliation of loans and borrowings

	Bank loans - secured	Bank loans - unsecured	NOK Bond	Lease liabilities	Overdrafts	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Opening balances at 31 March 2025	-	-	45,261,497	26,348,859	1,006,889	72,617,245
Retranslation of NOK bond	-	-	2,705,043	-	-	2,705,043
Interest on NOK bond	-	-	5,575,164	-	-	5,575,164
Interest paid on NOK bond	-	-	(4,968,317)			(4,968,317)
New financing	-	-	-	18,049,899	1,006,330	19,056,229
Repayment of financing		-	-	(9,436,050)		(9,436,050)
lease interest and retranslation	-	-	-	3,799,561	-	3,799,561
Closing balances at 31 March 2026	**-**	**-**	**48,573,387**	**38,762,269**	**2,013,219**	**89,348,875**

22. Group and Company- reconciliation of loans and borrowings

	Bank loans - secured	Bank loans - unsecured	NOK Bond	Lease liabilities	Overdrafts	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Opening balances at 31 March 2024	421,875	5,273	-	9,223,432	5,220,402	14,870,982
Issue of NOK bond	-	-	44,463,169	-	-	44,463,169
Effective interest on NOK bond	-	-	798,328	-	-	798,328
New financing		-	-	3,423,702	-	3,423,702
Repayment of financing	(421,875)	-	-	(5,921,498)	(4,213,513)	(10,562,159)
Lease interest and retranslation		(5,273)		19,623,223	-	19,623,223
Closing balances at 31 March 2025	**-**	**-**	**45,261,497**	**26,348,859**	**1,006,889**	**72,617,245**

23. Share capital

Authorised

	2026 Number	2026 £	2025 Number	2025 £
Shares treated as equity				
Ordinary shares shares of £0.001 each	**51,795,670**	**51,796**	*50,223,670*	*50,224*
Growth shares shares of £0.001 each	**140,000**	**140**	*140,000*	*140*
	51,935,670	**51,936**	*50,363,670*	*50,364*

Issued and fully paid

	2026 Number	2026 £	2025 Number	2025 £
Ordinary shares shares of £0.001 each				
At 1 April	**50,223,670**	**50,224**	*5,029,336*	*5,029*
Issued in the year	**1,572,000**	**1,572**	*45,194,334*	*45,195*
At 31 March	**51,795,670**	**51,796**	*50,223,670*	*50,224*

	2026 Number	2026 £	2025 Number	2025 £
Growth shares shares of £0.001 each				
At 1 April and 31 March	**140,000**	**140**	*140,000*	*140*

The group has both Ordinary Shares and Growth Shares. Growth Shares do not entitle the holder to any voting rights or to receive dividends. Such rights all vest with holders of the Ordinary Shares. Growth shares entitle the holder to a share of proceeds in the event of a share sale or asset sale of the company with rules in place governing the calculation of such proceeds. Full details of shareholder rights are described more fully in the group's Articles.

In the period 1,572,000 ordinary shares were issued with gross proceeds of £15,810,455.

24. Reserves

Share premium

This reserve records the amount above the nominal value shares sold, less transaction costs.

Capital redemption reserve

This reserves represents the premium at which investors converted convertible debt into a capital contribution through the issuance of preference shares.

Cash flow hedging reserve

This reflects the current foreign currency movement on the hedging instrument, not yet realised.

Foreign exchange reserve

The foreign currency translation reserve arises on consolidation of subsidiaries with functional currencies different to that of the group's functional and presentational currency, pounds sterling.

Retained earnings reserve

Retained earnings represent the cumulative net profits and losses of the Group that have been recognised in the income statement less any distributions to shareholders.

25. Leases

Group and Company

(i) Leases as a lessee

The company leases several premises, land and boats in various locations around the North West of Scotland. These leases range from 1 to 20 years. Additions during the year ended 31 March 2026 includes Minisever, FLS,Leinish Barge, Harvester and AquaStadt. An incremental borrowing rate of 7% was used to calculated the present value of these lease liabilities.

Lease liabilities are due as follows:

	2026 £	2025 £
Contractual discounted cash flows due		
Not later than one year	**9,727,083**	*5,805,633*
Between one year and five years	**27,405,875**	*18,664,395*
Later than five years	**1,629,311**	*1,878,831*
	38,762,269	*26,348,859*
Lease liabilities included in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position at 31 March	**38,762,269**	*26,348,859*

25. Leases (continued)

Non-current	**29,035,186**	*20,543,226*
Current	**9,727,083**	*5,805,633*

The group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less, or for leases of low-value assets (when the value of the underlying asset, if new, is £5,000 or less). The payments associated with these leases are recognised in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term. Expenses relating to short term leases of Alyssa and Reflex boats during the year ended 31 March 2026 is £2,227,662.

The following amounts in respect of leases have been recognised in profit or loss:

	2026	**2025**
	£	*£*
Interest expense on lease liabilities	**2,164,213**	*789,669*
Expenses relating to short-term leases	**2,227,662**	*6,047*

The total cash outflow in relation to leases in the financial year 2025/26 was £9,436,050 (Prior year: £4,084,228).

Extension options and termination options

Where a contract includes an extension option, and it is reasonably certain an extension will be taken, this has been included in the lease liability calculation. No lease extensions were taken in the financial year.

26. Financial instruments - fair values and risk management

26.1 Accounting classifications and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value. The company balances have not been displayed as all subsidiaries are dormant. The difference between the group and company positions is immaterial.

		Carrying amount			
31 March 2026	Note	Fair value - hedging instruments	FVTPL - Hedging - Instrument	Amortised Cost	Total
		£	£	£	£
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Forward exchange contracts used for hedging	20	1,675,480	-	-	1,675,480
		1,675,480	-	-	1,675,480
Financial assets not measured at fair value					
Trade and other receivables	19	-	-	3,816,244	3,816,244
Cash and cash equivalents	28	-	-	5,306,716	5,306,716
		-	-	9,122,960	9,122,960
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value					
Bank overdrafts	28	-	-	2,013,219	2,013,219
Bond liability	22	-	-	48,573,387	48,573,387
Financial lease liabilities	22	-	-	38,762,269	38,762,269
Trade and other payables	21	-	-	4,414,389	4,414,389
		-	-	93,763,264	93,763,264

26. Financial instruments - fair values and risk management (continued)

26.1 Foreign currency risk management

The group undertakes transactions in foreign denominated currencies, it is mainly exposed to Euro, US Dollar and Norwegian Krone. The group is exposed to foreign currency risk in three main areas: (1) Nordic bond value (2) export sales (3) cost in currency other than GBP, predominantly interest and service contracts in NOK. To manage the first of these, the group has engaged in a treasury management regime with a commercial lender to mitigate and manage the risk over the full term of the bond. There will be short term movements which are possible over that term and which will be accounted for as they arise. The latter two of these risks partially offset each other and the balance is managed by entering into derivative contracts of a value considered appropriate at the time based on rolling forecast updates of likely revenues and costs.

The carrying amounts of the Group's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	Liabilities		Assets	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
	£	£	**£**	£
Euro (EUR)	**-**	-	**1,106,336**	*2,623,366*
US Dollar (USD)	**-**	-	**195,674**	*298,527*
Norwegian Krone (NOK)	**73,068,974**	*46,877,460*	**1,023,335**	*1,771,158*
Others	**-**	-	**-**	-
	73,068,974	*46,877,460*	**2,325,345**	*4,693,051*

The company balances have not been displayed as all subsidiaries are dormant. The difference between the group and company positions is immaterial.

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The following table details the groups sensitivity to a 5% appreciation and depreciation in GBP against the relevant foreign currencies. 5% represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign currency exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation for a 5% change in foreign currency rates. The sensitivity analysis doesn't include the NOK denominated bond as this is a hedged item and any movement in exchange rates will be offset by the movement in the value of the hedging instrument. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit where the pound moves 5% against the relevant currency, a negative figure represents a decrease in profit.

	2026		2025	
	5%GBP Appreciation Impact	**5%GBP Depreciation Impact**	**5%GBP Appreciation Impact**	**5%GBP Depreciation Impact**
	£	**£**	**£**	**£**
Impact £				
Profit or loss	(1,058,453)	1,169,869	(68,733)	68,733

26. Financial instruments - fair values and risk management (continued)

26.2 Interest rate risk management

The group's exposure to interest rate movement relates mainly to the Nordic bond. To manage that, the interest rate risk was included within the currency risk mitigation measure referred to under the Foreign Currency risk management approach.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The only exposure is on the group's foreign currency bank accounts when they are overdrawn. The total cash position is positive at the period end there is no exposure and any positive impact is immaterial.

Cross currency interest rate swap contracts

Under interest rate swap contracts, the Group agrees to exchange the difference between fixed and floating rate interest amounts calculated on agreed notional principal amounts. Such contracts enable the Group to mitigate the risk of changing interest rates on the issued fixed rate debt and the cash flow exposures on the issued variable rate debt. The fair value of interest rate swaps at the end of the reporting period is determined by discounting the future cash flows using the curves at the end of the reporting period and the credit risk inherent in the contract and is disclosed below. The average interest rate is based on the outstanding balances at the end of the reporting period.

Hedging Instruments	Notional Principal Value NOK	Notional Principal Value £	Fixed Exchange Rate (NOK/GBP)	Fixed Interest Rate	Risk Hedged	Maturity	Fair Value derivative asset
Cross Currency Interest Rate Swap Float-to-Fixed	640,000,000	44,880,785	14.26%	11.70%	Foreign currency and Interest rate risk	Nov-26	1,675,480

				Amounts reclassified to profit or loss	
Hedged Items	Current Period hedging gains recognised in OCI 2026 £	Amount of hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss 2026 £	Line item in Consolidate Profit and Loss Account in which hedge is included	Due to hedged item affecting profit or loss 2026 £	Line item in Consolidated Profit and Loss Account in which reclassification adjustment is included
640m NOK Bond	(215,668)	247,586	Administrative Expenses	2,671,691	Administrative Expenses

26. Financial instruments - fair values and risk management (continued)

26.3 Credit risk management

The group operates a policy of ensuring fish sales are covered by credit insurance. Any value in excess of that requires prior director approval. The risk at any point is therefore limited almost entirely to any deductible from any claim made under the credit insurance. Sales of other products or services are not covered by credit insurance but are to customers assessed as being financially strong enough to ensure payment. All positive cash balances are held with the group's bank, HSBC Bank PLC. The credit rating of that bank is sufficiently strong for the group to consider the credit risk to be insignificant.

The group has considered the IFRS 9 approach to measuring credit losses, however, the history of credit losses over a number of years gives rise to an immaterial amount based on the simplified approach. On that basis no expected credit loss has been recognised.

An aged breakdown of the outstanding debtors has been provided as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 for comparison.

FY25/26	Not Past Due	Up to 30 days past due	31 to 60 days past due	61 to 90 days past due	Total
Trade Receivables	2,589,755	486,487	68,050	-141,788	3,002,504

FY24/25	Not Past Due	Up to 30 days past due	31 to 60 days past due	61 to 90 days past due	Total
Trade Receivables	3,382,271	801,167	65,393	45,884	4,294,715

26. Financial instruments - fair values and risk management (continued)

26.4 Liquidity risk management

Liquidity and interest risk tables

Liquidity is a key component of the rolling forecast by which the group manages its day-to-day operations. The liquidity trajectory arising from these forecasts is addressed through engagement with lenders and shareholders to ensure the group is able to demonstrate compliance with its liquidity covenant whilst delivering its obligations to staff and suppliers. The Group considers that the Cross Currency Interest Rate hedge has addressed the material risk faced from any future movements in interest rates.

The following tables detail the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay. The company balances have not been displayed as all subsidiaries are dormant. The difference between the group and company positions is immaterial.

	Carrying amount £	Total £	1 - 3 months £	3 - 12 months £	1 - 2 years £	2 - 5 years £	More than 5 years £
31 March 2026							
Bank overdraft	2,013,219	2,013,219	2,013,219	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	2,560,566	2,560,566	2,560,566	-	-	-	-
NOK Bond	48,573,387	48,573,387	-	-	-	48,573,387	-
Lease liabilities	38,762,269	38,762,269	2,475,987	7,251,096	10,691,594	16,385,830	1,957,762
	91,909,441	91,909,441	7,049,772	7,251,096	10,691,594	64,959,217	1,957,762

26. Financial instruments - fair values and risk management (continued)

26.5 Liquidity risk management (continued)

	Carrying amount	Total	1 - 3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	More than 5 years
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
31 March 2025							
Bank overdraft	1,006,889	1,006,889	1,006,889	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	14,424,462	14,424,462	14,421,709	2,753	-	-	-
NOK Bond	42,986,874	45,261,497	798,328	-	-	44,463,169	-
Lease liabilities	26,348,859	26,348,860	1,451,408	4,354,225	4,341,780	14,322,616	1,878,831
	84,767,084	87,041,708	17,678,334	4,356,978	4,341,780	58,785,785	1,878,831

27. Related party transactions

Balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties of the Company, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. Details of transactions between the Group and other related parties are disclosed below.

Details of transactions between the Company and its related parties are disclosed below.

Simon Maguire was a director of Salmon Scotland Limited and Marie McAleese represents the company on the board of Scottish Quality Salmon Limited. The company pays volume related levies to those industry bodies, as does every other member. The company had no other transactions with Scottish Quality Salmon Limited and Salmon Scotland Limited beyond membership levies. The amounts were £186,682 in 2026 and £131,325 in 2025.

28. Notes supporting statement of cash flows

Group

	2026 £	2025 £
Cash at bank available on demand	**5,306,716**	*17,506,997*
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position	**5,306,716**	*17,506,997*
Bank overdrafts used for cash management purposes	**(2,013,219)**	*(1,006,889)*
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	**3,293,497**	*16,500,108*

Company

	2026 £	2025 £
Cash at bank available on demand	**5,290,786**	*17,506,836*
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position	**5,290,786**	*17,506,836*
Bank overdrafts used for cash management purposes	**(2,013,219)**	*(1,006,889)*
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	**3,277,567**	*16,499,947*

29. Capital commitments

At 31 March 2026 the Group has £494,548 outstanding capital commitments in respect of the construction of Lady Mathilda workboat.

30. Capital management

The Group's objective in capital management is to deliver on its growth plan within the funding structures which it has obtained for that purpose.

The Group's shareholders have invested significant sums in pursuit of the growth objective, supplemented by a bond of NOK 640M raised in the year ended 31 March 2025. A small commercial banking facility is also in place.

During the year ended 31 March 2026, the Group was subject to a minimum liquidity covenant of £13million (inclusive of overdraft).

The Group has complied with these requirements throughout the year ended 31 March 2026.

Our Bond contains the following covenants:

a) The Issuer undertakes to comply with the following financial covenants during the term of the Bonds:

i) Minimum Liquidity: The Issuer shall ensure that the Group maintains a Liquidity as follows:

A) To and including 31 December 2025 of no less than GBP 13,000,000.
B) From 1 January 2026 of no less than GBP 5,000,000.

ii) Equity Ratio: The Issuer shall ensure that the Group maintains an Equity Ratio of minimum 35.00 per cent.

iii) Leverage Ratio: with effect from 31 December 2026, the issuer shall ensure that the Group maintains a Leverage Ratio of less than 3.50x.

The gearing ratios at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 were as follows:

	2026 £	2025 £
Cash and cash equivalents	**(5,306,716)**	*(17,506,836)*
Bank overdrafts	**2,013,219**	*1,006,889*
Borrowings excluding overdrafts	**48,573,387**	*45,261,497*
Lease liabilities	**38,762,269**	*26,348,859*
Net debt	**84,042,159**	*55,110,409*
Total equity	**52,053,305**	*48,107,032*
Net debt to total equity ratio	**1.62**	**1.15**

The company balances have not been displayed as all subsidiaries are dormant. The difference between the group and company positions is immaterial.