The Company's registered office is:
Building 2 Level 2
Croxley Park
Watford, WD18 8YA
United Kingdom
Registered number 02798334 (England and Wales)

CORONA ENERGY RETAIL 4 LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

CONTENTS

The Directors present the Strategic Report of Corona Energy Retail 4 Limited for the year ended 31 March 2025. Registered number 02798334.

Business review and future developments

The Company's revenue for the financial year was £1.3 billion (2024: £1.7 billion) and profit for the financial year was £25.0 million (2024: £12.8 million), the main driver for this being a decrease in finance expenses due to the end of the sale of receivables arrangement offset by an increase in Cross Border Interest.

The Company has a net asset position of £20.7 million (2024: £19.2 million).

The Company's principal activity is to purchase, market and sell natural gas and power to commercial and other end users and it is not anticipated that this will change in the near future.

The Company remains well positioned to benefit from its major presence in the Industrial and Commercial market and is looking to develop its customer base and product offering, while maintaining its reputation as a leading energy supplier to multi-site, small and medium sized enterprise sectors of the market.

The Company continues to utilise the borrowing base facility and provides security of its receivable assets to Lloyds Bank Plc. The borrower to the facility is Corona Energy Retail 1 Limited.

Key performance indicators

The key performance indicator used by management is operating profit, which is the measure of performance which is regularly shared with representatives of the ultimate parent Company. Operating profit for the year ended 31 March 2025 was £37.9 million (2024: £24.2 million).

The Directors have not included the disclosure of other key performance Indicators in the Directors report as the Company is managed as Corona Energy Group as a whole therefore no Key Performance Indicators exist for the Company on a standalone basis.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and the execution of the Company's strategy are subject to a number of risks. The key business risks and uncertainties affecting the Company are considered to relate to competition from other suppliers, future energy prices and consumption which is affected by temperature and other demand factors.

Financial risk management

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks that include changes in market prices, volume risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company is subject to the Macquarie Group Limited Risk Management programme that seeks to limit the adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company.

Market price and volume risk

The Company remains exposed to market price and volume risk as a result of its operations. The Directors have adopted the risk model used by the Macquarie Group, as approved by the Risk Management Division. This model is incorporated into the Macquarie Group's risk management systems to enable the Company to manage the risk effectively. The Company does this principally by contracting for energy at fixed prices to meet expected demand and then by contracting out the balancing risk between actual and expected demand that remains to a fellow subsidiary, Corona Gas Management Limited.

Credit risk

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade and other debtors and amounts owed by group undertakings. Credit exposures, approvals and limits are controlled within Macquarie Group Limited group's credit risk framework, as established by the Risk Management Division.

Liquidity risk

The Company is exposed to liquidity risk to the extent it is unable to meet is daily payment obligations. The Company has access to a loan agreement with its ultimate parent that would further support the ability to meet its debts as and when they fall due.

Section 172 (1)
The Directors of the Company must act in accordance with a set of general duties as detailed in section 172 (1) of the Companies Act 2006.

Directors are briefed on their duties as part of their induction and have access to governance framework and professional advice either through the Company secretary, the corporate governance team or if necessary from an independent provider.

The Directors have acted in a way they consider, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its shareholders as a whole. The board has given consideration to the following matters throughout the Company's decision making and strategic planning processes for the year ending 31 March 2025.

Risk Management
The role of the Board is to promote the long-term interest of the Company and to oversee risk management.

Principal risks and uncertainties and financial risks as well as management of these risks are outlined in the paragraphs above.

Professional Conduct
The Board oversees compliance with key policies that are intended to instil a culture of acting lawfully, ethically and responsibly. Key policies are included within the Corona group Code of Conduct.

People
The Company recognises that its most important assets are its people. The Company believes empowering its people at every level inspires a collaborative workplace where its people are driven to excel. Team members are provided with the skills and training required to make informed decisions enabling them to continue to meet high standards in serving the Company's stakeholders.

The Company promotes diversity by employing from a range of different backgrounds, bringing together skills and expertise to create a diverse culture.

Community and Environment
As a responsible energy supplier the Board has a duty of care to ensure the Company is adhering to climate change responsibilities and making ethical and sustainable choices in all business decisions.

Business Relationships
The Company maintains strong relationships with customers, suppliers and regulatory bodies. The Board promotes a high level of customer engagement enabling the Company to gain the best understanding of customer needs and provide a high standard of service.

Maintaining a strong relationship with suppliers and regulatory bodies is integral in achieving the high level of growth outlined in the Company's long-term plan.

Shareholders
The Board is committed to openly engaging with the Company's shareholders and believes shareholders should be informed of all material business events and risks that influence the Company.

As part of the Boards commitment to keeping shareholders informed, management presents both financial and non-financial information on a regular basis to shareholders throughout the year.

On behalf of the board:

Phil Morton

P Morton
Director
23 October 2025

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements of Corona Energy Retail 4 Limited for the year ended 31 March 2025. Registered number 02798334.

Results and dividends

The financial statements show the results for the year ended 31 March 2025 and comparatives for the year ended 31 March 2024.

The Company's profit for the financial year was £25.0 million (2024: £12.8 million). The Directors have proposed and paid a dividend of £23.5 million (2024: £4.0 million). As at the date of signing, no dividends have been proposed or approved by Directors.

Directors

The Directors of the Company who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements, unless otherwise stated, were:

P Plewman (Resigned 27 September 2024)
R Patel (Appointed 27 September 2024)
N Mitchell
P Morton

Items disclosed in the strategic report

Financial risk management and future developments are disclosed in the Strategic report.

Stakeholder engagement

The Company has a wide range of stakeholders from its employees, suppliers, customers and regulatory bodies. The board has carried out its duties with consideration of its business relationships with these stakeholders as set out in the Section 172 section of the strategic report. The Company's intention is to behave responsibly towards its stakeholders and treat them fairly and equally, so that their interests and other matters set out in S172 (1) Companies Act 2006 can be considered in decision making.

Going Concern

Economic Conditions:

In April 2023, the government introduced the Energy Bill Discount Scheme (EBDS). Similar to Energy Bill Relief Scheme (EBRS), but rather than capping energy prices EBDS provided a conditional discount based on wholesale price thresholds. EBRS & EBDS closed for any new eligible customers in March 2024. Suppliers were off boarded from the scheme in February 2025, since off boarding energy suppliers are only liable to provide a discount to existing eligible customers if there is sufficient evidence of supplier failure.

The Company has assessed a wide range of potential scenarios and continues to assess the impact of each on the company's financial resilience in terms of liquidity. The Company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the group should be able to operate within the level of its current facilities. After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Streamlined Energy & Carbon Reporting (SECR)

Details of the Company's carbon emissions for the financial year ending 31 March 2025 and comparatives are outlined below.

	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Energy consumption used to calculate emissions (kWh)	279,168	153,438
Scope 1: emissions in metric tonnes CO2e		
Owned transport - passenger vehicles	-	**0.47**
Scope 2: emissions in metric tonnes CO2e		
Purchased electricity	**57.80**	**37.27**
Total gross emissions in metric tonnes CO2e	**57.80**	**37.74**
Intensity ratio Tonnes CO2e per employee within the group	**0.19**	**0.15**

Quantification and reporting methodology:

The Corona group has followed the 2024 HM Government Environmental Reporting Guidelines and have used the 2024 UK Governments Conversion Factors for Company reporting.

Intensity measurement:

The chosen intensity measurement ratio is total gross emissions in metric tonnes CO2e per employee.

Measures taken to improve energy efficiency:

The Corona group has taken the following measures to improve energy efficiency:

- Improvement of video conferencing technology for staff and client meetings in order to reduce the travel between sites;
- Company owned vehicles are 100% EV; and
- Encouragement of cycle to work and communal bus scheme.

Directors' Indemnities and Insurance

Insurance to cover the Directors against liabilities in relation to the Company for the financial year has been paid on behalf of the Company by affiliated entities. This also includes a qualifying third party indemnity provision in force during the financial year and at the date of approval for the financial statements.

Independent auditors

The independent auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office and a resolution concerning their re-appointment will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law). Under Company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

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

Directors' confirmations

In the case of each Director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a Director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

On behalf of the board:

Phil Morton

P Morton
Director
23 October 2025

Independent auditors' report to the members of Corona Energy Retail 4 Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Corona Energy Retail 4 Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2025 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025; the income statement and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

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

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. *The directors are responsible for the other information.* Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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 based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic report and Directors' report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Strategic report and Directors' report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic report and Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2025 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic report and Directors' report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also 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.

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

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

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.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to non-compliance with policies and regulations set out by the UK energy market regulator Ofgem, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006 and UK tax compliance. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to the posting of unusual journals outside the normal course of business and potential management bias in the selection and application of significant accounting judgements and estimates in order to manipulate the company's financial performance. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Obtaining an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to the company, including those relating to the reporting framework and the relevant tax compliance regulations.
- Enquiring with management to understand how the business complies with key frameworks.
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.
- Identifying and testing the validity of journal entries, in particular certain journal entries posted with unusual account combinations.
- Challenging assumptions made by management in the selection and application of significant accounting judgements and estimates.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

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

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Jonathan Wortelboer

Jonathan Wortelboer (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Watford
24 October 2025

INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2025 £	Year ended 31 March 2024 £
Revenue	2	1,297,321,393	1,653,175,341
Cost of sales		(1,213,701,114)	(1,584,205,425)
Gross profit		83,620,279	68,969,916
Administrative expenses		(45,746,871)	(44,860,106)
Other operating income		37,215	84,171
Operating profit	3	37,910,623	24,193,981
Finance income	4	1,520,968	9,154,175
Finance expenses	5	(6,013,176)	(15,164,906)
Profit before taxation		33,418,415	18,183,250
Income tax expense	6	(8,384,006)	(5,341,896)
Profit for the financial year		25,034,409	12,841,354

There is no other comprehensive income for the year (2024: £nil).

The income statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

	Note	31 March 2025 £	31 March 2025 £	31 March 2024 £	31 March 2024 £
Fixed Assets					
Intangible assets	7		3,450,264		3,624,751
Tangible assets	8		8,176,995		6,548,601
			11,627,259		10,173,352
Current assets					
Inventories	10	296,628		2,376,772	
Trade and other receivables	11	402,114,103		403,992,322	
Cash and cash equivalents		4,205,609		18,663,458	
		406,616,340		425,032,552	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(389,754,644)		(410,117,458)	
		(389,754,644)		(410,117,458)	
Net current assets			16,861,696		14,915,094
Total assets less current liabilities			28,488,955		25,088,446
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15		(7,741,149)		(5,841,049)
			(7,741,149)		(5,841,049)
Net assets			20,747,806		19,247,397
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	17		6,024,999		6,024,999
Share premium account	18		62,487		62,487
Retained earnings	18		14,660,320		13,159,911
Total shareholders' funds	19		20,747,806		19,247,397

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 8 to 21 were approved by the Board of directors on 23 October 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:

Phil Morton

P Morton
Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Note	Called up share capital £	Share Premium account £	Retained earnings £	Total shareholders' funds £
Balance as at 1 April 2023		**6,024,999**	**62,487**	**4,318,557**	**10,406,043**
Profit for the financial year		-	-	12,841,354	**3,231,106**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**-**	**12,841,354**	**12,841,354**
Dividends	**20**	-	-	(4,000,000)	**(4,000,000)**
Balance as at 31 March 2024		**6,024,999**	**62,487**	**13,159,911**	**19,247,397**
Profit for the financial year		-	-	25,034,409	**25,034,409**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**-**	**25,034,409**	**25,034,409**
Dividends	**20**	-	-	(23,534,000)	**(23,534,000)**
Balance as at 31 March 2025		**6,024,999**	**62,487**	**14,660,320**	**20,747,806**

1 **Material accounting policies**

General information

The Company is a private Company limited by shares and was incorporated and is domiciled in England, United Kingdom.
Its principal place of business is its registered office located at Building 2 Level 2, Croxley Park, Watford, WD18 8YA, United Kingdom.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ("FRS 101") and the Companies Act 2006 ("the Act") as applicable to companies using FRS 101.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

FRS 101 sets out a reduced disclosure framework for a 'qualifying entity' as defined in FRS 101 which addresses the financial reporting requirements and disclosure exemptions in the financial statements of qualifying entities that otherwise apply the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The Company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 101.

In accordance with FRS 101 the Company has availed of an exemption from the following paragraphs of IFRS:

- The requirements of paragraphs 45(b) and 46-52 of IFRS 2 'Share-based Payment' (details of the number and weighted average exercise price of share-based payment arrangements concerning equity instruments of another group entity and how the fair value of goods or services received was determined).
- The requirements of paragraphs 62, B64(d), B64(e), B64(g), B64(h), B64(j) to (m), B64(n)(ii), B64(p), B64(q)(ii), B66 and B67 of IFRS 3 'Business Combinations' (details of business combinations completed during the period).
- The requirements of paragraph 33(c) of IFRS 5 'Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations' (details of cash flows of discontinued operations).
- The requirements of IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures'.
- The requirements of paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement' (disclosure of valuation techniques and inputs used for fair value measurement of assets and liabilities).
- The requirements of paragraphs 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
  - Paragraph 79(a) (iv) of IAS 1 (reconciliation of shares outstanding).
  - Paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 'Property, Plant and Equipment'.
  - Paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 'Intangible Assets'.
  - Paragraph 76 and 79(d) of IAS 40 'Investment Property'.
  - Paragraph 50 of IAS 41 'Agriculture'.
- The requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A to 38D, 40A to 40D, 111 and 134 to 136 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' (additional comparatives and capital management disclosures).
- The requirements of IAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows'.
- The requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors' (disclosure of information when an entity has not applied a new IFRS that has been issued but is not yet effective).
- The requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures' (key management compensation).
- The requirements of IAS 24 to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group where both parties to the transaction are wholly owned within the group.
- The requirements of paragraphs 130(f)(ii), 130(f)(iii), 134(d) to 134(f) and 135(c) to 135(e) of IAS 36 'Impairment of Assets'.
- The requirements of the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129 of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers.
- The requirements of paragraph 10(f) of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to prepare a third balance sheet.
- The requirements of paragraph 88(c) and 88(d) of IAS 12 'Income Taxes'.

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements and that of the previous financial year are set out in this note. These policies have been consistently applied to all the financial years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Going concern

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing financial statements.

Revenue

Revenue represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of trade discounts, value added tax and other sales related taxes. Revenue is recognised on the basis of energy supplied during the year.

Revenue for energy supply activities includes an assessment of energy supplies to customers between the date of the last meter read and year-end (unread). Unread gas is estimated using weather adjusted historical consumption patterns and is included in accrued income within debtors. All revenue arises in the United Kingdom.

During the previous financial year, the UK government introduced the Energy Bill Discount Scheme ("EBDS") in order to provide support for the electricity and gas costs of eligible non-domestic customers. This replaced the Energy Bill Relief Scheme ("EBRS") which ended in March 2023. EBDS & EBRS have closed for any new eligible customers in March 2024.

The discount received/receivable from the government is recognised as a credit to the income statement and accounted for as grant income from the government. Suppliers were off boarded from the scheme in February 2025, since off boarding energy suppliers are only liable to provide a discount to existing eligible customers if there is sufficient evidence of supplier failure.

1 **Material accounting policies (continued)**

Management fee income

Management fee income represents amounts receivable from affiliated Corona entities for the provision of operational cost management and payment services. Management fee income is recognised in other operating income in the income statement. Services provided are in the normal course of business.

Management fees are charged at a 10% uplift of overhead costs incurred throughout the year net of value added tax, which represents a true and fair view of the services provided.

Tangible assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Fixtures, fittings & computer equipment	10% - 33% straight line
Motor Vehicles	33% straight line
Land & Buildings	7% straight line

Intangible assets

Intangible assets consist of third party costs in establishing or acquiring brands, licences, software and Renewable Obligation Certificates (ROCs).

Brands are amortised over their estimated useful economic life of 2 years.

Software licences will be amortised over the useful life upon commencement of use. Licences are assessed annually by management for impairment.

The Company is required to sell a percentage of electricity sales volume to its customers from renewable sources. This is achieved through the purchase of ROCs. Purchased certificates are recognised at cost and are included within intangible assets. The intangible assets are surrendered at the end of the compliance period reflecting the consumption of economic benefit; as a result no amortisation is recorded during the period.

Leases

The Company leases various office buildings and equipment. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the company.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis.

Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:
- Fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable;

The lease payments are discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:
- The amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- Any initial direct costs; and
- Restoration costs.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Payments associated with short-term leases of equipment and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise of small items of equipment.

1 **Material accounting policies (continued)**

Taxation

Current UK corporation tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date.

In May 2023, the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB) issued *International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules. The amendments to IAS 12* Income Taxes introduced a temporary exception to the accounting for deferred tax arising from the implementation of the Pillar Two model rules, alongside targeted disclosure requirements. These amendments to FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework make an exemption available from certain disclosures that are primarily relevant to the consolidated financial statements of a group, provided that equivalent disclosures are included in the consolidated financial statements in which the qualifying entity is included.

The Company has applied these amendments in the current and previous years, and the equivalent disclosures are included in the consolidated financial statements of its ultimate parent, Macquarie Group Limited.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits in the foreseeable future from which the reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. Deferred tax is recorded on a non-discounted basis.

Creditors and accruals

Creditors and accruals are recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made to measure the obligation.

Customers in credit balance positions are recognised within other creditors.

Creditors

Creditors and accruals are recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, *it is probable that the Company will be* required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made to measure the obligation.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash held at call with banks all of which are highly liquid, available for immediate use, and have no fixed maturity.

Secured assets pledged as security

Corona Energy Retail 1 Limited has access to a borrowing base facility and provides security of its receivable assets to Lloyds Bank Plc. The Company has pledged its trade receivables against this loan.

The loan support provided to the Company must meet the following criteria:

- Unbilled receivables capped at 40% of total portfolio;
- Greater than 40% of total portfolio investment grade (i.e. sub-investment < 60%);
- Single Obligor must be capped at 3% of total portfolio with the exception of one renewable energy customer capped at £30m;
- No counterparty with greater than 90 days payment terms; and
- Receivables that are less than 60 days in arrears (arrears defined as date payment is due).

Investments and other financial assets

Financial assets and liabilities are classified into the following categories: trade and other receivables, other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial asset was acquired and level of influence, which is determined at initial recognition and, except for other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, is re-evaluated at each balance date.

Trade and other receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Initially these are measured at the amount of the net proceeds after deducting issue costs and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the expected credit loss model. This is the amount recognised at initial recognition, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation of *any difference between that initial amount and* the maturity amount, and any loss allowance.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. It excludes abnormal waste, borrowing costs, foreign exchange differences, storage costs, selling costs and administrative costs unrelated to production.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Any write-down to net realisable value is recognised as an expense to the profit in loss in the period the write-down occurs. Any reversal is recognised in the profit and loss in the period the reversal occurs.

Critical accounting judgements and key source of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenue and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

1 **Material accounting policies (continued)**

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

a) Revenue recognition

Revenue for energy supply activities includes an assessment of the value of energy supplied to customers including an estimated value of the volume between the date of the last invoice and the end of the period. Revenue is estimated using historical consumption patterns on a meter by meter basis, taking into account weather patterns, forecasts and the difference between actual meter reads returned and system estimates.

Revenues are presented net of sales taxes, returns, rebates and discounts.

The judgements applied, and the underlying assumptions are considered to be appropriate at the balance sheet date.

b) Unbilled revenue

The Company places reliance on industry data received from third party settlement systems to recognise and measure unbilled revenue and cost of sales.

Unbilled revenue and cost of sales estimates are sensitive to the assumptions used by the industry in determining the portion of sales not billed. The judgements applied, and the underlying assumptions are considered to be appropriate at the balance sheet date based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant, however are subject to change as industry data is reconciled.

The Company has seen significant movement in the unbilled revenue balance during the year which is reflected across the industry. The Company has engaged third party industry experts to support balances held and has taken a conservative approach to recognition of unbilled revenue and cost of sales. There is no evidence to suggest the Company should apply a differing approach. The balance of unbilled revenue, net of provisions as at 31 March 2025 is £19.2 million (2024: £12.8 million). Unbilled revenue is estimated through the billing systems, using historical consumption patterns, on a customer-by-customer basis, taking into account weather patterns and load forecasts.

Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

The following represent judgements made by the directors during the application of the company's accounting policies, with the most substantial impact on the figures stated in the consolidated financial statements.

a) Commodity Derivatives

In the regular course of its operations, the Company routinely engages in the buying and selling of derivative contracts related to gas and power. When these contracts are initially entered into and maintained for the purpose of either receiving or delivering commodities in line with the Company's expected requirements for sale, purchase, or usage, they are categorized as 'own use' contracts and are valued at their original cost. It's important to note that these contracts fall outside the scope of IFRS 9.

Conversely, derivative commodity contracts that are not designated as 'own use' contracts are treated as trading derivatives and are recorded on the balance sheet at their fair market value. Any gains or losses resulting from the revaluation of these contracts are duly recognized in the income statement under the 'cost of sales' category.

New standards adopted by the company

There are no amendments to accounting standards effective for the year ended 31 March 2025 that have a material impact on the company's financial statements.

2 **Revenue**

In April 2023, the government introduced the Energy Bill Discount Scheme (EBDS). Similar to Energy Bill Relief Scheme (EBRS), but rather than capping energy prices EBDS provided a conditional discount based on wholesale price thresholds. EBRS & EBDS closed for any new eligible customers in March 2024. Suppliers were off boarded from the scheme in February 2025, since off boarding energy suppliers are only liable to provide a discount to existing eligible customers if there is sufficient evidence of supplier failure.

	2025 £	2024 £
Revenue from customers	1,292,304,566	1,583,272,399
Revenue from government	5,016,827	69,902,942
	1,297,321,393	1,653,175,341

Discounts issued to customers were calculated using rates provided by His Majesty's Revenue & Customs. The total value of discounts billed to customers during the financial year was £5,016,827 (2024: £69,902,942) and has been reflected within revenue of the statement of financial performance.

3 Operating profit

	Note	2025	2024
		£	£
Operating profit is stated after charging:			
Amortisation of intangible assets	7	174,487	-
Depreciation of tangible assets	8	874,936	834,051
Auditors' remuneration for audit work		62,100	60,795
Short-term lease expense	9	70,226	41,797

Excluded from operating costs is management fee income charged to affiliated Corona entities of £37,215 (2024: £84,171). Management fee costs recharged from Corona Energy Retail 1 Limited of £2,499,806 (2024: £1,956,994) form part of operating costs.

Short-term lease expenses of £70,226 (2024: £41,797) relate to payments associated with leases of equipment with a lease term of 12 months or less. Short-term leases are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in the profit or loss.

Auditors' remuneration of £62,100 (2024: £60,795) relates to the audit of the statutory financial statements of Corona Energy Retail 4 Limited. Audit fees are incurred by Corona Energy Retail 1 Limited and are subsequently recharged to the Company. There was no non-audit work performed during the year (2024: £nil).

4 Finance income

	2025	2024
	£	£
Interest receivable on bank deposits	631,620	659,485
Interest receivable from group undertakings	91,700	7,475,150
Other interest receivable	797,648	1,019,540
	1,520,968	9,154,175

5 Finance expenses

	2025	2024
	£	£
Interest payable on factoring of debtors	116,458	13,796,566
Interest payable to group undertakings	5,612,118	921,501
Interest payable on leased assets	284,154	223,420
Other interest payable	446	223,419
	6,013,176	15,164,906

6 Income tax expense

	2025	2024
Analysis of the tax charge for the year	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax at 25% (2024: 25%)	8,392,295	4,116,241
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	10,739	(1,455,744)
Foreign tax suffered	952	421
Total current tax	8,403,986	2,660,918
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(17,606)	231,077
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	(2,374)	2,449,901
Total deferred tax	(19,980)	2,680,978
Total income tax expense	8,384,006	5,341,896

Factors affecting tax charge for the year:

The income tax expense for the period is lower (2024: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25.00% (2024: 25.00%). The differences are explained below:

6	**Income tax expense (continued)**	2025 £	2024 £
	Profit before income tax	33,418,415	18,183,250
	Profit before taxation multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2024: 25%)	8,354,604	4,545,813
	Effects of:		
	Adjustment in respect of previous periods	8,365	994,157
	Non deductible expenses	23,676	(2)
	Foreign tax incurred	952	421
	Non assessable income	(3,591)	(198,493)
		29,402	796,083
	Total income tax expense	8,384,006	5,341,896

The corporation tax rate has remained consistent at 25% during the financial year.

7	**Intangible assets**	Software Licences £	Brands £	Total £
	Cost			
	At 1 April 2024	3,489,751	2,035,000	5,524,751
	At 31 March 2025	3,489,751	2,035,000	5,524,751
	Accumulated amortisation			
	At 1 April 2024	-	1,900,000	1,900,000
	Charge for the year	174,487	-	174,487
	At 31 March 2025	174,487	1,900,000	2,074,487
	Net book value			
	At 31 March 2024	3,489,751	135,000	3,624,751
	At 31 March 2025	3,315,264	135,000	3,450,264

8	**Tangible assets**	Land & Buildings £	Motor Vehicles £	Fixtures, Fittings & Computer Equipment £	Total £
	Cost				
	At 1 April 2024	7,508,416	35,046	4,257,692	11,801,154
	Additions	2,446,096	-	57,234	2,503,330
	At 31 March 2025	9,954,512	35,046	4,314,926	14,304,484
	Accumulated Depreciation				
	At 1 April 2024	2,300,638	35,046	2,916,869	5,252,553
	Charge for year	593,674	-	281,262	874,936
	At 31 March 2025	2,894,312	35,046	3,198,131	6,127,489
	Net book value				
	At 31 March 2024	5,207,778	-	1,340,823	6,548,601
	At 31 March 2025	7,060,200	-	1,116,795	8,176,995

9 Leases

The Company has lease contracts for buildings and equipment used in operations. The amounts recognised in the financial statements in relation to the leases are as follows:

(i) Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position

The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases included within tangible assets, creditors: amounts falling due within one year and creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year.

	31 March 2025 £	31 March 2024 £
Right-of-use assets		
Land and Buildings	7,060,202	5,207,778
Fixtures, Fittings and Computer Equipment	8,262	10,871
	7,068,464	5,218,649
Lease Liabilities		
Current	485,291	565,726
Non-Current	7,741,149	5,841,049
	8,226,440	6,406,775

(ii) Amounts recognised in the income statement

The income statement shows the following charges relating to leases:

Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets	Note	2025 £	2024 £
Land and Buildings	8	593,673	543,689
Fixtures, Fittings and Computer Equipment	8	2,609	3,079
		596,282	546,768
Interest expense (included in finance cost)	5	284,154	223,420
Short-term lease expense (included in administrative expenses)	3	70,226	41,797
		354,380	265,217

Future minimum lease payments as at 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024 are as follows:

	2025 £	2024 £
Less than one year	935,151	786,006
After one year but not more than five years	4,885,631	3,289,411
More than five years	4,658,082	3,443,071
Total gross payments	10,478,864	7,518,488

The total cash outflow for leases inclusive of Value Added Tax in 2025 was £719,693 (2024: £807,971).

10 Inventories

	2025 £	2024 £
Inventories held for sale	296,628	2,376,772
	296,628	2,376,772

Inventories are stated after provisions for impairment of £nil (2024: £nil).

11 Trade and other receivable

	2025 £	2024 £
Trade debtors	154,035,204	170,921,715
Amounts owed by group undertakings	61,514,336	143,080
Other receivables	9,316,272	36,541,641
Prepayments and accrued income	177,248,291	196,385,886
	402,114,103	403,992,322

Trade debtors are stated after provisions for impairment of £30,005,017 (2024: £25,396,501).

The Company significantly reduced the size of the internal factoring facility during the financial year, buying back the receivables it previously sold, resulting in an increase in trade receivables.

Included in Other receivables is £7,015,552 held by Xoserve Limited as Energy Balancing security (2024: £24,681,191). These cash deposits attract interest at Barclays Business Premium Rate.

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured and repayable on demand.

12 Trade receivables pledged as security

The Company entered into a borrowing base facility with Lloyds Bank Plc in February 2024. Corona Energy Retail 1 Limited is the named borrower in the Agreement, with access to borrow funds of up to £175 million. This borrowing base facility provides receivables pledged from Corona Energy Retail 2 Limited and Corona Energy Retail 4 Limited, both entities being the named security providers in the Agreement.

The carrying amount of trade receivables pledged as security for current and non-current borrowings are:

	2025 £	2024 £
Total receivables pledged as security	165,119,521	160,172,327
	165,119,521	160,172,327

13 Deferred tax liabilities

	2025 £	2024 £
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Fixed assets	(102,031)	(121,321)
Other liabilities	(2,064)	(2,754)
Net deferred tax liability	(104,095)	(124,075)
Reconciliation of the Company's movement in deferred tax:		
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	(124,075)	2,556,903
Temporary differences:		
Deferred tax charged to income statement for the period	19,980	(2,680,978)
Balance at the end of the financial year	(104,095)	(124,075)

The above amounts are expected to be recovered after 12 months of the balance date by the Company.

14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Note	2025 £	2024 £
Trade creditors		5,993,465	4,558,075
Amounts owed to group undertakings		54,933,136	84,192,709
Corporation tax		8,392,294	4,116,243
Other taxation and social security		78,869,650	89,571,960
Other creditors		28,373,384	29,904,104
Accruals		44,373,859	37,135,761
Lease liabilities	9	485,291	565,726
Deferred tax liability	13	104,095	124,074
Provisions		130,506,654	129,803,506
Renewable Obligations	16	37,722,816	30,145,300
		389,754,644	410,117,458

Provisions relate to energy industry charges for the financial year.

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured and repayable on demand.

15 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Note	2025 £	2024 £
Lease liabilities	9	7,741,149	5,841,049
		7,741,149	5,841,049

16 Renewable Obligation

The Company had the following provisions during the year:

	£	£
At 1 April 2024 and 1 April 2023	30,145,300	21,836,079
Additions	36,741,531	29,159,414
Utilised	(29,164,015)	(20,850,193)
At 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024	37,722,816	30,145,300

The Company holds a Renewable Obligation Certificate (ROC) provision to offset against future industry obligations, the provision is calculated using a combination of published rates and forecasted demand.

The Company expects to utilise the ROC provision to fulfil its obligations within the following financial year.

17 Called up share capital

	2025 £	2024 £
Authorised		
7,000,000 (2024: 7,000,000) Ordinary shares of £1 each	7,000,000	7,000,000
	7,000,000	7,000,000
Allotted and fully paid		
6,024,999 (2024: 6,024,999) Ordinary shares of £1 each	6,024,999	6,024,999
	6,024,999	6,024,999

18 Reserves

	Share premium account £	Retained earnings £
Balance at 1 April 2023	62,487	4,318,557
Profit for the financial year	-	12,841,354
Dividends	-	(4,000,000)
Balance at 1 April 2024	62,487	13,159,911
Profit for the financial year	-	25,034,409
Dividends	-	(23,534,000)
Balance at 31 March 2025	62,487	14,660,320

19 Total shareholders' funds

	2025 £	2024 £
Opening shareholders' funds	19,247,397	10,406,043
Profit for the financial year	25,034,409	12,841,354
Dividends	(23,534,000)	(4,000,000)
Closing shareholders' funds	20,747,806	19,247,397

20 Dividends

	2025 £	2024 £
Dividends which the Company proposed, approved and paid during the financial year		
Ordinary shares		
390.61 pence (2024: 66.39 pence) per £1 share	23,534,000	4,000,000
	23,534,000	4,000,000

As at the date of signing, no dividends have been proposed or approved by Directors.

21 Related party information

As 100% of the voting rights of the Company are controlled within the group headed by Macquarie Group Limited, incorporated in Australia, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 8(k) of FRS 101 and has therefore not disclosed transactions or balances with entities which form part of the Macquarie Group. The consolidated financial statements of Macquarie Group Limited, within which the Company is included, can be obtained from the address given in Note 24.

22 Directors' emoluments

	2025 £	2024 £
Emoluments for qualifying services	701,646	632,589
	701,646	632,589

Highest paid director	2025 £	2024 £
Emoluments for qualifying services	469,201	431,245
	469,201	431,245

There were two Directors (2024: two) remunerated by the Corona group during the financial year. Directors remuneration is incurred by Corona Energy Retail 1 Limited and is subsequently recharged to the Company.

23 Employees

Number of employees

There were no employees during the financial year apart from the Directors (2024: Nil). In line with the prior year, employees are remunerated by Corona Energy Retail 1 Limited. The Company bears a management charge for their services amounting to £16,682,352 (2024: £12,681,842). Details of the average number of employees which form part of this recharge are disclosed in the financial statements of Corona Energy Retail 1 Limited.

24 Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

At 31 March 2025, Corona Energy Limited holds 100% (2024: 100%) interest in the Company and is considered to be the immediate parent company. On 7 July 2025 the immediate parent company of Corona Energy Retail 4 Limited changed from Corona Energy Limited to Macquarie Corona Energy Holdings Limited due to an internal restructure of the group.

On 28 February 2025 the immediate parent of Macquarie Corona Energy Holdings Limited changed from Macquarie Investments 1 Limited to Macquarie UK Holdings No. 2 Limited, a company incorporated in Australia, being the smallest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared. Copies of that company's consolidated financial statements may be obtained from the Company Secretary, Level 6, 50 Martin Place, Sydney, New South Wales, 2000, Australia.

At 31 March 2025, Macquarie Group Limited, a company incorporated in Australia, is regarded by the Directors as the Company's ultimate parent company and controlling party. This is the largest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared. Copies of that company's consolidated financial statements may be obtained from the Company Secretary, Level 6, 50 Martin Place, Sydney, New South Wales, 2000, Australia.

25 Events after the reporting period

On 7 July 2025 the immediate parent company of Corona Energy Retail 4 Limited changed from Corona Energy Limited to Macquarie Corona Energy Holdings Limited due to an internal restructure of the group.