SCOTTISHPOWER RENEWABLE ENERGY LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS
for the year ended 31 December 2024

Registered No. SC326127

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SCOTTISHPOWER RENEWABLE ENERGY LIMITED
STRATEGIC REPORT

The directors present their Strategic Report on ScottishPower Renewable Energy Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2024.

INTRODUCTION

The principal activity of the Company, registered company number SC326127, is that of a holding company for the Scottish Power Limited Renewable production division ("Renewable production"). This activity will continue for the foreseeable future.

The ultimate parent of the Company is Iberdrola, S.A. ("Iberdrola") whose shares are listed on all four stock markets in Spain. The immediate parent of the Company is Scottish Power UK plc ("SPUK"). Scottish Power Limited ("SPL") is the United Kingdom ("UK") holding company of the ScottishPower Group ("ScottishPower"), of which the Company is a member.

The Company is part of ScottishPower's Renewable production division which is responsible for the origination, development, construction and operation of renewable energy generation plants, principally offshore and onshore wind, with a growing presence in battery storage and solar.

STRATEGIC OUTLOOK

Operating review

During the year a net profit of £468.7 million was recognised (2023 £845.1 million), a decrease of £376.4 million from the prior year. This was primarily due to a reduction in dividends received from the Company's subsidiaries.

Financial instruments

The Company currently has loans and other receivables due from related parties. The Company had exposure to credit risk and treasury risk (comprising market risk from exposure to interest rate movements) arising from these financial instruments.

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its contractual obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. Credit risk from Iberdrola Group companies is considered to be low as no Iberdrola Group company has a credit rating lower than BBB+ (in line with the external credit ratings from S&P Global Ratings).

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The delivery of its strategy requires the Company to conduct business in a manner benefitting customers through balancing cost and risk, while delivering shareholder value and protecting its performance and reputation by prudently managing the risks inherent in the business. To maintain this strategic direction, ScottishPower, and so the Company, develops and implements risk management policies and procedures, and promotes a robust control environment at all levels of the organisation. Further details of ScottishPower's risk management practices can be found in the most recent Annual Report and Accounts of SPUK.

The principal risk and uncertainty of the Company, that may impact current and future operational and financial performance and the management of this risk is described below:

IMPAIRMENT RISK	
RISK	**RESPONSE**
The potential for impairment in the value of investments.	Review of operational financial performance of its investments.

The Company continues to monitor and assess the impact of additional security risks as a result of terrorism, war and other world events and will put mitigating actions in place if and when appropriate.

ENGAGING WITH STAKEHOLDERS

The importance of engaging with stakeholders

The Company believes strongly that effective and meaningful engagement with stakeholders is key to promoting its success and values. Meaningful engagement with stakeholder groups supports the ethos of Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 which states that directors should have regard to stakeholder interests when discharging their duty to promote, in good faith, the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole. Details of how the Company engages with its stakeholders, and how these activities influence the Company's operations, are set out below.

Key stakeholders

The directors are fully aware of their duties under the Companies Act 2006, including as set out in Section 172 of the same. The primary responsibility of the board of directors of the Company ("the Board") is to supervise and make decisions as required in relation to the activities of the Company's business and its subsidiaries, all as part of Renewable production, in accordance at all times with Renewable productions corporate governance system and the provisions of all applicable legislation and regulations. The Board has the responsibility of carrying out the day-to-day management, effective administration and ordinary control of Renewable production overall.

The Company's key stakeholder is its shareholder. The Company's relationship with its shareholder is governed by the Company's Articles of Association and provisions of the Governance and Sustainability System which apply to the Company and ScottishPower, of which the Company is a member. As the Company is ultimately wholly-owned by Iberdrola, all ultimate shareholder management activities are carried out by Iberdrola in accordance with its own Shareholder Engagement Policy as published at www.iberdrola.com.

As a holding company with the governance framework described above, the Company also has indirect stakeholders, being the stakeholders of its subsidiary entities. The Company identifies and interacts with its stakeholders via its principal transactional subsidiaries, including ScottishPower Renewables (UK) Limited ("SPRUKL"), ScottishPower Renewables (WODS) Limited ("SPRWODS"), East Anglia One Limited ("EA1"), and East Anglia Three Limited ("EA3"). Across the Company's subsidiary entities, there are five key stakeholder categories: people; customers; government and regulators; suppliers and contractors; and community and environment. For further information on SPRUKL's, SPRWODS' and EA1's engagement with their specific stakeholders, refer to the relevant section of the Strategic Report in their most recent annual accounts published at:
www.scottishpowerrenewables.com/pages/annual_report_and_accounts.aspx.

EA3 Stakeholders

As construction progresses, EA3 is increasing in strategic importance to the Company. EA3 has three key stakeholder categories: government and regulators; suppliers and contractors; and community and environment.

EA3, as part of Renewable production, engages with governments and regulators directly and through trade associations, responding to issues of concern and providing expertise to support policy development where appropriate.

As part of ScottishPower, EA3's engagement with its suppliers and contractors is driven by the decisions, policies and procedures in place at a ScottishPower level. The directors of EA3 ensure that in applying these ScottishPower decisions, policies and procedures they are meeting their duties to the Company.

EA3 aims to develop and maintain strong relationships across its supply base with a focus on health and safety, quality, cost and sustainability. EA3 expects its suppliers to operate to a high standard including working in an ethical and sustainable manner, and it has a range of policies that all suppliers must adhere to, including the Iberdrola Code of Ethics. EA3 has built in cyber security checks and monitoring as part of its tendering and supply chain relationships.

Engagement with the supply chain is a critical activity for EA3 and continues to become more important as it adapts to the current geopolitical and macroeconomic challenges. EA3 has looked to support the supply chain during these challenging times by working collaboratively on forecasting our requirements and establishing customs brokerage services.

As a responsible developer, EA3 maintains a clear focus on engaging with the communities around its existing sites and in its areas of growth. EA3 is committed to being a good neighbour throughout the development, construction and operation phases of its projects and to ensuring that the benefits of its projects are realised in local areas through helping to create local employment and enabling improvements to local infrastructure and services.

ENGAGING WITH STAKEHOLDERS *continued*

EA3 is committed to reducing its environmental footprint primarily by protecting natural habitats during the course of construction. EA3 continues to identify and manage climate risks and opportunities and will implement adaptation measures where required.

Modern Slavery Statement

The term 'modern slavery' covers both slavery and human trafficking. ScottishPower, and therefore the Company, is committed to human and labour rights and to eliminating modern slavery that could in any way be connected to our business. In accordance with the Modern Slavery Act 2015, ScottishPower has produced its own Modern Slavery Statement, which is subject to annual approval by the board of directors of SPL. This statement is published on the ScottishPower website at: www.scottishpower.com.

SECTION 172 STATEMENT

Statement by the directors in performance of their statutory duties in accordance with Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006

The Companies (Miscellaneous) Reporting Regulations 2018 requires the directors of the Company to give a statement which describes how the directors have had regard to the matters set out in Section 172(1) of the Companies Act 2006 when discharging their duty under that section.

The directors acknowledge and understand their duties and responsibilities, including that, under Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006, a director of a company must act in the way he or she 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:

a) the likely consequences of any decision in the long-term;
b) the interests of the company's employees;
c) the need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others;
d) the impact of the company's operations on the community and the environment;
e) the desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct; and
f) the need to act fairly as between members of the company.

The delivery of the strategy of the Renewable production division (headed by the Company), requires the Renewable production division to conduct business in a manner benefitting customers through balancing cost and risk while delivering shareholder value and protecting the performance and reputation of the Renewable production division by prudently managing risks inherent in the business. In carrying out this strategy, the directors' duties under Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 have been considered.

The Board is responsible for the effective management of the Renewable production division, in accordance with the strategy of that business. The Board meets regularly and reviews strategy, operational performance and risk issues on behalf of the Renewable production division, and to also approve certain reserved matters as defined under the terms of reference of the Board. The terms of reference of the Board are published at www.scottishpowerrenewables.co.uk under 'Corporate Governance' / 'Governance and Sustainability System' / 'Corporate Governance' / 'Governance Rules of the Corporate Decision-Making Bodies and of Other Internal Functions and Committees'.

The Board recognises fully that effective and meaningful engagement with stakeholders is key to promoting the success of the Company.

The Company identifies and interacts with its stakeholders via its principal transactional subsidiaries; including SPRUKL, SPRWODS, EA1 and EA3. For further information on SPRUKL's, SPRWODS' and EA1's respective engagement with their specific stakeholders, refer to the relevant section of the Strategic Report in their most recent annual accounts. The accounts of SPRUKL, SPRWODS and EA1 together with these Accounts, are each published at: www.scottishpowerrenewables.com/pages/annual_report_and_accounts.aspx. In addition, please refer to the 'Engaging with stakeholders' section of the Strategic Report which sets out the Board's oversight of the consideration given to the Company's, and Renewable production, engagement with key stakeholders, as well as EA3's engagement with its key stakeholders.

SECTION 172 STATEMENT *continued*

The directors believe strongly that effective and meaningful engagement with stakeholders is key to promoting the success of the Company. Details of the Company's key stakeholders (both direct and indirect) and how the Company engages with them are as follows:

- **People**: details of how Renewable production, and so the Company, engages with its employees are set out in the 'Employees' section of the Strategic Report of the most recent SPRUKL annual accounts. During the year, the Board received regular updates on health and safety performance indicators with respect to Renewable production employees.
- **Customers:** details of how Renewable production, and so the Company, engages with its customers are explained in the 'Customers' section of the Strategic Report of the principal transactional subsidiaries (refer to the most recent annual accounts of SPRUKL, SPRWODS and EA1). For details on how EA3 engages with customers, see the 'EA3 Stakeholders' section of the Strategic Report on page 2. Renewable production's principal customers are offtakers of the renewable energy produced by its operational wind farms. During the year, the Board received regular updates on key production and availability performance indicators in respect of those windfarms, as well as prospective corporate offtake agreements as part of the Renewable production development pipeline.
- **Communities and the environment:** details of how Renewable production, and so the Company, engages with communities and considers the environment are set out in the 'Community and environment' section of the Strategic Report of the principal transactional subsidiaries (refer to the most recent annual accounts of SPRUKL, SPRWODS and EA1). For details on how EA3 engages with communities and considers the environment, see the 'EA3 Stakeholders' section of the Strategic Report on page 2. During the year, the Board considered and approved numerous contracts for environmental and geological survey works or monitoring as part of the consenting requirements of Renewable production's development project pipeline.
- **Suppliers:** details of how Renewable production, and so the Company, engages with its suppliers are set out in the 'Suppliers and contractors' section of the Strategic Report of the principal transactional subsidiaries (refer to the most recent annual accounts of SPRUKL, SPRWODS and EA1). For details on how EA3 engages with its suppliers, see the 'EA3 Stakeholders' section of the Strategic Report on page 2. During the year, the Board approved key procurement contract awards for Renewable production in accordance with the parameters specified in the Board's terms of reference, and received regular updates on health and safety performance indicators with respect to Renewable production's suppliers.
- **Government and regulators**: details of how Renewable production, and so the Company, engages with governments and regulators are set out in the 'Government and regulators' section of the Strategic Report of the principal transactional subsidiaries (refer to the most recent annual accounts of SPRUKL, SPRWODS and EA1). For details on how EA3 engages with governments and regulators, see the 'EA3 Stakeholders' section of the Strategic Report on page 2. During the year, the Board received regular updates on the political-economic environment in the jurisdictions in which Renewable production operates, and project-specific updates.

In addition, a statement in relation to the Company's interaction with its shareholders is described in the introduction to the 'Engaging with stakeholders' section of the Strategic Report on page 2.

The directors, both individually and collectively as a board, consider that the decisions taken during the year ended 31 December 2024 in discharging the function of the Board were in conformance with their duty under Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006.

The Board is assisted in considering key stakeholders (direct and indirect) as part of the decision-making process by including stakeholder considerations in board papers as appropriate, and board papers are carefully reviewed and considered by all directors.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Charles Jordan
Director
11 June 2025

SCOTTISHPOWER RENEWABLE ENERGY LIMITED
DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report and audited Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2024.

INFORMATION CONTAINED WITHIN THE STRATEGIC REPORT

The directors have chosen to disclose information on the following, required by the Companies Act 2006 to be included in the Directors' Report, within the Strategic Report, found on pages 1 to 4:

- information on financial risk management and policies; and
- information regarding future developments of the Company's business.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The net profit for the year was £468.7 million (2023 £845.1 million). A dividend of £467.1 million was paid during the year (2023 £843.6 million).

DIRECTORS

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

Xabier Viteri Solaun	Chairman, internal, non-executive director	
Charles Jordan	CEO	
Dr Bridget McConnell	External, non-executive director	
Nicola Connelly	Internal, non-executive director	(Resigned 18 June 2024)
Charles Langan	Internal, non-executive director	
Álvaro Martínez Palacio	Internal, non-executive director	
Marion Shepherd Venman	Internal, non-executive director	

Charles Langan resigned as a director on 20 March 2025. Álvaro Martínez Palacio and Marion Shepherd Venman resigned as directors on 28 March 2025. Xabier Viteri Solaun resigned as a director on 28 May 2025. Andrew Philip was appointed as an internal, non-executive director on 2 April 2025.

DIRECTORS INDEMNITY

In terms of the Company's Articles of Association, a qualifying indemnity provision is in force for the benefit of all the directors of the Company and has been in force during the financial year. In addition, the Directors have been granted a qualifying third party indemnity provision, which continues in force.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT AND THE ACCOUNTS

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and Accounts in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ("FRS 101").

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 these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the 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 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 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.

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

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS *continued*
taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Under applicable law and regulations, the directors are also responsible for preparing a Strategic Report and a Directors' Report that comply with that law and those regulations.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information relating to the Company included on the ScottishPower website. Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Disclosure of information to auditor
Each of the directors in office as at the date of this Annual Report and Accounts confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is 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 auditor is aware of that information.

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

AUDITOR
KPMG LLP was re-appointed as the auditor of the Company for the year ending 31 December 2025.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Charles Jordan
Director
11 June 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF SCOTTISHPOWER RENEWABLE ENERGY LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ScottishPower Renewable Energy Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2024 which comprise the Statement of financial position, Income statement and statement of comprehensive income, Statement of changes in equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 2.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2024 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*; 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 are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the Company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the Company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the Company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the Company's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the Company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

We considered whether the going concern disclosure in note 1B2 to the financial statements gives a full and accurate description of the directors' assessment of going concern, including the identified risks and dependencies.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate;
- we have not identified, and concur with the directors' assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the Company will continue in operation.

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

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

- Enquiring of directors, the internal audit function, the Company's legal function and the compliance function and inspection of policy documentation as to the Company's high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, including the internal audit function, and the Company's channel for "whistleblowing", as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- Reading Board meeting minutes.
- Using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.
- Consultation with our own forensic professional regarding the identified potential fraud risks. This involved discussion between the forensic professional and the senior members of the engagement team.

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect *continued*

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit.

As required by auditing standards, and taking into account possible pressures to meet profit targets and our overall knowledge of the control environment, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, in particular the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries.

On this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition because there are no revenue transactions.

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

We performed procedures including:

- Identifying journal entries and other adjustments to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included those posted by senior finance management and those posted to unusual accounts.
- Assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement related to compliance with laws and regulations

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

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

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

Secondly, the Company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: GDPR compliance, health and safety legislation, fraud, corruption and bribery legislation. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore, if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach.

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

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

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

Strategic Report and Directors' Report

The directors are responsible for the strategic report and the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the strategic report and the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF SCOTTISHPOWER RENEWABLE ENERGY LIMITED *continued*

Strategic Report and Directors' Report *continued*

- we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on pages 5 and 6, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

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

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

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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

W. Meredith

William Meredith (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
319 St. Vincent Street
Glasgow
G2 5AS
11 June 2025

SCOTTISHPOWER RENEWABLE ENERGY LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
at 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 £m	2023 £m
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Investments in subsidiaries	3	2,033.3	2,033.3
Other receivables	4	41.2	39.4
		2,074.5	2,072.7
CURRENT ASSETS			
Other receivables	4	2.6	2.6
TOTAL ASSETS		**2,077.1**	2,075.3
EQUITY			
Share capital		2,047.5	2,047.5
Retained earnings		28.9	27.3
TOTAL EQUITY		**2,076.4**	2,074.8
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables		0.1	-
Current tax liabilities		0.6	0.5
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**0.7**	0.5
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**2,077.1**	2,075.3

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf on 11 June 2025.

Charles Jordan
Director

The accompanying Notes 1 to 10 are an integral part of the Statement of financial position at 31 December 2024.

SCOTTISHPOWER RENEWABLE ENERGY LIMITED
INCOME STATEMENT AND STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	**2024**	2023
		£m	£m
External services		(0.4)	(0.5)
OPERATING LOSS		**(0.4)**	(0.5)
Dividends received		467.1	843.6
Finance income		2.6	2.5
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		**469.3**	845.6
Income tax	7	(0.6)	(0.5)
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		**468.7**	845.1

Net profit for both the current and prior years is wholly attributable to the equity holder of ScottishPower Renewable Energy Limited.

Net profit for both years comprises total comprehensive income.

All results relate to continuing operations.

The accompanying Notes 1 to 10 are an integral part of the Income statement and statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2024.

SCOTTISHPOWER RENEWABLE ENERGY LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Share capital (Note (a)) £m	Retained earnings (Note (b)) £m	Total £m
At 1 January 2023	2,047.5	25.8	2,073.3
Profit for the year attributable to the equity holder of the Company	-	845.1	845.1
Dividends	-	(843.6)	(843.6)
At 1 January 2024	2,047.5	27.3	2,074.8
Profit for the year attributable to the equity holder of the Company	-	468.7	468.7
Dividends	-	(467.1)	(467.1)
At 31 December 2024	**2,047.5**	**28.9**	**2,076.4**

(a) At 31 December 2024, the Company had 2,047,511,685 allotted, called up and fully paid ordinary shares of £1 each (2023 2,047,511,685). Holders of these ordinary shares are entitled to dividends as declared from time to time; amounts on the capitalisation of profits and reserves; and notice and attendance at general meetings of the Company, with every member entitled to one vote on a show of hands and on a poll one vote for every share held.

(b) Retained earnings comprises the cumulative balance of profits and losses recognised in the accounts as adjusted for transactions with shareholders, principally dividends.

The accompanying Notes 1 to 10 are an integral part of the Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2024.

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

A COMPANY INFORMATION

ScottishPower Renewable Energy Limited, registered company number SC326127, is a private company limited by shares. It is incorporated in Scotland and its registered office is 320 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, G2 5AD, Scotland.

B BASIS OF PREPARATION

B1 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE ACCOUNTS

The Accounts are prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in Note 2. Monetary amounts are presented in pounds Sterling and rounded to the nearest hundred thousand unless otherwise indicated. The Accounts are prepared on the historical cost basis.

The Accounts contain information about ScottishPower Renewable Energy Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of subsidiary companies. The Company is exempt under Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirements to prepare consolidated accounts as it and its subsidiary undertakings are included by full consolidation in the consolidated accounts of its immediate parent company, SPUK.

The Accounts have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ("FRS 101"). In applying FRS 101, the Company has made amendments where necessary in order to comply with the Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken:

- the preparation of a Statement of cash flows and the related notes;
- disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly-owned subsidiaries of Iberdrola, S.A.;
- disclosures in respect of capital management;
- the effects of new, but not yet effective, IAS pronouncements; and
- disclosures in respect of the compensation of key management personnel.

As the consolidated financial statements of SPUK include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the following available exemptions under FRS 101:

- certain disclosures required by IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement'; and
- disclosures required by IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures'.

B2 GOING CONCERN

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The principal activity of the Company is that of a holding company for Renewable production, within the group headed by SPUK ("the SPUK Group"), the Company's immediate parent company. The Company's cash flows are therefore dependent on the continuation of those operations and have been considered as part of the SPUK Group's cash flow forecasts, on which the directors of the SPUK Group have performed an assessment of reasonably possible downsides.

Cash and liquidity are managed centrally by the ScottishPower Treasury function, with working capital requirements of the Company funded by SPL, the parent company of SPUK, who also operates a cash pooling arrangement, which the Company is party to. Centralised funding and cash management aligns with the Iberdrola Group model.

The directors have performed a going concern assessment which indicates that the Company will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements, the going concern assessment period. Nevertheless, as the group operates a centralised treasury function and in order to take account of reasonably possible downsides, SPUK has indicated its intention to continue to make available such funds as may be needed by the Company, during the going concern assessment period. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

Consequently, the directors are confident that the Company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements and, therefore, have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION *continued*

C IMPACT OF NEW IAS

In preparing these Accounts, the Company has applied all relevant standards and interpretations that have been adopted by the UK as of the date of approval of these Accounts and that are mandatory for the financial year ended 31 December 2024.

For the year ended 31 December 2024, the following amendments to standards have been issued and are applicable for the Company for the first time. Where relevant, their application has not had a material impact on the Company's accounting policies, financial position or performance:

- Amendments to IFRS 16 'Leases: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback'
- Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current' and 'Deferral of Effective Date' and 'Non-current Liabilities with Covenants'
- Amendments to IAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' and IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures': 'Supplier Finance Arrangements'

2 JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTIES AND PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Management may be required to make a number of judgements and assumptions regarding the future and about other sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. The Company has no such significant judgements or estimation uncertainties.

Management has also considered a non-significant judgement relating to climate change. This consideration focussed on the Company's going concern position. No material impact on the judgements and estimates made in the preparation of the financial statements has been identified.

Additionally, consideration has been given to any estimates over the longer-term which should be disclosed to allow for an understanding of the financial statements. The Company has no estimates of this nature to disclose.

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in preparing the financial statements are set out below. In the process of determining and applying these accounting policies, judgement, apart from those involving estimations (as noted above), is often required that can significantly affect the amounts recognised in the financial statements. Management has made no such judgements.

A INVESTMENTS

The Company's investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost, or the fair value of shares issued as consideration where applicable. Dividends from subsidiaries are recognised when the right to receive the dividend is established. Investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost and reviewed for impairment if there are indicators that the carrying value may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised to the extent that the carrying amount cannot be recovered either by selling the asset or by continuing to hold the asset and benefiting from the net present value of the future cash flows (value-in-use) of the investment.

B FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

B1 FINANCIAL ASSETS

B1.1 CLASSIFICATION

Financial assets are classified as measured at amortised cost. The classification of financial assets depends on the Company's business model for managing them to generate cash flows.

The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. The business model of the Company does not depend on the intentions of management for an individual instrument. Therefore, it is not an instrument-by-instrument classification approach but determined from a higher level of aggregation.

2 JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTIES AND PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *continued*

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions:
• it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
• its contractual terms give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the 'SPPI' test.

Financial assets are only subsequently reclassified when the Company changes its business model for managing them. Reclassifications are effective from the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model. Such reclassifications are expected to be infrequent.

On demand loans receivable are classified as non-current in the Statement of financial position unless the Company expects to realise the assets within twelve months after the reporting date, in which case the loans are classified as current.

B1.2 RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT

(a) Initial recognition and measurement
All financial assets, except for trade receivables which are initially recognised when they originate, are initially recognised when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

(b) Subsequent measurement and gains and losses
Financial assets classified as amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by expected credit losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, and net credit losses are recognised in the Income statement and statement of comprehensive income. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in the Income statement and statement of comprehensive income.

(c) Derecognition
A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Statement of financial position) when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired.

C TAXATION

Assets and liabilities for current tax are calculated using the tax rates that have been enacted, or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises of current tax. Tax is recognised in the Income statement and statement of comprehensive income. For income tax arising on dividends, the related tax is recognised in the Income statement and statement of other comprehensive income, or in equity consistently with the transactions that generated the distributable profits.

3 INVESTMENTS

(a) Movements in investments

	Subsidiary undertakings shares
	£m
At 1 January 2023, 1 January 2024 and 31 December 2024	**2,033.3**

3 INVESTMENTS *continued*

(b) Subsidiaries and joint arrangements

The table below sets out details of the subsidiaries and joint arrangements of the Company at 31 December 2024. All entities are indirect holdings unless specified.

Name	Principal activities	Registered office and country of incorporation (Note (vi))	Equity interest 2024		2023
Subsidiaries					
Blaenau Gwent Solar Limited	Development of a solar farm	(A)	100%		100%
Bryn Henllys SF Limited	Development of a solar farm	(A)	100%		100%
Coldham Windfarm Limited	Operation of an onshore wind farm	(B)	80%		80%
Cumberhead West Wind Farm Ltd.	Development and construction of an onshore wind farm	(C)	100%	(i)	100%
Douglas West Extension Limited	Development of an onshore wind farm	(C)	-	(ii)	72%
Down Barn Farm SF Limited	Development of a solar farm	(A)	100%		100%
East Anglia One Limited	Operation of an offshore wind farm	(D)	60%		60%
East Anglia One North Limited	Development of an offshore wind farm	(D)	100%		100%
East Anglia Three Holdings Limited	Dormant	(D)	100%	(iii)	-
East Anglia Three Limited	Development and construction of an offshore wind farm	(D)	100%		100%
East Anglia Two Limited	Development of an offshore wind farm	(D)	100%		100%
Grafton Underwood Solar Limited	Development of a solar farm	(A)	100%		100%
Hagshaw Hill Repowering Ltd	Development and construction of an onshore wind farm	(C)	100%		100%
Longney Solar Limited	Development of a solar farm	(A)	100%		100%
MachairWind Limited	Development of an offshore wind farm	(C)	100%		100%
Milltown Airfield Solar PV Limited	Development of a solar farm	(A)	100%		100%
Pipplepen Solar Limited	Development of a solar farm	(A)	100%	(iv)	100%
Ranksborough Solar Limited	Development of a solar farm	(A)	100%		100%
ScottishPower Renewables (UK) Limited	Development, construction and operation of onshore wind and solar farms and battery storage	(E)	100%	(v)	100%
ScottishPower Renewables (WODS) Limited	Operation of an offshore wind farm	(C)	100%		100%
Sparrow Lodge Solar Limited	Development of a solar farm	(A)	100%		100%
Speyslaw Solar Limited	Development of a solar farm	(A)	100%		100%
Thurlaston Solar Limited	Development of a solar farm	(A)	100%		100%
Tuckey Farm Solar Limited	Development of a solar farm	(A)	100%		100%
Wood Lane Solar Limited	Development of a solar farm	(A)	100%		100%
Joint ventures					
CeltPower Limited	Operation of an onshore wind farm	(B)	50%		50%
East Anglia Offshore Wind Limited	Commercial operation of offshore meteorological mast	(D)	50%		50%
Morecambe Wind Limited	Provision of operational services	(F)	50%		50%
Joint operations					
CampionWind Limited	Development of an offshore wind farm	(G)	50%		50%
MarramWind Limited	Development of an offshore wind farm	(G)	50%		50%

(i) The shareholding in this company is held by SPRUKL. SPRUKL held 72% of the share capital in this entity until 7 March 2023 when it acquired the remaining 28% of share capital.
(ii) On 2 February 2024, SPRUKL sold its 72% holding in Douglas West Extension Limited.
(iii) East Anglia Three Holdings Ltd was incorporated on 27 November 2024.
(iv) SPRUKL acquired the entire share capital of Pipplepen Solar Limited on 21 June 2023.
(v) This investment is a direct holding of the Company.

3 INVESTMENTS *continued*

(vi) The registered offices of the subsidiaries and joint arrangements are as listed below, along with their countries of incorporation. Where a company's registered office is in England it is registered in England and Wales:

(A) 4th Floor, 1 Tudor Street, EC4Y 0AH England
(B) 3 Prenton Way, Prenton, CH43 3ET, England
(C) 320 St Vincent Street, Glasgow, G2 5AD, Scotland
(D) 3rd Floor, 1 Tudor Street, EC4Y 0AH England
(E) The Soloist, 1 Lanyon Place, Belfast, BT1 3LP, Northern Ireland
(F) 5 Howick Place, London, SW1P 1WG, England
(G) 50 Lothian Road, Festival Square, Edinburgh, EH3 9WJ, Scotland

4 OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Note	**2024** £m	2023 £m
Non-current:			
Receivables due from related parties – loan	(a)	**41.2**	39.4
Current:			
Receivables due from related parties		-	0.1
Receivables due from related parties – interest		2.6	2.5
		2.6	2.6

(a) This loan earns interest at Bank of England base rate ("Base") plus 1% and is unsecured. It is repayable on demand but classified as non-current as the Company expects to realise the assets after twelve months from the reporting date.

5 EMPLOYEE INFORMATION

The Company has no employees (2023 none). Details of directors' remuneration are set out in Note 8(a).

6 DIVIDENDS

	2024 pence per ordinary share	2023 pence per ordinary share	**2024** £m	2023 £m
Interim dividend paid	**22.8**	41.2	**467.1**	843.6

7 INCOME TAX

	2024 £m	2023 £m
Current tax:		
UK Corporation Tax for the year	0.6	0.5
Current tax for the year	**0.6**	0.5
Income tax for the year	**0.6**	0.5

The tax charge on profits before tax for the year varied from the standard rate of UK Corporation Tax applicable to the Company as follows:

	2024 £m	2023 £m
Corporation Tax at 25% (2023 23.5%)	117.3	198.7
Dividends from subsidiary	(116.7)	(198.2)
Income tax for the year	**0.6**	0.5

Legislation was enacted on 10 June 2021 under the Finance Act 2021 that increased the UK Corporation Tax rate to 25% from 1 April 2023.

8 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Directors' remuneration

The remuneration of the directors who provided qualifying services is set out below. As these directors are remunerated for their work for ScottishPower, it has not been possible to apportion the remuneration specifically in respect of services to the Company. One director (2023 two) was remunerated directly by the Company during the year. All other directors were remunerated by other ScottishPower companies.

	2024	2023
	£000	£000
Aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services	**1,735**	2,014
Number of directors who exercised share options	**4**	4
Number of directors who received shares under a long-term incentive scheme	**4**	4
Number of directors accruing retirement benefits under a defined benefit scheme	**3**	3

Highest paid director	**2024**	2023
	£000	£000
Aggregate remuneration	**499**	678
Accrued pension benefit	**41**	51

(i) The highest paid director received shares under a long-term incentive scheme during both years.
(ii) The highest paid director exercised share options during both years.

(b) Immediate and ultimate parent company

The immediate parent company is SPUK. The registered office of SPUK is 320 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, G2 5AD.

The directors regard Iberdrola, S.A. (incorporated in Spain) as the ultimate parent company, which is also the parent company of the largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated. The parent company of the smallest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is SPUK.

Copies of the consolidated accounts of Iberdrola, S.A. (incorporated in Spain) may be obtained from Iberdrola, S.A., at its registered office, Torre Iberdrola, Plaza Euskadi 5, 48009, Bilbao, Spain. Copies of the consolidated accounts of SPUK may be obtained from Scottish Power UK plc at its registered office, 320 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, G2 5AD.

9 AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

	2024	2023
	£000	£000
Audit of the Annual accounts	**49**	**44**

10 EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

East Anglia Three Business

During May 2025, the directors of SPRUKL signed an agreement to sell 50% of the East Anglia Three business (comprising East Anglia Three Holdings Limited and East Anglia Three Limited). The transaction is expected to complete in Q3 2025 and is contingent on standard conditions precedent outlined in the Share Purchase Agreement, including prior approval from The Crown Estate. There is no financial impact on the results of the Company as a result of this transaction.