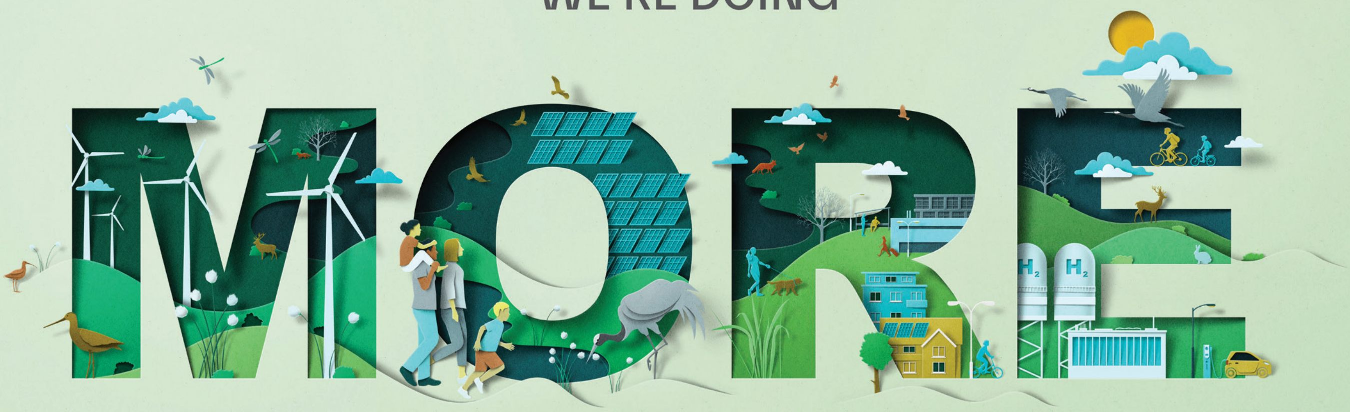
Bord na Móna Annual Report 2024

Annual Report 2024

Bord na Móna

WE'RE DOING



Directors' Report and Financial Statements

Contents	Page

Statement from the Chairperson

I am pleased, on behalf of the Board, to present the Annual Report for the Bord na Móna Group for the financial year ended 27 March 2024 (FY24).

The financial results for FY24 reflect the transformation of the business and the continued, profitable growth from Bord na Móna's renewable energy and climate solutions business. The operating profit of €106.7m is the highest such figure in the history of the Company.

Bord na Móna is now positioned strongly both to benefit from, and to enable, the decarbonisation of the Irish economy. This financial strength means the company was able to pay a one-off enhanced dividend of €37.8m during the financial year, a significant return to the State on the investment made following delivery of the Brown to Green strategy, which is reaping rewards both in financial terms and through the delivery of renewable energy infrastructure at scale.

The scale of the renewable energy pipeline, at 5GW, means the company is on track to become the biggest renewable energy provider in the country. During the financial year Bord na Móna has, again, demonstrated the ability to deliver projects at scale and in collaboration with world-class joint venture partners. Bord na Móna also announced a joint venture partnership with SSE Renewables to develop up to 800MW of new renewable energy projects making a substantial contribution to the renewable energy goals set out in Ireland's Climate Action Plan.

The company continues to invest and to innovate. In this regard, the publication by the Department of Environment, Climate and Communications of the Framework for Offshore Wind in May 2024, points to a significant opportunity both for the State and for Bord na Móna. The Framework builds on last year's Climate Action Plan and sets out ambitious targets for offshore electricity generation of 20GW by 2040 and 37GW by 2050.

With the Framework and the south coast Designated Maritime Area Plan (DMAP) now published we have a clear pathway to unlocking the energy and economic potential of this vast offshore resource. Ireland now has a plan-led approach which emphasises the overarching need to protect the marine environment and biodiversity and to support those who are reliant on the sea for their livelihood.

These developments are particularly welcome in the context of Bord na Móna's partnership with Ocean Winds to co-own, identify and develop offshore wind energy opportunities around the coast.

During the financial year Bord na Móna has invested a further €164m in renewable energy projects ; €133m wholly owned by the company and €31m in joint ventures. This includes the commencement of construction of Timahoe North Solar Farm, alongside joint venture partner ESB, and the construction of the wholly owned Derrinlough Wind Farm and the Cloncreen Battery projects.

We formally launched Oweninny Wind Farm during FY24, alongside our joint venture partner ESB, which is the country's largest wind farm. Oweninny's Community Benefit Fund will invest approximately €18m towards not-for-profit organisations such as community and voluntary groups, charities, social enterprises and clubs and societies whose work supports community-based initiatives and improvement projects.

In April 2024 Amazon Web Services (AWS) became the first business to join Bord na Móna's Eco Energy Park in the Midlands. The Eco Energy Park offering is transforming approximately 3,000ha across the company's landbank and will be designed to enhance Ireland's security of energy supply, supporting the delivery of several of the State's climate, renewable energy and enterprise objectives. This is the first of a number of potential such Eco Energy Parks, each Park will generate sufficient renewable energy to power a number of sectors that play an important role in Ireland's social and economic development including the manufacturing, pharmaceutical and agrifood sectors. The agreement with AWS is a strong endorsement of the Park's potential.

Bord na Móna continues to support innovative businesses and founders with ambitions in the area of sustainability through the Accelerate Green programmes. In the past year seventeen more green businesses completed the programmes, joining an alumni group of 42 companies which have now been through Accelerate Green since 2022. Accelerate Green Grow is the leading sustainability accelerator programme for the climate change economy in Ireland, dedicated to supporting companies interested in scaling or developing products and services based on green innovation. Eight companies were selected to participate on our programme namely Acel Energy, Konree Innovation, Somatech, Weev, Voltclub, Universal Graphics, I/O Agri and Affinity EV.

Bord na Móna also introduced Accelerate Green Start, a programme for earlier stage start-ups in the climate and sustainability sectors. Nine companies also participated on Accelerate Green Start, including EVHacs, Airryzen, Rebot, IFF, GlowTire, Retrokit, Biota, EVE Mobility and Feighery's Farm. They are delivering some of Ireland's newest sustainable innovations and creating climate focused solutions for a variety of industries in Ireland and internationally.

The Accelerate Green programmes are proving to be an important step for Bord na Móna on our journey to enable a more sustainable future for Ireland and to support scalable companies whose innovations will have a positive impact on climate action. More than 350 jobs have been enabled by Bord na Móna through the Accelerate Green alumni to date across a range of disciplines. Bord na Móna believe that we can help develop a vibrant ecosystem that places the Midlands region at the forefront of the carbon zero economy and enable the creation of high value jobs in the region.

A New Beginnings programme was developed to support the exit of employees, impacted by the cessation of peat production, who had a desire to start their own business. It first commenced in June 2023 with ten participants, nine of whom graduated and have since successfully established their own businesses ranging from retrofitting, agri services and Health & Safety training to courier services, tyre services and a gym. Collectively they have generated 20 new jobs in the Midlands with expectations for this to grow in the short to medium term. Its success has paved the way for a second iteration which commenced in March 2024 with 14 participants and is due to be completed in August 2024.

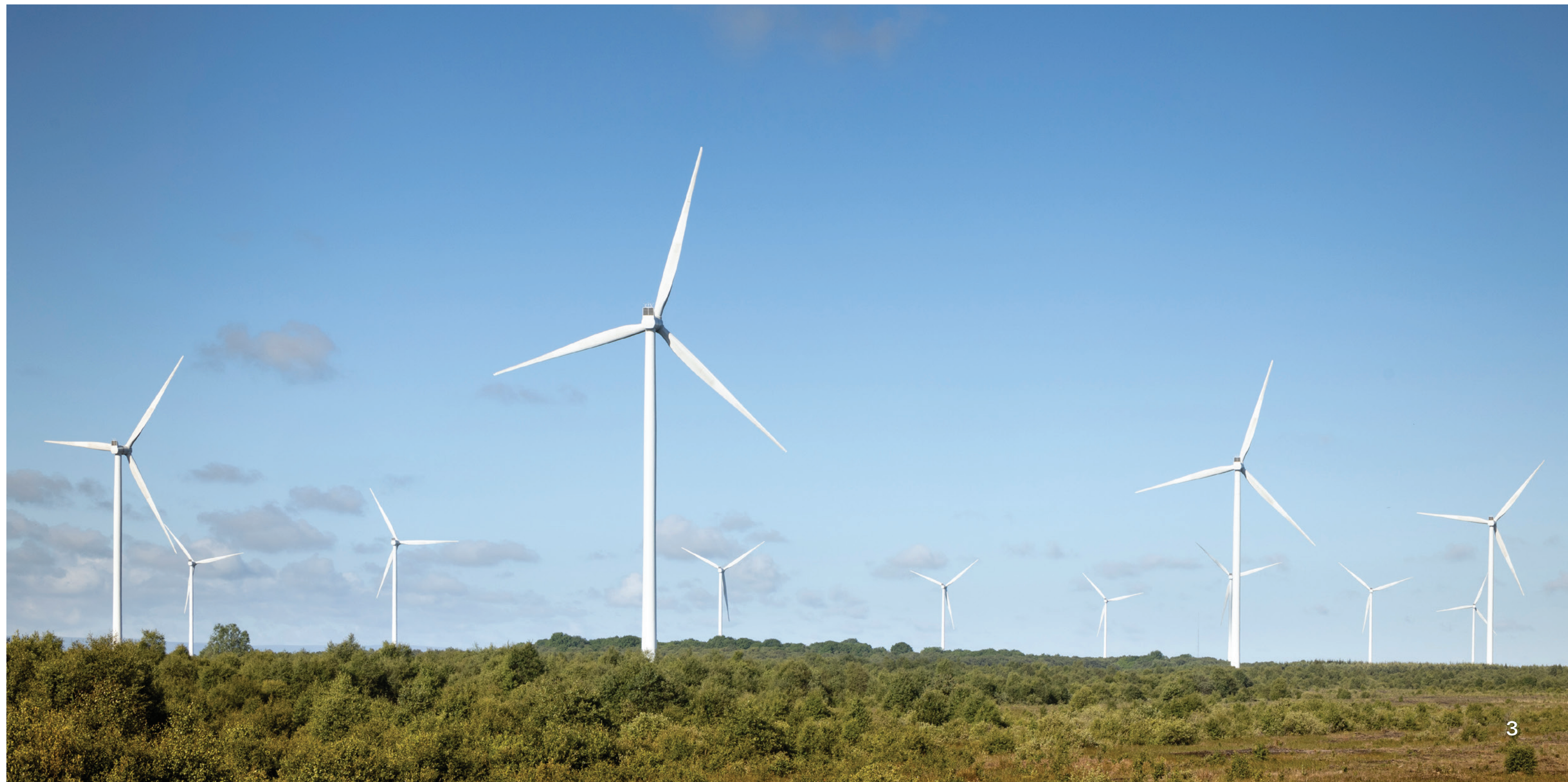
On behalf of the Board, I would like to express our thanks to the Minister for the Environment, Climate and Communications, Mr Eamon Ryan. Ms. Oonagh Buckley, Secretary General of the Department, Ms Lisa Keyes, Assistant Secretary General and Mr. Anthony Rourke, Ms Fiona McElhatton and Ms Jenny O'Hora, Principal Officers and the other Officers of the Department who have, as always, been a source of advice and support throughout the year, which is greatly appreciated.

Bord na Móna engages on a regular basis on governance matters with the NewERA division of the National Treasury Management Agency and the Department of Public Expenditure, National Development Plan Delivery and Reform. I thank the Officials in NewERA and the various Officials in that Department for their ongoing support.

As Chair, alongside the members of the Board, I can reflect on a financial year where successful delivery of Bord na Móna's Brown to Green strategy is reflected in an holistic way through financial performance, contribution to the State's progress to net zero, social contribution and responsible stewardship of the landbank entrusted to company – including the restoration of 3,911ha of natural peatlands.

I would like to thank my Board colleagues for their diligence, hard work and support during the year. On behalf of the Board my thanks to Chief Executive Tom Donnellan, the Senior Leadership team and the Bord na Móna employees who have, once again, worked hard to turn ambitious vision into practical reality.

Geoffrey Meagher
Chairperson



Statement from the Chief Executive

Bord na Móna has passed many important milestones through the successful delivery of our Brown to Green strategy. The past year was no exception. We marked the final unit of electricity generated from the burning of peat at Edenderry Power Station and the opening of a new chapter in Edenderry Power Station's history.

We continue to write new chapters across the business as Bord na Móna continues its growth and development as a climate solutions and renewable energy company supporting Ireland's progress towards a climate neutral future.

Having completed our organisational transformation, sustained and profitable growth is a validation of the success of the Brown to Green strategy. Our financial results for FY24 again demonstrate the strong momentum in the core renewable energy business with an operating profit of €106.7m which is up from €95.2m in the prior year, and a profit after tax of €102.2m. These profit figures were boosted by two strategic transactions: the disposal of Bord na Móna's 50% stake in Electricity Exchange DAC at a profit of €7.3m and the profit of €57.1m realised in March 2024 when the Group sold 50% of its interest in 8 subsidiary companies to SSE Renewables Wind Farms (Ireland) Limited.

Continued strong financial performance is the enabler of investment and innovation which will secure both the future of the business and support Ireland's clean energy capability as we chart a path to net zero emissions by 2050. Our 5GW renewable energy infrastructure pipeline is both an ambitious and a very tangible contribution to that goal.

As we bring renewable projects through the pipeline, joint venture and commercial partnerships will be crucial, as they have been in the past, to delivering on these growth plans.

In FY24, we had the successful launch of the second phase of Oweninny Wind Farm. Together with ESB, and representing a joint investment of €320m, Oweninny is Ireland's largest wind farm with a total installed capacity of 192MW – enough to meet the energy needs of over 140,000 Irish homes.

This is in addition to the joint venture with SSE Renewables, in March of this year, which will target the delivery of 800MW of new renewable energy projects and will, in time, become one of the largest onshore renewable energy joint ventures in the history of the State. We anticipate a potential investment of up to €1 billion through the joint venture partnership, over the next seven years, to develop these renewable energy projects. When completed, in line with the 800MW target, this portfolio is expected to generate enough electricity to power half a million homes. Critically, it will also offset half a million tonnes of carbon emissions each year.

Our focus on innovation was borne out by the agreement reached with Amazon Web Services (AWS) in April 2024 to become the first business to join the Bord na Móna Eco Energy Park in the Midlands, subject to regulatory and planning consent.

The Eco Energy Park sees Bord na Móna investing to deliver wind and solar power, flexible generation to support grid resiliency when required and developing new electricity grid connections. This is the first of its kind in Ireland and is an important addition to the infrastructural capacity of the State and its ability to support large-scale industrial growth and development in a sustainable manner, enhancing the national grid.

It is important to note, also, that as part of the agreement AWS concluded its first power purchase agreement with Bord na Móna which relates to Derrinlough Wind Farm.

Eco Energy parks will co-locate large companies with a range of renewable energy technologies, enabling the delivery of low-carbon growth and contributing to associated enterprise, community initiatives, local amenities, and the local natural environment.

Given the scale of our renewable energy pipeline and the breadth of Bord na Móna's operations and joint venture partnerships it is vital that we preserve both the strategic focus and the capital required to ensure successful delivery. We continue to progress the construction of Timahoe North Solar Farm, alongside Joint Venture partner ESB, as well as the construction of Derrinlough Wind Farm and the Cloncreen Battery project.

Our commitments to sustained future growth and the delivery of the renewable energy pipeline are also balanced by Bord na Móna's responsibility for peatlands rehabilitation. In the past 12 months we restored 3,911 hectares of natural peatlands as part of our Peatlands Climate Action Scheme (PCAS). In addition to the rehabilitation of these areas of great natural beauty, PCAS serves the practical and vital purpose of harnessing the power of peatlands to secure a store of around 100 million tonnes of carbon.

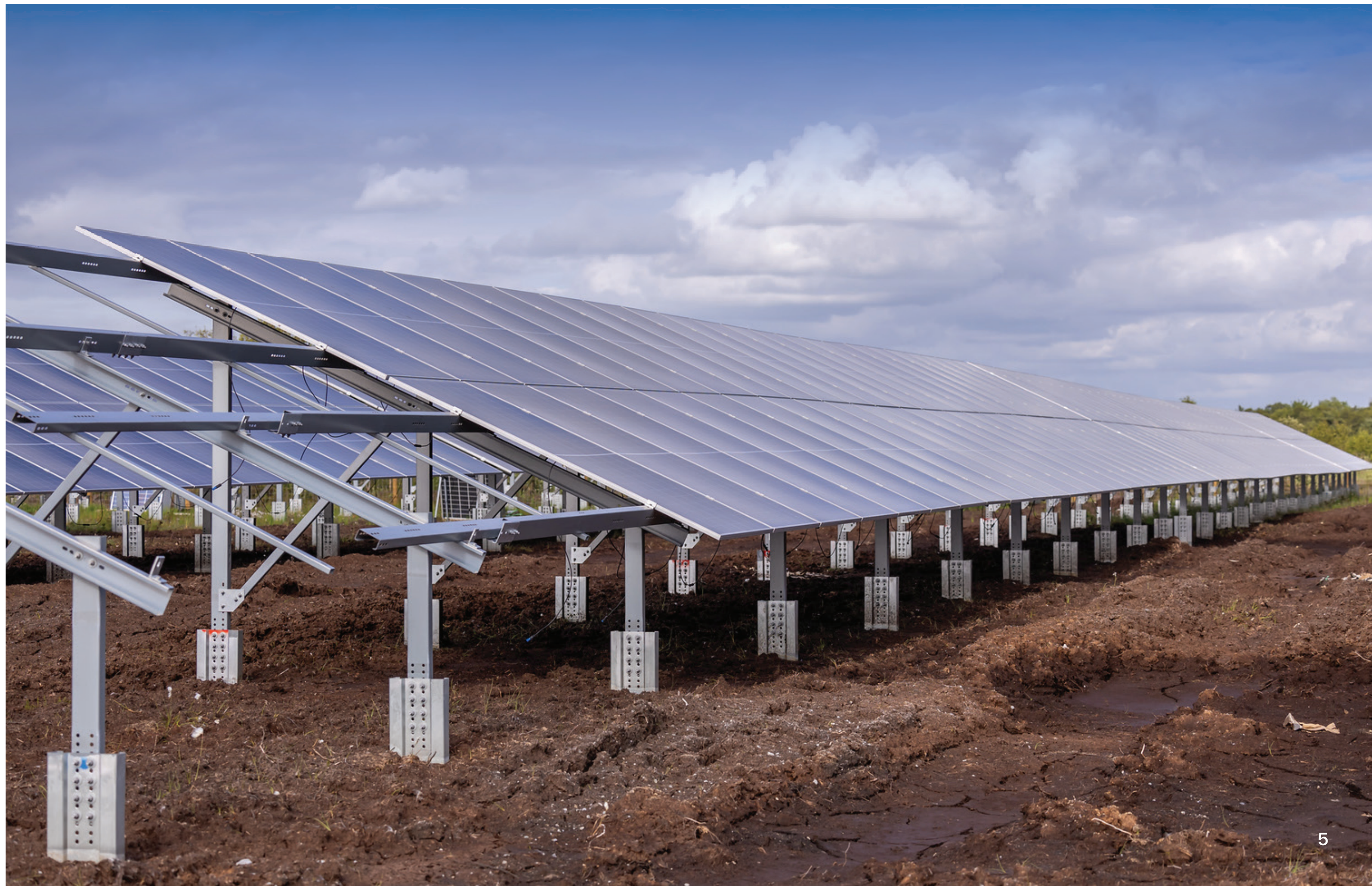
Bord na Móna continues to be a leading player within the waste collection, processing and treatment sector.

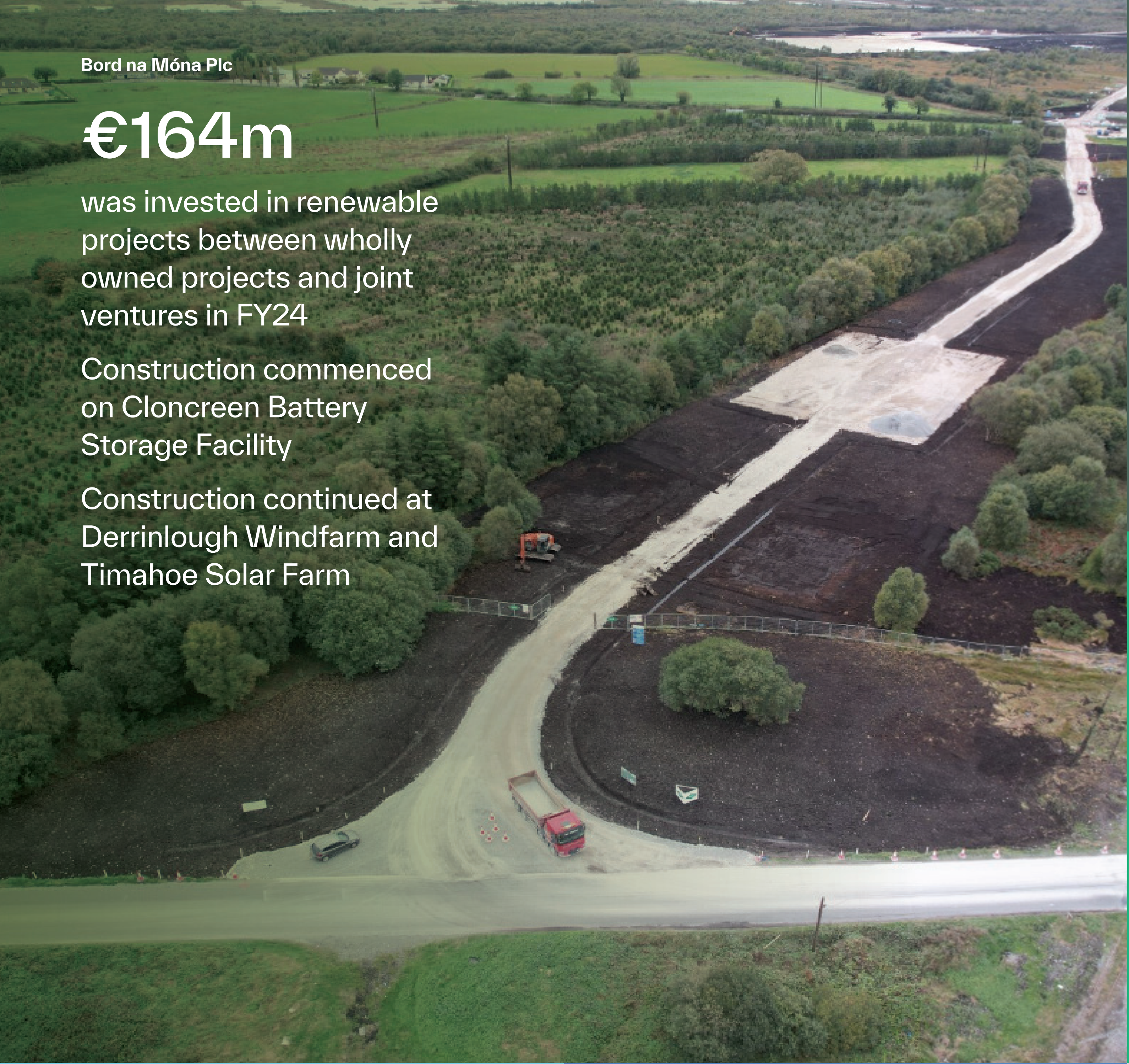
The Accelerate Green programmes continue to enable innovative businesses with ambitions in the area of sustainability and represents an opportunity for Bord na Móna to share its own learning and expertise gleaned through the Brown to Green transformation.

The company has committed investment of €5m to the programme through to the end of 2025. Since completing Accelerate Green our alumni of 42 companies have raised, collectively, €10m in venture capital funding with 75% of past participants having hired new employees.

Our Brown to Green Strategy was never a destination but the first, important, stage in Bord na Móna's journey to future-proof the business and to build and enhance our capability to meet the needs of the economy and of communities across Ireland. I would like to thank our employees, once again, for their continued commitment from the very first, challenging steps on this journey. We face into FY25, and beyond, from a position of strength.

Tom Donnellan
Chief Executive





€164m

was invested in renewable projects between wholly owned projects and joint ventures in FY24

Construction commenced on Cloncreen Battery Storage Facility

Construction continued at Derrinlough Windfarm and Timahoe Solar Farm

New Beginnings

9 participants, impacted by the cessation of peat production, completed the program and started their own businesses. A further 14 participants have commenced a second programme

17 Companies

in total were supported by Bord na Móna Accelerate Green. 8 sustainable startup companies through the Accelerate Green Grow program, and 9 earlier stage start-ups through our Accelerate Green Start program

3,911 hectares

of rehabilitated peatlands during the year which restores natural habitats for plants and wildlife

In excess of €1m

contributed to communities across Ireland through our community gain schemes

€37.8m

was paid by Bord na Móna in a one-off enhanced dividend (95% to the Irish Government) during the year based on the profit delivered in FY23

Governance Report

Contents

Risk Management Report

Risk Management

The Board has overall responsibility for risk management including the nature and extent of significant risks that it is willing to accept in pursuit of its strategic and operational objectives. To address this, the Board has established a risk management system that provides for the continuous identification, assessment, implementation of mitigating actions and controls, and the monitoring and reporting of significant risks within Bord na Móna.

The Risk and Audit Committee ("RAC") is responsible, under delegated authority, for assisting the Board in fulfilling its obligations with regard to assessing, reviewing and monitoring the risks inherent in the business and the control processes for managing such risks. The RAC is supported by an appointed Chief Risk Officer ("CRO").

The CRO is responsible for overseeing the day-to-day risk management activities and has responsibility for ensuring that an effective risk management system, proportionate to the nature, scale and complexity of the Group is developed and maintained. Bord na Móna has an enterprise wide risk management system which places a strong emphasis on strategic risks at a Group level (strategic risk register) and on strategic risks at the business level (business risk registers). In this risk management system, a strong focus is placed on managing risks that management can influence through the risk process as well as an emphasis on future action items and the responsibility for these is of key importance. Risk management is embedded in each business unit at an operating level.

The risk management system provides appropriate governance structures to support risk management practices, formal assignment of risk responsibilities throughout the Group and the procedures to be used, including relevant mitigation actions and controls.

The risk management system includes the following key elements:

- A risk strategy that includes objectives and principles;
- Two types of risk registers, a strategic risk register and business risk registers;
- Clearly defined risk categories based on the strategic risks;
- Assignment of clear mitigating action items and responsibilities for the business risk register risks;
- A framework and reporting cycle to identify, assess, manage, monitor, and report on the risks that Bord na Móna is or may be exposed to;
- A risk monitoring plan that outlines the review, challenge, and oversight responsibilities of the CRO and the management team;
- Reporting procedures which ensure that risk information is actively monitored, managed and appropriately communicated at all levels within Bord na Móna. The procedures outline the reporting responsibilities of management, the CRO, the RAC and the Board;
- Embed a strong risk management culture across all levels of the Group; and
- Develop risk appetite statements in conjunction with the strategic risk process, then monitor and report on these statements.

Risk Management Report continued
Strategic Risks

∧ Increased Risk Climate
∨ Decreased Risk Climate
‹ › Unchanged Risk Climate

	Risk & Impact	Risk Climate	Mitigating Actions
Financial	**Financial Strength** The risk of the failure to maintain Bord na Móna's financial strength, due to pressures on performance, underperforming businesses, volatility in electricity prices, available investment returns resulting in the inability of the Bord na Móna Group to invest and grow.	‹ ›	Bord na Móna continually monitors its financial position with regular reviews of operational performance and balance sheet strength. Over the past number of years poorly performing business segments have been exited and cash management improved. All capital projects are analysed in detail against various metrics and KPIs. Significant capital projects are reviewed by the Board along with all funding arrangements. A continuous process of monitoring financial covenants is in place and these are closely managed at senior management level. In February 2023, the Group put in place a new Revolving Credit Facility (RCF), Letter of Credit and Overdraft facilities with a syndicate of banks to a value of €432m.
Operational	**Climate** The overall risk of the inherent uncertainty of various weather patterns on the operating and financial performance of the Group. Over the short term, these include, the financial impact of low wind yields on the performance of the wind farms in the Renewable Energy business which can impact Group profitability. Bord na Móna will also examine other risks and opportunities over different time horizons and climate-related scenarios. The uncertainty of weather conditions presents a risk to profits generated by the Group.	∧	Developing a balanced portfolio of businesses and technologies has given the Group a natural "hedge" against any one adverse weather condition in a particular business. The Group has also developed contingency plans to protect profitability across the Group if a particularly adverse weather event occurs. Bord na Móna is developing frameworks which describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organisation has identified over the short, medium, and long term. Bord na Móna has worked with employees and trade unions to implement more flexible work patterns.
	Planning Permission The risk of the Group not obtaining planning permission for a number of key infrastructural projects which are included in the strategic plan.	‹ ›	The Group has an experienced management team that have a proven capability in planning, executing and delivering large infrastructure projects and has demonstrated the capability of doing so. It has recruited a number of additional experienced employees over the past year. A proven process is in place to ensure that all the necessary documentation and information is submitted to the relevant authorities with each planning application. In addition, the Group engages in extensive community consultation processes to ensure all public concerns are dealt with.

Risk Management Report continued
Strategic Risks

	Risk & Impact	Risk Climate	Mitigating Actions
Operational continued	**Health and Safety** The risk of the failure to comply with health and safety legislation and policies due to a lack of enforcement across the Group, management and employees not following the correct procedures or lack of training, all leading to potential injury or death of an employee or damage to property resulting in financial sanction, financial loss and reputational damage.	‹ ›	Detailed health and safety procedures are in place across the Group and these systems are operated based on the nature and the scale of the risks in each business. The Health and Safety department carries out training of all staff and this is also augmented with external audits carried out by third parties. Insurance cover is maintained at Group level for all significant insurable risks and our insurers conduct extensive audits. The Group's operations are subject to an increasingly stringent range of regulations and inspections and robust monitoring procedures have been designed to prevent a material breach of statutory or other regulatory obligations.
	Cyber Security The risk that Bord na Móna information technology and / or banking systems are compromised due to being penetrated, hacked or attacked by external or internal parties which results in financial loss and/ or reputational damage. Cyber security risk is now recognised as one of the main risks for organisations internationally.	∧	The Group has recognised the importance of managing this risk and continually reviews cyber security across the Group with internal and external expertise engaged. Investments in technology, training and people are continually made to maintain security around information technology systems and our assets to an appropriate standard.
	Supply Chain The risk of the lack of availability of raw materials, commodities, or components due to supply chain issues caused by global events, wars, procurement issues and inflation resulting in the non-achievement of plans and strategies.	∧	The Group recognises that developing a resilient supply chain is vital to the success of Bord na Móna's strategy. Management have identified, and are focused on, several key factors in relation to this. Relationships with strategic partners are central to ensuring a secure supply chain and Bord na Móna is resolved to forming strong partnerships at every level. Management has assessed the current supply chain for any potential weaknesses, such as sourcing from only one supplier and these areas have been documented and plans put in place. Management has created contingency plans for disruptions or for bolstering resilience. The procurement function has procedures in place to vet key suppliers. The Group requires confirmation that its vendors can meet the demands of the business while understanding that occasional delays or issues are likely to happen. Part of this diligence requires procurement to ensure that suppliers are financially stable. Instability poses an additional risk to our supply chain as well as cybersecurity.

Risk Management Report continued
Strategic Risks

	Risk & Impact	Risk Climate	Mitigating Actions
Operational continued	**Project Delivery** The Risk of the non delivery of strategic projects due to not being successful in energy auctions, not obtaining corporate PPA's, planning permission failures, grid availability, ineffective project management, return expectations, all resulting in the non delivery of strategic projects across all businesses and significant future financial loss to the Bord na Móna Group.		The Group has developed strong expertise in all aspects of project management with experienced planners, engineers, solicitors, accountants etc all working together in cross functional teams delivering strategic projects. The Group has recruited expertise that it did not have available and places all staff on detailed training programs. In certain new technology areas it has formed Joint Ventures as a means of reducing risk and obtaining expertise and resources.
	Retaining and Attracting Staff The risk of the Group failing to retain, attract and develop the skills, talent and resources required to deliver its business plans, leading to a significant loss of knowledge and potentially gaps in the skill sets required for delivering the Group strategy, all impacting on the attainment of strategic goals.		The Group maintains a strong focus on this area and has structured succession planning programs in place along with management development programs. A graduate recruitment programme has been in place over the past few years. We are committed to providing quality employment opportunities and are investing in management development programs aimed at achieving greater diversity in senior positions throughout the Group.
	Diversification The risk of the Group failing to develop alternate businesses and new income streams which it requires to replace its traditional businesses and provide a more diversified portfolio. This could be due to a lack of management focus, lack of human and financial capital and missed opportunities all leading to a decline in the Group's scale, significantly reduced employment levels and financial loss.		A detailed strategy has been approved by the Board for expanding further the new business areas across the Bord na Móna Group. The Group has put in place dedicated teams for business development in particular across its growth business which is Renewable Energy. These cross functional teams incorporate engineering, finance, legal and project management. Significant financial capital has been committed to the further development of the Renewable Energy business. The Group looks at joint ventures also, as a means to bring in external expertise and sharing risk.
	Availability of Key Assets The risk of a failure of critical plant and machinery leading to significant financial loss to the Group.		Bord na Móna has several key assets that generate significant cash flows for the Group. It is imperative that these assets are protected and managed in a professional manner. The Group has put in place extensive maintenance programs with professionally qualified staff and it has a spare parts policy which ensures that spares are available for most key components. It also protects the assets and cashflows with property and business interruption insurance for all key assets.

Risk Management Report continued
Strategic Risks

	Risk & Impact	Risk Climate	Mitigating Actions
Regulatory	**Regulatory** The risk of adverse regulatory changes and the impact that these may have on the financial and business model of the Group. Failure to comply with regulations could result in enforcement actions, legal liabilities, damage to the Group's reputation and loss of shareholder support. Some of the important regulatory risks facing the Group are related to the Integrated Single Electricity Market (I-SEM), the new auction process introduced for capacity payments for power plants and the Climate Action plan; the changing regulatory landscape which is driving increased biomass usage in Edenderry Power station with resulting supply chain and cost implications.		When developing its strategic plan, the Group ensures that plans to deal with the regulatory risks facing the businesses are developed and implemented where possible. Through innovation and supply chain developments, the Group continues to tackle regulatory change that is impacting on the operating performance of the businesses. Capital investment has been approved to address certain regulatory risks. In some cases when dealing with regulatory risks the Group has no option but to accept these risks.

Directors' Report

I. Introduction

The Directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of Bord na Móna plc for the financial year ended 27 March 2024.

II. Principal Activities, Business Review and Future Developments

Bord na Móna is a climate solutions company focused on renewable energy, recycling and expanded peatlands rehabilitation and restoration.

The Statement from the Chief Executive on page 4 contains the business review and a review of the development of the Bord na Móna group of companies' (the "Group") business during the year, the state of affairs of the business at 27 March 2024, recent events and likely future developments.

III. Results for the year and Dividends

Details of the financial results of Bord na Móna plc for the financial year ended 27 March 2024 are given on pages 26–85. A dividend of €37.8m was paid during the financial year ending 27 March 2024.

IV. Corporate Governance

A. Governance

The Board of Bord na Móna plc ("Bord na Móna") was established under the provisions of the Turf Development Act 1998. The functions of the Board are set out in the Turf Development Acts. The Board is collectively responsible for leading and directing Bord na Móna activities, is accountable to the Minister for Environment, Climate and Communications and is responsible for ensuring good governance and performs this task by setting strategic objectives and targets and taking strategic decisions on all key business issues. The regular day to day management, control and direction of Bord na Móna are the responsibility of the Chief Executive and the senior leadership team. The Chief Executive and the senior leadership team must follow the broad strategic direction set by the Board and must ensure that all Board Directors have a clear understanding of the key activities and decisions related to the entity, and of any significant risks likely to arise. The Chief Executive acts as a direct liaison between the Board and management of Bord na Móna.

B. Directors

Policy in Bord na Móna is determined by a Board of up to twelve Directors appointed by the Minister for Environment, Climate and Communications. Up to seven of the Directors are normally appointed for a term not exceeding five years as may be determined by the Minister for Environment, Climate and Communications. Four of the Directors are appointed for a term of four years, in accordance with the Worker Participation (State Enterprises) Acts 1977 and 1988. The Chief Executive is appointed to the Board on appointment to that position. The Directors during the financial period were:

Geoffrey Meagher (Chair)	Non-executive	Appointed October 2017, reappointed October 2022
Tom Donnellan (Chief Executive)	Executive	Appointed April 2018
Paddy Rowland	Worker Director	Appointed January 2019, reappointed January 2023
Sinead Culleton Lowry	Worker Director	Appointed September 2021, reappointed January 2023
Mary Rose Burke	Non-executive	Appointed September 2019
Margot Slattery	Non-executive	Appointed September 2019
Brendan Byrne	Non-executive	Appointed January 2022, deceased May 2023
Lorna Conn	Non-executive	Appointed November 2022
Eimear Cahalin	Non-executive	Appointed November 2022
Anne Cusack	Non-executive	Appointed November 2022
Paddy Rigney	Worker Director	Appointed January 2023
Stephen Markham	Worker Director	Appointed January 2023

C. Statement of Compliance

The Board has adopted the revised and updated Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies (2016) ("the Code") and has put procedures and measures in place to ensure compliance with the Code in all material respects.

Directors' Report continued

D. Non-Financial Reporting Statement

In line with the European Union (Disclosure of Non-Financial and Diversity Information by certain large undertakings and groups) Regulations 2017 and amendments thereto. The following table is designed to help stakeholders navigate to the relevant sections in the report and on our website which provide additional information on the Group's approach to our non-financial information.

Reporting Requirement	Policies and Standards which Govern our Approach	Additional information and Risk Management
Environmental Matters	> Climate Solutions > Peatlands Climate Action Scheme > Environmental compliance > Biomass sustainability[1]	> Ireland has committed to ambitious climate goals; we have designed innovative solutions to help achieve them. **www.bordnamona.ie/climate-solutions/overview/** > We are restoring and rehabilitating Ireland's bogs to help meet climate and biodiversity goals. **www.bordnamona.ie/peatlands/overview/** > We are regulated by the EPA under nine Integrated Pollution Control (IPC) Licences P0499-01 to P0507-01. Currently, activities on licenced sites are limited to the decommissioning of its historical peat extraction activities and the rehabilitation of the licenced peatlands. > We manage nine Waste Licenced sites and 3 Waste Permitted sites. We also hold 1 Waste Collection permit. All Bord na Móna Recycling licenced sites are compliant with NSAI ISO 9001 (Quality Management), ISO 14001 (Environmental Management), ISO 45001 (Health & Safety Management) standards. > Bord na Móna is committed to sourcing sustainable biomass to meet applicable EU and national standards.
Employees	> Employee Benefits > Code of Conduct[1] > Protected Disclosures Policy[1] > Health & Safety Policy[1] > Diversity & Inclusion Statement > Health & Wellbeing Programme	> Our employees enjoy a range of benefits as they build dynamic, challenging and rewarding careers. **www.bordnamona.ie/careers/working-at-bord-na-mona/** > We operate a hybrid working approach which provides employees with an opportunity to avail of flexible working and an improved work life balance. > All Bord na Móna policies and procedures are available to all employees initially through induction and updated on our employee app, OnBord. Policies are regularly updated as required and communicated to all employees. > Policies are aligned to the Risk Management System in place to support the appropriate organisational governance. > Health & Safety systems (page 11 Risk Report Health & Safety Risk). > Bord na Móna is committed to promoting diversity and inclusion, and we have retained our Silver Accreditation with the Irish Centre for Diversity for FY24. Our Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion Committee is dedicated to fostering a culture of equality, diversity, and inclusion within our organisation. **www.bordnamona.ie/careers/working-at-bord-na-mona/** > Our Health & Wellbeing programme focuses on themes of general health, physical health, nutrition and workplace health & safety. We have several supports available to employees including Mental Health Ambassadors and a Mental Health at Work policy. We were also awarded the KeepWell Mark annual check-in status following our award in FY23. We implemented a financial wellness programme to all of our employees to manage the cost of living crisis. > Our company wide Great Places to work survey, saw strong involvement from employees across the organisation reaffirming our dedication to fostering a workplace culture that values employee feedback and drives ongoing excellence. > Talent management, succession management & leadership programmes (including "Thrive" and "Empower") are ongoing throughout the Company to enhance our leadership capability and ensure we have the bench strength to deliver our strategy. > Our Pathways to the Future programme successfully supported 10 students in FY24 and our graduate programme saw 19 graduates recruited during FY24. > Bord na Móna was awarded the "Most Popular Graduate Recruiter – Utilities, Energy, Renewables" at the gradIreland Recruitment Awards. > Bord na Móna launched it's inaugural Positive Impact Female Mentoring Academy dedicated to fostering development, building confidence, and providing support and guidance to the participants as they navigate their personal and professional lives.

[1] Certain policies and Standards are not published externally

D. Non-Financial Reporting Statement continued

Reporting Requirement	Policies and Standards which Govern our Approach	Additional information and Risk Management
Social Matters	Community Benefit scheme include those related to projects at: > Drehid, Mount Lucas, Bruckana, Cloncreen, Oweninny, Derrinlough and Sliabh Bawn; > Bord na Móna Recycling Charity Support; > Public Amenities - include, the Lough Boora Discovery Park, Sensory Gardens at Mount Lucas & Cloncreen and facilitating Park Runs on Bord na Móna sites; and > Bord na Móna Accelerate Green, Ireland's first scaling Accelerator Programme, which received support from EU LIFE Program - IPC/IE/000007 (LIFE IP Peatlands and People).	> We are helping to improve quality of life for people across the country, through community funds, charitable contributions and local amenities. **www.bordnamona.ie/who-we-are/community/** > We are building public amenities on our peatlands to open up these spaces for everyone's enjoyment. **www.bordnamona.ie/peatlands/public-amenities/** > Enabling a more diverse sustainable economy in Ireland with particular focus on the Midlands. **www.accelerategreen.ie/**
Anti-bribery and Corruption	> Code of Conduct[1] > Anti-Bribery Corruption and Fraud Policy[1]	> Governance Report (see Page 8)
Human Rights	> Section 42(s) of the Irish Human Rights and Equality Act, 2014 > Children First Act, Child safeguarding statement[1]	> In this Financial Year, neither Bord na Móna plc nor any of the company's subsidiaries carried out business operations in the UK, and as such the requirements of the UK's Modern Slavery Act 2015 are no longer directly applicable. However, Bord na Móna is committed to the principles of preventing modern slavery and safeguarding human rights in its own operations and supply chain. Bord na Móna has conducted an assessment of the human rights and equality issues it believes to be relevant to its functions and purposes, and has put in place polices, plans and actions in compliance with Section 42 of the Irish Human Rights and Equality Act, 2014. In addition, Bord na Móna has made available to the public, via the weblink below, developments and achievements in preventing discrimination, promoting equality and protecting human rights. **www.bordnamona.ie/legal-requirements/** > Children access Bord na Móna properties at Lough Boora Discovery Park and Mountlucas and Oweninny Visitor Centres to learn about biodiversity and wind energy.
Description of Principle risks and impact of business activity	> Risk Management Policy[1]	> Governance Report: Risk Management Report page 9.
Description of our Business Model	> Bord na Móna is a climate solutions company helping lead Ireland towards a climate neutral future	> Our solutions cover renewable energy, recycling, waste management, peatlands rehabilitation, carbon sequestration and biodiversity conservation. **www.bordnamona.ie/who-we-are/overview/** > See also our strategic response to climate solutions outlined in the CEO Statement on page 4.
Non-financial key performance indicators	> Renewable Energy > Health & Safety > Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) > EU Taxonomy Regulation	> Renewable electricity generation was 878,366 MWh for the year (excluding joint ventures). > Our average Total Recordable Incident Rate from a health and safety perspective was 1.77 for the year. > The Financial Stability Board created the Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) to improve and increase reporting of climate-related financial information. Bord na Móna continues its process of gathering data, and analysing climate related risks & opportunities which will be incorporated into future reports as the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) is enacted. > Bord na Móna is reporting under the EU Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2020/852. The purpose of this Regulation is to underpin the implementation of the European Green Deal. In essence, the Taxonomy Regulation defines and classifies 'economic activities' which are deemed to be 'environmentally sustainable'. Bord na Móna's EU Taxonomy Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) are available online. **www.bordnamona.ie/taxonomy**

[1] Certain policies and Standards are not published externally

Bord na Móna Plc

Directors' Report continued

E. The Board

Operations of the Board

The Board is responsible for overseeing and directing the Bord na Móna Group and ensuring its long-term success. Decisions are made after appropriate information has been made available to Board Directors and with due consideration of the risks identified through the risk management process. The Board has reserved a schedule of matters for its decision, including:

> Adoption and approval of Group strategy, rolling business and financial plan, annual budgets and interim and annual financial statements;

> Review of operational and financial performance;

> Approval of major contracts;

> Review of the Group's system of financial control and risk management;

> Appointment of the Chief Executive; and

> Appointment of the Company Secretary.

The Board is provided with regular information on a timely basis which includes Key Performance Indicators for all areas of the business. Reports and papers are circulated to the Directors in preparation for Board and Committee meetings. All Directors of the Board have access to the advice and services of the Company Secretary who is responsible to the Board for ensuring compliance with Board procedures. The Group's professional advisors are available for consultation by Directors, as required. Individual directors may take independent professional advice in line with specified procedures. Each Director received an appropriate briefing on being appointed to the Board and access to training is provided by the Group during a Director's term of office.

Board Meetings

The Board met eleven times during the financial year.

Board Evaluation

The Board carried out an internal evaluation of its performance during the financial period ended 27 March 2024, including the performance of each of the five standing Committees of the Board. Recommendations for improvements have been agreed and have been implemented or are underway.

Stakeholder Dialogue

The Board and Management maintain an ongoing dialogue with stakeholders on strategic issues.

Directors' Independence

The Board considers that all Directors are independent in character and judgement. However, the Board notes that the Chief Executive and four Directors appointed in accordance with the Worker Participation (State Enterprises) Acts 1977 and 1988 have contracts of employment with Bord na Móna.

F. Board Committees

There are five standing Committees of the Board which operate under formal terms of reference.

1. Risk and Audit Committee

In accordance with the provisions of Section 167 of the Companies Act 2014 (the "Act"), the Directors confirm that they have in place a Risk and Audit Committee which meets the requirements of section 167 of the Act.

The members of the Risk and Audit Committee as at 27 March 2024 were Eimear Cahalin (Chair) and Margot Slattery. Following the sad passing of the former Chairperson Brendan Byrne in May 2023 there was a vacancy on the Committee for most of the year. Given these unique circumstances the Committee invited the Chairperson of the Board (Geoffrey Meagher) to attend the Risk and Audit Committee meetings and he provided invaluable support to the Committee during the year. The Committee met four times during the financial year. The Committee meets periodically with the internal auditor, the external auditor and Senior Management to discuss the Group's internal accounting controls, the internal audit function, the choice of accounting policies and estimation techniques, the external audit plan, the statutory audit report, financial reporting, the Group's risk process, procurement compliance, protected disclosures and other related matters. The internal auditor and external auditor have unrestricted access to the Risk and Audit Committee. The Chair of the Committee reports to the Board on all significant issues considered by the Committee, and reports on its meetings are circulated to all Directors.

2. People and Culture Committee

The People and Culture Committee deals with Human Capital Planning, Talent and Succession Management, Engagement, Pensions and other HR matters. The Committee met three times during the financial year. The members as at 27 March 2024 were Margot Slattery (Chair), Paddy Rowland, Lorna Conn and Sinead Culleton Lowry. The Head of HR attends the Committee.

3. Finance Committee

The Finance Committee considers the financial aspects of matters submitted to the Board, including the Annual Budget and rolling business and financial plan, significant acquisitions or disposals of assets or property and the terms of major contracts. The members as at 27 March 2024 were Geoff Meagher (Chair), Tom Donnellan, Lorna Conn and Anne Cusack. The Committee met seven times during the financial year.

4. Health and Safety Committee
The Health and Safety Committee reviews plans and policy on Health and Safety and reports to and advises the Board on Health and Safety matters within the Bord na Móna Group. The members as at 27 March 2024 were Mary Rose Burke (Chair), Tom Donnellan, Paddy Rigney, Stephen Markham. The Committee met four times during the financial year.

5. Nominations and Governance Committee
The Nominations and Governance Committee deals with the remuneration and succession of the Chief Executive and senior management within Government guidelines, facilitates a Board performance evaluation process each year, including an independent third party process every three years and advises the Board on the outcome of the evaluation process and any corrective actions required, reviews the skills and composition of the Board and provides guidance on the Group's ESG & Sustainability strategy in conjunction with the Risk & Audit Committee. The members as at 27 March 2024 were Geoff Meagher (Chair), Tom Donnellan and Mary Rose Burke. The Committee met three times during the financial year.

G. Attendance at Board and Committee Meetings
The table below summarises the attendance of the Directors at Board and Committee meetings which they were eligible to attend during the financial year ended 27 March 2024 and 29 March 2023.

H. Board Fees/Remuneration of Directors
Fees for Directors are determined by the Government and set out in writing by the Minister for Environment, Climate and Communications. Directors' remuneration is outlined in note 5 to the financial statements on page 44.

The total expenses paid to the Directors in the financial year ended 27 March 2024 was €8,105 (FY23: €6,321).

I. Accounting Records
The Directors believe that they have complied with the requirements of Sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014, with regard to the obligation to keep adequate accounting records, by employing accounting personnel with appropriate expertise and by providing adequate resources to the finance function. The accounting records are kept at the Group's registered office, Main Street, Newbridge, Co Kildare, W12 XR59.

Attendance at Board and Committee Meetings

	FY24		FY23	
Board Member	Board Meetings Attended / Eligible	Committee Meetings Attended / Eligible	Board Meetings Attended / Eligible	Committee Meetings Attended / Eligible
G Meagher (Chairman)	11/11	16/16*	10/10	12/12
T Donnellan (Chief Executive)	10/11	14/14	10/10	16/16
P Rowland	11/11	2/3	10/10	7/7
MR Burke	11/11	7/7	9/10	11/12
M Slattery	9/11	7/7	8/10	7/7
S Culleton Lowry	11/11	3/3	10/10	2/2
L Conn	11/11	6/6	4/4	1/1
E Cahalin	11/11	4/4	4/4	1/1
A Cusack	9/11	7/7	4/4	1/1
P Rigney	11/11	4/4	3/3	1/1
S Markham	11/11	4/4	3/3	1/1
B Byrne (up to May 2023)	0/1	0/2	7/10	5/6
E Tynan (up to Dec 2022)	N/a	N/a	6/7	3/3
B Walsh (up to Oct 2022)	N/a	N/a	5/5	7/7
G O'Donoghue (up to Oct 2022)	N/a	N/a	5/5	3/3
E Treacy (up to July 2022)	N/a	N/a	1/2	3/3

* G Meagher was invited and attended 4 of 4 Risk and Audit Committee meetings due to a vacancy on the Committee throughout the year

V. Companies Acts 2014

Director's Compliance Statement
It is the policy of Bord na Móna to comply with the Company's relevant obligations, as defined in section 225 of the Companies Act 2014. Each of the Directors acknowledge that they are responsible for the Company's compliance with its "relevant obligations" and confirm as follows:

> A compliance policy statement has been drawn up setting out the Company's policies regarding compliance by the Company with its "relevant obligations";

> Appropriate arrangement and structures designed to secure material compliance with the Company's "relevant obligations" have been put in place; and

> A review of the aforementioned arrangements and structures has been conducted during the financial year.

Relevant Audit Information
In accordance with the provisions of section 330 of the Companies Act 2014, each of the Directors confirms that:

> so far as the Directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the statutory auditors are unaware; and

> the Directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and they have established that the statutory auditors are aware of that information.

VI. Internal Controls
On behalf of the Company the Directors' acknowledge the Board's responsibility for ensuring that an effective system of internal controls is maintained and operated. This responsibility takes account of the requirements of the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies (2016). The system of internal control is designed to manage risk to a tolerable level rather than to eliminate it. The system can therefore only provide reasonable but not absolute assurance that assets are safeguarded, transactions authorised and properly recorded and that material errors or irregularities are either prevented or detected in a timely way. The system of internal control, which accords with guidance issued by the Department of Public Expenditure, National Development Plan Delivery and Reform has been in place in Bord na Móna for the period ended 27 March 2024 and up to the date of approval of the financial statements.

The principal procedures which have been put in place by the Board include:

> an organisation structure with clear operating and reporting procedures, authorisation limits, segregation of duties and delegated authorities;

> a code of conduct that requires all Directors and employees to maintain the highest ethical standards in conducting business;

> clearly defined management responsibilities have been established throughout the Group and the services of qualified personnel have been secured and duties properly allocated among them;

> a statement of decisions reserved to the Board;

> a risk management process which enables the identification and assessment of risks that could impact business performance and objectives and ensures that appropriate mitigation plans are formulated to minimise the residual risk;

> a comprehensive budgeting process for each business, Lean Centre and business services culminating in an annual Group budget approved by the Board;

> a comprehensive planning process for each business, Lean Centre and the business services culminating in an annual Group long-term plan, approved by the Board;

> a comprehensive financial reporting system with actual performance against budget, prior year, forecasts, performance indicators and significant variances reported monthly to the senior leadership team and Board;

> a set of policies and procedures relating to operational and financial controls including capital expenditure;

> a Protected Disclosures Policy to provide employees and others with a confidential means to report any fraud or ethical concerns;

> procedures for addressing the financial aspects of major business risks, including financial policies and procedures, delegation practices, and segregation of duties and these are supported by appropriate oversight;

> management at all levels are responsible for internal control over their respective business functions and provide annual management assurance statements and a self-assessment questionnaire; and

> procedures for monitoring the effectiveness of the internal control systems include management reviews, the use of external consultants, Internal Audit and the work of the Risk and Audit Committee.

Internal Audit in conjunction with external consultants considers the Group's control systems by examining key internal controls on a cyclical basis, by testing the accuracy of transactions and by otherwise obtaining management's assurance that the control systems are operating in accordance with the Group's policies and control requirements. Internal audit report directly to the Risk and Audit Committee on the risk based internal audit plan including the operation of internal controls and make recommendations on improvements to the control environment if appropriate. Where weaknesses in internal control systems have been identified action plans for strengthening them are put in place which are regularly monitored until complete.

Directors' Report continued

The Group has a framework in place to review the adequacy of risk management and internal controls covering strategic, financial, operational, and compliance controls. Management are responsible for establishing formal procedures for monitoring control processes and control deficiencies. Since the end of the financial year an independent consultant examined the system of internal control and evaluated whether it operated effectively throughout the reporting period. This included the system of internal reporting in place and assessing whether it gave adequate early warning of control failures and emerging risks. The findings were communicated to those responsible for taking corrective action and to management and the Board, where relevant, in a timely way.

The Directors confirm that the following ongoing monitoring systems are in place:

> key risks and related controls have been identified and processes have been put in place to monitor the operation of those key controls and report any identified deficiencies;

> reporting arrangements have been established at all levels where responsibility for financial management has been assigned; and

> there are regular reviews by senior management of periodic and annual performance and financial reports which indicate performance against budgets/forecasts.

The Directors confirm that Bord na Móna has procedures to monitor the effectiveness of its risk management and control procedures. Bord na Móna's monitoring and review of the effectiveness of the system of internal control is informed by the work of the internal and external auditors, external consultants, the Risk and Audit Committee which oversees their work, and the senior leadership team within Bord na Móna responsible for the development and maintenance of the internal control framework.

The Directors confirm that the Board conducted an annual review of the effectiveness of the internal controls for the period ended 27 March 2024 and up to the date of approval of the financial statements. The process used to review the effectiveness of the system of internal controls includes:

> review and consideration of the internal audit work programme and consideration of its reports and findings;

> review of the regular reporting from Internal Audit on the status of the internal control environment and the status of recommendations raised previously from their own reports and reports from the external auditor;

> review of reports from the external auditor which contain details of any material internal control issues identified by them in their work as auditors;

> a designated Risk Management function in Bord na Móna;

> review of the risk register reports, the counter measures in place to mitigate the risk, the remaining residual risk and actions required or being taken to further mitigate the risks;

> a review of the procurement compliance update provided to the Risk and Audit Committee;

> a review of Group Health and Safety as presented quarterly to the Health and Safety Committee and the Board;

> a review of compliance with the Company's obligations under the Companies Acts as presented to the Risk and Audit Committee; and

> a Financial and Operational review carried out monthly with senior management, quarterly with the Finance Committee and with the Board at each Board meeting.

No material weaknesses in internal control were identified in relation to the reporting period that require disclosure in the financial statements.

VII. Going Concern

The Directors, having made enquiries, believe that Bord na Móna has adequate resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and that it is appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

VIII. Disclosures required under the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies (2016)

The Board is responsible for ensuring that Bord na Móna has complied with the requirements of the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies ("the Code"), as published by the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform in August 2016 and any amendments. The following disclosures are required by the Code:

Travel and Subsistence

The total costs incurred in relation to travel and subsistence in the Bord na Móna Group in the financial year ended 27 March 2024 was €1,415,598 (FY23: €1,302,149).

Hospitality

The aggregate total expenditure incurred in the Bord na Móna Group in relation to hospitality (including expenditure on staff well-being, contribution to sports and social clubs, Christmas parties, One4all vouchers etc.) in the financial year ended 27 March 2024 was as follows:

> Staff hospitality: €788,691 (FY23: €1,052,810)

> Client hospitality: €nil (FY23: €nil)

Bord na Móna Plc

Directors' Report continued

Consultancy Costs

Expenditure on external consultants' fees including the cost of external advice to management and excluding outsourced business as usual functions in the Bord na Móna Group in the financial year ended 27 March 2024 was €5,703,487 (FY23: €2,283,619).

IX. Prompt Payments of Accounts

The Directors acknowledge their responsibility for ensuring compliance, in all material respects, with the provisions of the Prompt Payments of Accounts Act 1997, the European Communities (Late Payment in Commercial Transactions) Regulations 2002 and the European Communities (Late Payment in Commercial Transactions) Regulations 2012 - 2016 (the "Regulations"). Procedures have been implemented to identify the dates upon which invoices fall due for payment and to ensure that payments are made by such dates. Such procedures provide reasonable but not absolute assurance against material non–compliance with the Regulations. The Directors are satisfied that Bord na Móna has complied in all material respects with the relevant requirements of the Regulations in relation to external supplier payments within the EU. In 2015, the Government launched the Prompt Payment Code of Conduct and Bord na Móna is a signatory to this code and undertakes to pay suppliers within agreed terms.

X. Official Languages Act 2003 and 2021

The Directors acknowledge their responsibility for ensuring compliance, in all material respects, with the provisions of the Official Languages Act 2003 and 2021. A member of Senior Management has been appointed to oversee the performance of our obligations under the Act and report to the CEO as appropriate. Procedures have been implemented to ensure, among other things, appropriate consideration for the Irish language in media, advertising and publications in the context of the Act requirements. Such procedures provide reasonable but not absolute assurance against material non–compliance with the Act. The Directors are satisfied that Bord na Móna has complied in all material respects with the relevant requirements of the Act.

XI. Risks and Uncertainties

The Board has overall responsibility for risk management including determining the nature and extent of significant risks that it is willing to accept in pursuit of its strategic and operational objectives. To address this, the Board has established a Risk Management System that provides for continuous identification, assessment, implementation of mitigating actions and controls, and the monitoring and reporting of significant risks within Bord na Móna. Details of the principal risks facing the Group and the operation of the Risk Management System of Bord na Móna in the financial year ended 27 March 2024 are given on pages 10–13.

XII. Directors' and Secretary's Shareholdings

The Trustee of the Bord na Móna Employee Share Ownership Plan (ESOP) continues to hold 5% of the total ordinary shares in Bord na Móna plc on behalf of 1,899 participants (serving and retired employees) in the Bord na Móna Employee Share Ownership Trust or the Bord na Móna Approved Profit Sharing Scheme (APSS).

Paddy Rigney, Stephen Markham, Sinead Culleton Lowry and Paddy Rowland are participants in the Bord na Móna Employee Share Ownership Plan. At the start and end of the financial year Stephen Markham had a notional allocation of 759 ordinary shares in Bord na Móna and the other three Directors outlined above each had a notional allocation of 1,771 ordinary shares in Bord na Móna. These shares are held in the Bord na Móna Approved Profit Sharing Scheme. The other Directors and their families had no interests in the shares of Bord na Móna or any other Group company during the year ended 27 March 2024 or in the prior year.

XIII. Subsequent Events

There have been no events requiring disclosure between the balance sheet date and the date on which the financial statements were approved.

XIV. Principal Subsidiaries and Partnerships

Details of the Group's principal operating subsidiaries (including overseas branches) and partnerships are set out in note 25 of the financial statements.

XV. Research and Development

The research and development costs incurred during the year by the Group were €15.3 million (FY23: €18.6 million).

XVI. Political Donations

The Board made no political donations during the year (FY23: €nil).

XVII. Auditors

In accordance with Section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014, the auditor KPMG, Chartered Accountants, who were re-appointed, will continue in office.

On behalf of the Board:

Geoffrey Meagher
Chairman and Director

Tom Donnellan
Chief Executive

19 June 2024

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

in respect of the Annual Report and the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the Group and Company financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU and applicable law.

Under company law the directors must not approve the Group and Company financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Group and Company and of the Group's profit or loss for that year.

In preparing the Group and Company financial statements, the directors are required to:

> select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;

> make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;

> state whether applicable Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;

> assess the Group and Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and

> use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Group or Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company and which enable them to ensure that the financial statements of the Group and Company are prepared in accordance with applicable IFRS, as adopted by the EU and comply with the provisions of the Companies Act 2014. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Group and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities. The directors are also responsible for preparing a directors' report that complies with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website **www.bordnamona.ie/who-we-are/publications-reports/**. Legislation in the Republic of Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

On behalf of the board

Geoffrey Meagher
Chairman and Director

Tom Donnellan
Chief Executive

19 June 2024

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Bord na Móna plc

for the year ended 27 March 2024

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bord na Móna Plc ('the Company') and its consolidated undertakings ('the Group') for the year ended 27 March 2024 set out on pages 26 to 85, which comprise the Consolidated and Company Balance Sheets, the Consolidated Income Statement, the Consolidated Statement of Total Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, the Consolidated and Company Statements of Changes in Equity, and related notes, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 2.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish Law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union and, as regards the Parent Company financial statements, Irish Law and FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

In our opinion:

> the financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Group and Company as at 27 March 2024 and of the Group's profit for the year then ended;

> the Group financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union;

> the Company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework; and

> the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

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

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

Other information

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the other information presented in the Annual Report together with the financial statements. The other information comprises the information included in the directors' report and the non-financial statement included on the company's website at **www.bordnamona.ie/legal-requirements/** and the information included in the statement from the chairperson and the statement from the chief executive, the risk management report and the directors' report.

The financial statements and our auditor's report thereon do not comprise part of 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 as explicitly stated below, any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information 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 we have not identified material misstatements in the other information.

Based solely on our work on the other information undertaken during the course of the audit we report that:

> we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report;

> in our opinion, the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements; and

> in our opinion, the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Bord na Móna plc
for the year ended 27 March 2024 continued

Our opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014 are unmodified
We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion the accounting records of the Company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited and the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions required by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Under the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies ("the Code") we are required to report to you if the statement regarding the system of internal financial control required under the Code as included in the Directors' Report on page(s) 14 to 21 does not reflect the Group's compliance with paragraph 1.9 (iv) of the Code or if it is not consistent with the information of which we are aware from our audit work on the financial statements and we report if it does not.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

> the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions required by Sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Respective responsibilities and restrictions on use

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements
As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 22, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements including being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the Group and 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 Group or the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on IAASA's website at **www.iaasa.ie/publications/description-of-the-auditors-responsibilities-for-the-audit-of-the-financial-statements/.**

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities
Our report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. 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.

Eamon Dillon
for and on behalf of KPMG

Chartered Accountants, Statutory Audit Firm
1 Stokes Place
St. Stephen's Green
Dublin 2
D02 DE03

20 June 2024

Consolidated Financial Statements

Contents | Page

Consolidated Income Statement
for the year ended 27 March 2024

	Note	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
Continuing Operations			
Revenue	3	278,710	395,087
Cost of sales		(190,317)	(233,671)
Gross profit		**88,393**	**161,416**
Other income	7	73,543	10,213
Distribution expenses		(3,812)	(15,643)
Administrative expenses	6	(49,904)	(60,739)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	10	(1,490)	(13)
Operating profit		**106,730**	**95,234**
Finance income	8	7,040	4,977
Finance costs	8	(5,210)	(2,033)
Net finance costs		**1,830**	**2,944**
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees	15	4,553	17,926
Profit before tax		**113,113**	**116,104**
Income tax expense	9	(10,903)	(15,244)
Profit for the year		**102,210**	**100,860**
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		101,899	100,289
Non-controlling interests		311	571
		102,210	100,860

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

On behalf of the board

Geoffrey Meagher — Chairman

Tom Donnellan — Chief Executive

19 June 2024

Consolidated Statement of Total Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 27 March 2024

	Note	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
Profit for the year		102,210	100,860
Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of defined benefit pension liability	26	(2,691)	12,004
Related tax on remeasurements of defined benefit pension liability	9	336	(1,439)
Investment property revaluation reserve	11	415	-
		(1,940)	10,565
Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Foreign operations - foreign currency translation		-	(365)
Cash flow hedges - changes in fair value		41,849	22,370
Related tax on changes in fair value of hedges		(5,231)	(2,796)
Cash flow hedges - reclassified to profit or loss		(46,166)	-
Related tax on cash flow hedges reclassified to profit or loss		5,771	-
Share of other comprehensive income of equity-accounted investees	15	(3,238)	11,079
		(7,015)	30,288
Other comprehensive (expense)/income net of tax		**(8,955)**	**40,853**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**93,255**	**141,713**
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		92,944	141,142
Non-controlling interests		311	571
		93,255	141,713

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

Consolidated Balance Sheet
as at 27 March 2024

	Note	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	398,251	296,965
Investment property	11	1,400	-
Intangible assets	12	16,684	18,450
Right of use assets	13	9,899	9,977
Equity-accounted investees	15	108,034	74,926
Retirement benefit asset	26	43,539	41,675
Total non-current assets		**577,807**	**441,993**
Current assets			
Inventories	14	16,747	13,131
Trade and other receivables	16	135,099	98,607
Derivative financial instruments	28	18,053	22,370
Cash and cash equivalents	23	68,346	169,918
Total current assets		**238,245**	**304,026**
Total assets		**816,052**	**746,019**
Equity			
Equity attributable to owners of the company			
Share capital	21	82,804	82,804
Share premium	21	1,959	1,959
Cash flow hedge reserve		15,797	19,574
Other reserves		11,412	14,235
Foreign currency translation reserve		-	(511)
Retained earnings		317,370	255,649
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		**429,342**	**373,710**
Non-controlling interests		1,595	1,284
Total equity		**430,937**	**374,994**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Retirement benefit obligations	26	2,317	2,371
Loans and borrowings	20	124,769	92,595
Lease liabilities	13	6,947	7,236
Provisions	19	66,797	76,834
Deferred tax liabilities	9	16,520	14,411
Total non-current liabilities		**217,350**	**193,447**
Current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	20	6,786	-
Lease liabilities	13	3,126	2,893
Provisions	19	25,475	32,237
Trade and other payables	17	132,378	142,448
Total current liabilities		**167,765**	**177,578**
Total liabilities		**385,115**	**371,025**
Total equity and liabilities		**816,052**	**746,019**

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

On behalf of the board

Geoffrey Meagher Chairman

Tom Donnellan Chief Executive

19 June 2024

Bord na Móna Plc

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 27 March 2024

	Share capital €'000	Share premium €'000	Other reserves €'000	Cash flow hedge reserve €'000	Foreign currency translation reserve €'000	Retained earnings €'000	Total €'000	Non-controlling interests €'000	Total €'000
At 31 March 2022	82,804	1,959	3,156	-	(146)	167,633	255,406	713	256,119
Total comprehensive income									-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	100,289	100,289	571	100,860
Other comprehensive income									
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability	-	-	-	-	-	10,565	10,565	-	10,565
Foreign operations - foreign currency translation difference	-	-	-	-	(365)	-	(365)	-	(365)
Cash flow hedge - changes in fair value	-	-	-	19,574	-	-	19,574	-	19,574
Share of other comprehensive income of equity-accounted investees	-	-	11,079	-	-	-	11,079	-	11,079
Transactions with owners of the company									
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(22,838)	(22,838)	-	(22,838)
At 29 March 2023	**82,804**	**1,959**	**14,235**	**19,574**	**(511)**	**255,649**	**373,710**	**1,284**	**374,994**
Total comprehensive Income									
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	101,899	101,899	311	102,210
Other comprehensive income									
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability	-	-	-	-	-	(2,355)	(2,355)	-	(2,355)
Cash flow hedge - changes in fair value	-	-	-	36,618	-	-	36,618	-	36,618
Cash flow hedge - reclassified to profit and loss	-	-	-	(40,395)	-	-	(40,395)	-	(40,395)
Investment property revaluation	-	-	415	-	-	-	415	-	415
Share of other comprehensive income of equity-accounted investees	-	-	(3,238)	-	-	-	(3,238)	-	(3,238)
Translation reserve reclassified to profit and loss on disposal of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	511	-	511	-	511
Transactions with owners of the company									
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(37,823)	(37,823)	-	(37,823)
At 27 March 2024	**82,804**	**1,959**	**11,412**	**15,797**	**-**	**317,370**	**429,342**	**1,595**	**430,937**

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

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 27 March 2024

	Note	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year		102,210	100,860
Adjustment for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	10	28,045	24,879
Amortisation of intangible assets	12	2,028	2,154
Profit on disposal of interest in subsidiaries and joint ventures	7	(64,416)	-
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	7	(3,617)	(4,449)
Capital grants amortisation	18	(1,024)	(1,341)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	10	1,490	(13)
Emission allowances	12	2,276	7,709
Profit of equity-accounted investees	15	(4,553)	(17,926)
Net finance income	8	(1,830)	(2,944)
Tax charge	9	10,903	15,244
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital and provisions		**71,512**	**124,173**
Changes In:			
Trade and other payables		1,995	16,255
Trade and other receivables	16	(45,264)	(19,885)
Inventories		(3,616)	14,129
Provisions		(12,785)	896
Excess of cash contributions over pension charge	26	(2,476)	(2,872)
		(62,146)	8,523
Interest paid		(768)	(133)
Tax paid		(14,597)	(15,565)
Cash (used in)/generated from operating activities		**(5,999)**	**116,998**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds on disposal of interest in subsidiaries and joint ventures	7	63,032	-
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment	10	3,755	9,788
Intangible asset purchase	12	(2,538)	(8,822)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	10	(131,944)	(84,768)
Advances of loans to equity-accounted investees	15	(33,981)	(4,364)
Distributions from equity-accounted investees	15	2,188	13,600
Interest received	8	3,720	1,970
Net cash used in investing activities		**(95,768)**	**(72,596)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of unsecured loan notes	20	-	(270)
Funds received on revolving credit facility	20	45,000	-
Long term borrowings	20	(3,589)	40,699
Repayment of lease liabilities	13	(3,393)	(3,310)
Dividends paid to shareholders	27	(37,823)	(22,838)
Net cash from financing activities		**195**	**14,281**
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(101,572)	58,683
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year		169,918	111,235
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	23	68,346	169,918

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

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 27 March 2024

1. Reporting entity

Bord na Móna plc (the "Company") is a company domiciled in Ireland. The financial statements as at and for the year ended 27 March 2024 comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group" and individually as "Group entities") and the Group's interest in equity-accounted investees. The Company's registered office is Main Street, Newbridge, Co. Kildare, W12 XR59. The registered number of the Company is 297717.

One ordinary share is held by the Minister for Environment, Climate and Communications. 5% of the ordinary shares are held by the employees of the Group through an Employee Share Ownership Plan (ESOP). The remainder of the issued share capital is held by the Minister for Finance (whose shares stand transferred to the Minister for Public Expenditure, National Development Plan Delivery and Reform under the Ministers and Secretaries Act 2011).

2. Material accounting policies (including use of estimates and judgements)

The accounting policies set out below have been consistently applied to all years presented in these consolidated financial statements and have been consistently applied by all Group entities.

Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union.

The individual financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101"). A separate Company income statement is not presented in these financial statements as the Company has availed of the exemption provided by Section 304 of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following material items on the balance sheet:

> the defined benefit plan asset is recognised as the net of the fair value of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation;

> investment property is measured at fair value; and

> derivatives are measured at fair value.

Functional currency

The financial statements are presented in Euro, which is the functional currency of the Group. All financial information presented in Euro has been rounded to the nearest thousand, except where otherwise indicated.

Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements and Company financial statements in conformity with IFRS and FRS 101 respectively requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

The judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the consolidated and Company financial statements are:

> The execution of the decarbonisation strategy, including enhanced bog rehabilitation, is leading to the decarbonisation of the Group's business activities. This is the basis of the provisions for restructuring, redundancy and other decarbonisation costs which were recognised in the year ended 25 March 2020.

The key estimates in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the consolidated and Company financial statements are:

> Measurement of revenue from generating assets under the Renewable Energy Feed In Tariff ("REFIT") scheme. See note 3.

> Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. See notes 10 and 12.

> Measurement of provisions. See note 19.

> Valuation of pension scheme assets and liabilities. See note 26.

2. Material accounting policies (including use of estimates and judgements) continued

Measurement of fair values

A number of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values. When measuring the fair value of an asset or liability the Group uses market observable data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability might be categorised in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the note on Financial Instruments and Risk Management (see Note 28).

For financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value, the carrying amount presented in these financial statements is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Accounting year

The financial year ends on the last Wednesday in March. These financial statements cover the 52-week period from 30 March 2023 to 27 March 2024 (prior year: 52-week period from 31 March 2022 to 29 March 2023).

Going concern

The Group and Company financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis of accounting. The Group and Company have considerable financial resources and the Directors believe that the Group is well placed to manage its risks successfully. The Group has significant available resources, including €68.3 million of cash and cash equivalents available to the Group at 27 March 2024 (2023: €169.9 million) (see note 23) and committed undrawn bank facilities of €155 million at 27 March 2024 (2023: €200 million) (see note 28). Further details of the Group's liquidity position are provided in note 28 of the financial statements.

The Board has a reasonable expectation that the Group has sufficient resources to continue in operation for at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements. When completing the going concern assessment, the Board has considered the principal risks and uncertainties as detailed in the Risk Management Report.

Changes in accounting policies

Standards effective during the year

The Group has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time in the financial year commencing 30 March 2023:

> IFRS 17: *Insurance Contracts*

> Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2: *Disclosure of Accounting Policies*

> Amendments to IAS 8: *Definition of Accounting Estimate*

> Amendments to IAS 12: *Pillar Two Model Rules & Deferred Tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction*

These newly effective standards did not have a material impact on the results of the Group.

Standards not yet effective

The following standards are not effective for the 27 March 2024 reporting period and have not been adopted early by the Group:

> Amendments to IAS 1: *Classification of liabilities as current or non-current*

> Amendments to IAS 1: *Non-current liabilities with covenants*

> Amendments to IFRS 16: *Lease liability in a sale and leaseback*

> Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7: *Supplier finance arrangements*

> Amendments to IAS 21: *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability*

These standards and amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements.

Basis of consolidation

Business combinations

The Group accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method when control is transferred to the Group. The consideration transferred in the acquisition is generally measured at fair value, as are the identifiable net assets acquired. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment. Any gain on a bargain purchase is recognised in profit or loss immediately. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, except if related to the issue of debt or equity securities.

2. Material accounting policies (including use of estimates and judgements) continued

Basis of consolidation continued

Business combinations continued

The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Gains and losses on such settlements are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration is measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. If an obligation to pay contingent consideration that meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as equity, then it is not subsequently re-measured and settlement is accounted for within equity.

Otherwise, subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in profit or loss.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

Joint ventures

A joint venture is an arrangement over which the Group has joint control, whereby the Group has rights to the net assets of the arrangement, rather than rights to its individual assets and obligations for its liabilities.

Interests in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method. They are initially recognised at cost, which includes transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income ("OCI") of equity-accounted investees, until the date on which joint control ceases.

Associate

An associate is an entity in which the Group has significant influence but not control or joint control. Interests in associates are accounted for using the equity method.

Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests ("NCI") are measured at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition. Subsequently they are allocated their share of total comprehensive income.

Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less impairment in the financial statements of the Company.

Foreign currency

Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currency of Group companies at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

However, foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the following items are recognised in OCI:

> available-for-sale equity investments (except on impairment, in which case foreign currency differences that have been recognised in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss);

> a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective; and

> qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective.

Foreign Operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated into euro at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into euro at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign currency differences are recognised in OCI and accumulated in the translation reserve, except to the extent that the translation difference is allocated to NCI.

When a foreign operation is disposed of in its entirety or partially such that control, significant influence or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. If the Group disposes of part of its interest in a subsidiary but retains control, then the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to NCI.

2. Material accounting policies (including use of estimates and judgements) continued

Leases

At inception of an arrangement, the Group determines whether the arrangement is or contains a lease. An arrangement is, or contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. In assessing whether an arrangement conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group uses the definition of a lease contained in IFRS 16.

An arrangement may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Group allocates the consideration per the arrangement to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand alone prices. For property leases the Group has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components and accounts for these as a single lease component.

The Group recognises a lease liability and right of use asset at the lease commencement date. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments, less any incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments which are based on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option;
- payments in an optional renewal period, if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option; and
- penalty payments for early termination of the lease, unless the Group is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Group, the Group's incremental borrowing rate is used.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Group obtains interest rates from various external financing sources and makes adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and the nature of the leased asset.

The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The Group is exposed to potential future increases in variable lease payments based on an index or rate; which are not included in the lease liability until they take effect. When adjustments to lease payments based on an index or rate take effect, the lease liability is reassessed and adjusted against the right of use asset.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

The right of use asset is initially measured at cost comprising the following amounts:

- the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- lease payments made on or before the commencement date less any lease incentive received;
- initial direct costs; and
- restoration costs.

The right of use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the asset. If the Group is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right of use asset is depreciated over its useful life. In addition, the right of use asset may be periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for reassessments of the lease liability.

The Group has elected not to recognise lease liabilities and right of use assets for short term leases and leases of low value assets. Lease payments associated with these leases are expensed on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Finance income and finance costs

The Group's finance income and finance costs include:

- interest income;
- interest expense;
- the unwind of discounts or provisions;
- the net interest cost on defined benefit pensions;
- the net gain or loss on financial assets at fair value through profit and loss;
- the foreign currency gain or loss on financial assets and financial liabilities;
- the net gain or loss on hedging instruments that are recognised in profit or loss; and
- the reclassification of amounts related to cash-flow hedges previously recognised in OCI.

Interest income or expenses are recognised using the effective interest method.

The Group's finance cost excludes interest capitalised on assets in the course of construction.

Bord na Móna Plc

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 27 March 2024 continued

2. Material accounting policies (including use of estimates and judgements) continued

Taxation

Income tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or items recognised directly in equity or in OCI.

Current tax

Current tax represents the amount expected to be payable or receivable in respect of taxable profit or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable and receivable in respect of previous years. It is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. For this purpose, the carrying amount of investment property measured at fair value is presumed to be recovered through sale, and the Group has not rebutted this presumption.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

Revenue

Generation and Trading – Revenue from power generation (Republic of Ireland)

Integrated-Single Electricity Market ("I-SEM")

The I-SEM is the wholesale electricity market arrangement for the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. There are two ex-ante markets for energy; the Day-Ahead Market and the Intraday Market. In addition, energy balancing services are offered into the Balancing Market by generators (energy producers) and suppliers (energy consumers). Capacity is a commitment by a generator or interconnector owner to be available to deliver energy into the grid, if called on to do so. Capacity providers who are successful in the Capacity Market Auctions receive a regular capacity payment, which assists with funding generation capacity. Revenue from the sale of electricity in the I-SEM markets is recognised over time on consumption of electricity and an I-SEM receivable is recognised on the balance sheet and settled daily for the ex-ante market and weekly for the ex-post market.

Capacity income is received through the 'Capacity Remuneration Mechanism' ("CRM") where a capacity payment is made to a participant in respect of a generator unit in each capacity period on the basis of the unit's eligible availability, which is based on the unit's availability profile. Revenue is recognised over time, recognised as an I-SEM receivable on the balance sheet and settled within one month.

Ancillary income is received through 'Delivering a Secure Sustainable Electricity System' ("DS3") programme for provision of services to the grid. Ancillary income is recognised over time in line with services provided. Ancillary income is recognised as a receivable on the balance sheet and settled within one month.

The measurement of revenue from the electricity market is occasionally uncertain and subject to change. The Group identifies and estimates variable elements within transactions, considering available information, historical data, market conditions, and relevant factors. A constraint is applied to ensure revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a reversal in the amount will not occur.

2. Material accounting policies (including use of estimates and judgements) continued

Revenue continued

Sale of home heating products

Customers obtain control of home heating product when the goods are delivered to and have been accepted at the customer's premises. Invoices are usually payable on typical industry terms. Rebates are provided in certain circumstances. There is no right of return for the goods.

Revenue is recognised net of rebates at the point in time when the goods are delivered and have been accepted by the customer at their premises.

Recycling

Domestic and commercial waste collection

Customers obtain the benefit of domestic and commercial waste collection services when waste is collected from their premises. Invoices are usually payable on typical industry terms. Discounts are provided in certain circumstances.

Revenue is recognised (net of discounts) over time as the services are rendered. If the services under a single arrangement are rendered in different reporting periods, then the consideration is allocated based on their relative stand-alone selling prices. Revenue related to the payment for services received in advance of the service being rendered are recognised as a contract liability until the benefit has passed to the customer.

Landfill revenue

Customers obtain the benefit of landfill services when the waste is delivered at the landfill. Invoices are usually payable on typical industry terms. Discounts are provided in certain circumstances.

Deferred revenue and accrued revenue

On receipt of payment from customers in advance of the performance of the Group's contractual performance obligations to its customers, the Group recognises deferred revenue on the balance sheet, representing the Group's unperformed obligations under the contract terms. When the Group performs its obligations and thereby obtains the right to consideration, the related revenue is recognised in the income statement. The costs associated with the delivery of the services are charged to cost of sales as incurred.

Revenue earned on goods and services delivered but unbilled is recognised in accordance with contractual terms as accrued revenue on the balance sheet.

Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Freehold land is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. All other items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation, depletion and any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes:

> the cost of materials and labour;
> any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use;
> when the Group has an obligation to remove the asset or restore the site, an estimate of the costs associated with this; and
> capitalised borrowing costs.

When significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) and depreciated separately.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognised in profit or loss.

Borrowings costs that are directly attributable to the construction of property, plant and equipment are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets. Where funds are borrowed specifically for the purpose of financing the construction of property, plant and equipment, the amount of finance costs capitalised is limited to the actual costs incurred on the borrowings during the period in respect of expenditure on the property, plant and equipment. The capitalisation of borrowing costs ceases when the asset is commissioned or where active development has been interrupted for an extended period of time.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group.

Bord na Móna Plc

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 27 March 2024 continued

2. Material accounting policies (including use of estimates and judgements) continued

Property, plant and equipment continued

Depletion and depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives. Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Land is not depreciated.

Property, plant and equipment is depreciated from the date that they are available for use or in respect of assets in the course of construction from the date that the asset is completed and ready for use.

There are a number of different useful lives over which the assets are depreciated as below:

Assets on a straight-line basis

Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis at the rates indicated:

Plant and machinery	5% to 33%	per annum
Wind farms	5%	per annum
Motor Vehicles	20%	per annum
Buildings	5% to 10%	per annum
IT equipment	20% to 33%	per annum

Other asset categories

Generating assets

The Group's generating assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis with the charge calculated to write the cost of the asset to its estimated residual value. The use of the straight-line basis of depreciation reflects the anticipated consumption of the economic benefit of the assets on a consistent basis over the useful life (twenty years) of the generating assets based on their availability to the grid.

Landfill

The infrastructural cost of the landfill asset is depreciated over the licensed life of twenty years. The landfill cells and the related capitalised costs for which there is a related environmental provision are depreciated on the basis of the usage of void space.

Assets in course of construction

No depreciation is charged on assets in the course of construction.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

Investment property

Investment property is initially measured at cost and subsequently at fair value with any change therein recognised in profit or loss.

Any gain or loss on disposal of investment property (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item at the end of the previous reporting period) is recognised in profit or loss.

Intangible assets and goodwill

Recognition and measurement

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of subsidiaries is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Research and development

Expenditure on research and development activities is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Other intangible assets (excluding emissions allowances)

Other intangible assets, including contracts, grid connections, customer lists and software are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives and is recognised in profit or loss.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

> Grid connection 20 years
> Software 3–8 years
> Customer relationships 3 years

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate. Goodwill is not amortised but is subject to annual impairment reviews.

2. Material accounting policies (including use of estimates and judgements) continued

Impairment

Non-derivative financial assets

Financial assets not classified as at fair value through profit or loss are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment.

Non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than investment property, inventories and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or Cash Generating Unit ("CGUs"). Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Inventories

Inventories and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Bioenergy inventories are valued at weighted average actual cost.

Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost of completion necessary to make the sale.

Employee benefits

The Group has both defined benefit and defined contribution pension arrangements.

Short term employee benefits

Short term employee benefits are expensed as the related services are provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Defined contribution schemes

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

Defined benefit schemes

The Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Group, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Where the scheme rules require a surplus arising in the scheme to be shared between employer and the members, the amount attributable to the members is treated as an increase in the scheme liabilities. The movement in the share attributable to members is recognised in the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI").

Re-measurements of the net defined liability, which compromise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised immediately in OCI. The Group determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit liability (asset) at the previous reporting date, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit or loss.

2. Material accounting policies (including use of estimates and judgements) continued

Impairment continued

Defined benefit schemes continued

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Group recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of these benefits and when the Group recognises costs for restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date, they are discounted.

Financial instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

Financial instruments – Classification and subsequent measurement

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"), or FVTPL. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

> 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.

A financial asset is measured at FVOCI if it has been designated as a hedging instrument and is not designated as FVTPL. Financial assets measured at FVOCI are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy for cash flow hedges set out on page 42.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets (see note 28). On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets – Business model assessment

The Group makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed, and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

> the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;

> how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group's management;

> the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;

> how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and

> the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Group's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

2. Material accounting policies (including use of estimates and judgements) continued

Financial instruments continued

Financial assets – Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Group considers:

> contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;

> terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;

> prepayment and extension features; and

> terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Financial assets – Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities – Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition

Financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Group also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

Bord na Móna Plc

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 27 March 2024 continued

2. Material accounting policies (including use of estimates and judgements) continued

Financial instruments continued

Derecognition continued

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets at amortised cost

The Group recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses ("ECLs") on financial assets measured at amortised cost. Loss allowances for trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information.

The Group recognises ECLs at a probability weighted estimate of credit losses for financial assets less than 120 days past due (see note 28). The Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 120 days past due. Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs

Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit impaired. A financial asset is 'credit impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit impaired includes the following observable data:

> significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;

> a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 120 days past due;

> the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise;

> it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or

> the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Presentation of allowance for ECL on the Balance sheet

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. For individual customers, the Group has a policy of writing off the gross carrying amount when the financial asset is 120 days past due based on historical experience of recoveries of similar assets. For corporate customers, the Group individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Group expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits.

Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

In the statement of cash flows cash and cash equivalents are shown net of short-term overdrafts which are repayable on demand.

2. Material accounting policies (including use of estimates and judgements) continued

Financial instruments continued

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Group may hold derivative financial instruments to hedge its exposure to foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and market risks such as electricity prices. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if certain criteria are met.

Derivatives are recognised initially at fair value; any directly attributable transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss as they are incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognised in profit or loss unless hedge accounting is being applied.

Cash flow hedges

When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised in OCI and accumulated in the hedging reserve. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

The amount accumulated in equity is retained in OCI and reclassified to profit or loss in the same period or periods during which the hedged item affects profit or loss.

If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or the designation is revoked, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the amount accumulated in equity is reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial derivative instruments are used by the Group to hedge interest rate and currency exposures. All such derivatives are recognised at fair value and are re-measured to fair value at the balance sheet date. The majority of other derivative financial instruments are designated as being held for hedging purposes.

The designation of the hedge relationship is established at the inception of the contract. The treatment of gains and losses on subsequent re-measurement is dependent on the classification of the hedge and whether the hedge relationship is designated as either a fair value or cash flow hedge. All fair value movements on derivatives that are not part of hedging relationships are recorded through the income statement.

The Group uses derivative financial instruments to hedge its exposure to commodity price, foreign exchange and interest rate risk arising from operational, financing and investing activities. The principal derivatives used include interest rate swaps and forward foreign currency contracts. Commodity contracts are also used to hedge the Group's exposures to the purchase of fuel and sale of electricity.

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from retained earnings, net of any tax effects.

Ordinary dividends declared as final dividends are recognised as a liability in the period in which they are approved by shareholders. Interim dividends are recognised as a liability when paid.

Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of that outflow can be measured reliably. If the effect is material, provisions are measured by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost.

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of an outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events, are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of an outflow of economic benefits is remote.

Grants

Government grants other than emission allowances are initially recognised as deferred income at fair value if there is reasonable assurance that they will be received, and the Group will comply with the conditions associated with the grant; they are then recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset.

Grants that compensate the Group for expenses incurred are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis in the periods in which the expenses are recognised.

Bord na Móna Plc

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 27 March 2024 continued

3. Revenue

	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
Renewable Energy	160,859	225,296
Recycling	103,945	108,423
Growing Media	354	24,784
Home Heating	3,973	28,119
Land & Habitats	5,419	4,309
Other	4,160	4,156
	278,710	**395,087**

Revenue disaggregated by geographical location, as follows:	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
Ireland	278,340	373,084
United Kingdom	370	22,003
	278,710	**395,087**

Included in the above is an estimate of revenue earned by generating assets under Renewable Energy Feed In Tariff ("REFIT") arrangements for the period 01 October 2023 to 27 March 2024. The key assumptions included within the estimate are the day ahead market ("DAM") prices and forecasted wind generation for the period 28 March 2024 to 30 September 2024 as the REFIT year runs from 1 October to 30 September.

The Group ceased its Growing Media operations in 2022 and closed the Derrinlough Briquette Factory in June 2023. As a result, revenue from these businesses is significantly reduced for the year ended 27 March 2024 with a corresponding reduction in cost of sales and distribution expenses for the year.

4. Employee benefit expenses

The average number of persons employed by the Group (excluding non-executive directors) during the year, analysed by category, is as follows:

	27 March 2024 Number	29 March 2023 Number
Manufacturing and production	835	891
Administration	412	439
Total	**1,247**	**1,330**
Peak Employment	1,328	1,387

The aggregated payroll costs of these persons were as follows:	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
Wages and salaries	63,099	67,504
Social security costs	7,307	7,694
Pension costs (defined contribution)	1,895	1,519
Pension costs (defined benefit)	586	1,191
	72,887	77,908
Staff costs capitalised	(2,752)	(1,147)
Net staff costs	**70,135**	**76,761**

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 27 March 2024 continued

5. Directors' remuneration

	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
Directors' fees	137	135
Salary	225	225
Company contributions to pension schemes	69	67
Taxable benefits	55	56
Other remuneration	225	194
	711	677

The directors' remuneration disclosure is made up of remuneration paid by Bord na Móna plc to all the directors of the Company, namely the Worker Participation directors, non-executive directors and the executive director. The number of directors to whom retirement benefits accrued amounted to 5 (2023: 6). Some of the directors are currently in the defined benefit pension schemes. The aggregate amount paid or payable for past directors' retirement benefits (excluding amounts where the scheme was adequately funded) was €206,000 (2023: €206,000).

	Fees €'000	Other Remuneration €'000	Company Contribution to pension €'000	Total €'000
Non Executive Directors:				
(i) Directors appointed in accordance with the Worker Participation (State Enterprise) Acts 1977 and 1988 (4) (Number of worker directors; 2024: 4/2023: 4)				
27 March 2024	**50**	**225**	**13**	**288**
29 March 2023	42	194	10	246
(ii) Other non-executive Directors (Number of other non-executive directors; 2024: 6/2023: 7)				
27 March 2024	**87**	**-**	**-**	**87**
29 March 2023	93	-	-	93

	Fees €'000	Salary €'000	Performance related pay €'000	Company contributions to pension schemes €'000	Taxable benefits €'000	Total €'000
Executive directors						
Tom Donnellan	-	225	-	56	55	336
Year Ended 27 March 2024	**-**	**225**	**-**	**56**	**55**	**336**
Tom Donnellan	-	225	-	56	57	338
Year Ended 29 March 2023	-	225	-	56	57	338

The non-executive chairman receives an annual fee of €21,600 and each of the Directors, excluding the Chief Executive, receive an annual fee of €12,600. These amounts are adjusted on a pro rata basis where a term of office commences or concludes during the year.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 27 March 2024 continued

5. Directors' remuneration continued

The directors who held office at the end of the financial year had the following interest in the ordinary shares at the start of the year, or at their date of appointment if later, and at the end of the year to 27 March 2024:

	27 March 2024 Shares	29 March 2023 Shares
Paddy Rowland	1,771	1,771
Sinead Culleton Lowry	1,771	1,771
Stephen Markham	759	759
Padraig Rigney	1,771	1,771

The above shares owned by the directors are held through the Employee Share Ownership Programme ("ESOP").

6. Statutory and other information

The profit for the year is arrived at after charging/(crediting):

	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
Depreciation (note 10)	28,045	24,889
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment (note 7)	(3,617)	(4,449)
Amortisation of intangible assets (note 12)	2,028	2,154
Impairment of property, plant and equipment (note 10)	1,490	(13)
Research and business development expenditure	15,267	18,587
Capital grants amortised (note 18)	(1,024)	(1,341)
Impairment losses on trade receivables arising on contracts with customers	1,194	1,992
Foreign exchange gain	18	96

	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
Auditor's remuneration		
Audit services	371	361
Other assurance services	43	28
Other	1,063	163
Tax services	248	173
Total	**1,725**	**725**

The audit fee for the Company is €13,000 (2023: €13,000)

The above includes out-of-pocket expenses of €5,000 (2023: €5,000) that were reimbursed to the auditor.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 27 March 2024 continued

7. Other income

	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
Other income	5,510	5,764
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	3,617	4,449
Profit on disposal of interest in subsidiaries	57,107	-
Profit on disposal of interest in joint venture	7,309	-
	73,543	**10,213**

Other income includes rental income from third parties and joint ventures.

Profit on disposal of interest in subsidiaries

On 21 March 2024 the Group sold 50% of its interest in 8 subsidiary companies to SSE Renewables Wind Farms (Ireland) Limited. The Group received cash consideration of €49.0 million and deferred consideration of €6.9 million, of which €0.7 million was received on 26 March 2024. As part of the transaction, the joint venture partner also settled the pre-existing liabilities of the 8 project companies which resulted in an additional gain of €3.6m to the Group.

	27 March 2024 €'000
Carrying value	-
Cash consideration	49,019
Deferred consideration (discounted to present value)	6,574
Settlement of pre-existing liabilities	3,617
Transaction costs	(2,103)
Profit on disposal of interest in subsidiaries	**57,107**

The profit on this transaction was €57.1m and is recognised within other income on the consolidated income statement. Deferred consideration which has been discounted to its present value is included within other receivables as at 27 March 2024 (see note 16). The 8 wind farm development companies are recognised as joint ventures as at 27 March 2024. See notes 15 and 25.

Profit on disposal of interest in joint venture

On 6 December 2023 the Group disposed of its 50% interest in Electricity Exchange DAC to its joint venture partners, Viotas Holdings Limited. The Group received €10.4 million cash consideration which resulted in a profit on disposal of €7.3 million. Transaction costs of €0.6 million are netted within the profit figure shown above.

8. Net finance costs

	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
Finance income:		
Interest income	4,908	1,970
Net interest income on defined benefit pensions	2,132	604
Notional interest gain on provisions	-	2,403
	7,040	4,977
Finance costs:		
Interest on overdraft facilities	(441)	(412)
Interest on project financing	(1,726)	-
Unwind of discount on provisions (note 19)	(1,155)	(1,327)
Amortisation of issue costs	(360)	(57)
Interest on lease liabilities (note 13)	(257)	(237)
Notional interest loss on provisions	(1,271)	-
	(5,210)	(2,033)
Net finance income	**1,830**	**2,944**

Bord na Móna Plc

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 27 March 2024 continued

9. Income taxes

(a) Amounts recognised in income statement

	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
Current tax:		
Irish corporation tax	7,938	13,698
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(20)	(289)
Total current tax	**7,918**	**13,409**
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences:		
Property, plant and equipment - allowances	190	119
Release of pension obligations	540	191
Provisions, unutilised losses and other	2,255	1,525
Total deferred tax	**2,985**	**1,835**
Income tax expense on continuing operations	**10,903**	**15,244**

(b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	113,113	116,104
Tax using standard corporation tax rate in Ireland of 12.5% (2023: 12.5%)	14,139	14,513
Tax effect of:		
Other non deductible expenses	2,657	3,612
Deferred tax adjustment	(146)	-
Deferred tax on reduction in pension liability	336	-
Changes in estimates related to prior years	45	(315)
Adjustment in respect of prior years	14	38
Utilisation of tax losses	-	(11)
Pension payment in excess of pension cost charge	(1,126)	(2,021)
Ineligible for capital allowances	-	41
Ineligible depreciation	983	544
Impact of different tax rates	(6,509)	(1,082)
R&D tax credit	-	(75)
Capital gains	510	-
Income tax expense	10,903	15,244
Effective tax rate	10%	13%

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 27 March 2024 continued

9. Income taxes continued
(c) Movements in deferred tax balances

	Balance at 29 March 2023 €'000	Reclassification to corporation tax €'000	Recognised in profit or loss €'000	Recognised in OCI €'000	Recognised in equity €'000	Balance at 27 March 2024 €'000
Deferred Tax assets						
Property, plant and equipment - capital allowances	1,951	-	(714)	-	-	1,237
Provisions	4,344	-	(2,022)	-	-	2,322
Unutilised losses	1,514	-	(32)	-	-	1,482
Defined benefit pensions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**7,809**	**-**	**(2,768)**	**-**	**-**	**5,041**
Deferred tax liabilities						
Property, plant and equipment - capital allowances	(13,909)	-	529	-	-	(13,380)
Provisions	(69)	-	(220)	-	-	(289)
Defined benefit pensions	(5,446)	-	(526)	336	-	(5,636)
Derivatives	(2,796)	-	-	540	-	(2,256)
Total	**(22,220)**	**-**	**(217)**	**876**	**-**	**(21,561)**

The combined net deferred tax liability of €16.5 million has been shown on the balance sheet.

	Balance at 30 March 2022 €'000	Reclassification to corporation tax €'000	Recognised in profit or loss €'000	Recognised in OCI €'000	Recognised in equity €'000	Balance at 29 March 2023 €'000
Deferred tax assets						
Property, plant and equipment - capital allowances	2,314	-	(363)	-	-	1,951
Provisions	4,352	-	(8)	-	-	4,344
Unutilised losses	3,027	-	(1,513)	-	-	1,514
Defined benefit pensions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**9,693**	**-**	**(1,884)**	**-**	**-**	**7,809**
Deferred tax liabilities						
Property, plant and equipment - capital allowances	(14,152)	-	243	-	-	(13,909)
Provisions	(73)	-	4	-	-	(69)
Defined benefit pensions	(3,809)	-	(198)	(1,439)	-	(5,446)
Derivatives	-	-	-	(2,796)	-	(2,796)
Total	**(18,034)**	**-**	**49**	**(4,235)**	**-**	**(22,220)**

The combined net deferred tax liability of €14.4 million has been shown on the balance sheet.

(d) Unrecognised deferred tax assets

The following deferred tax assets were not recognised in the prior year because it was not probable that future taxable profit would be available against which the Group could use the benefits therefrom:

	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
Deferred tax assets		
Unused tax losses	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

There are no unrecognised deferred tax assets for the year ended 27 March 2024.

Bord na Móna Plc

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 27 March 2024 continued

10. Property, plant and equipment

2024	Peatland, drainage and production buildings €'000	Landfill €'000	Railway, plant and machinery €'000	Generating assets €'000	Freehold land, administration and research buildings €'000	Assets in course of construction €'000	Group Total €'000
Cost							
At 29 March 2023	144,255	66,883	223,250	458,315	20,136	53,641	966,480
Additions	146	251	1,720	8,159	-	121,668	131,944
Disposals/retirements	(1,156)	-	(26,296)	-	-	-	(27,452)
Reclassification	(985)	-	-	-	-	-	(985)
Transfers out of assets under construction	-	2,250	-	3,110	65	(5,425)	-
At 27 March 2024	**142,260**	**69,384**	**198,674**	**469,584**	**20,201**	**169,884**	**1,069,987**
Depreciation and impairment							
At 29 March 2023	137,941	61,590	209,526	247,948	12,510	-	669,515
Depreciation charge for year	761	3,208	3,305	18,045	2,726	-	28,045
Impairment charge for year	-	-	1,490	-	-	-	1,490
Disposals/retirements	(1,140)	-	(26,174)	-	-	-	(27,314)
At 27 March 2024	**137,562**	**64,798**	**188,147**	**265,993**	**15,236**	**-**	**671,736**
Carrying amount							
At 27 March 2024	**4,698**	**4,586**	**10,527**	**203,591**	**4,965**	**169,884**	**398,251**
At 29 March 2023	6,314	5,293	13,724	210,367	7,626	53,641	296,965

2023	Peatland, drainage and production buildings €'000	Landfill €'000	Railway, plant and machinery €'000	Generating assets €'000	Freehold land, administration and research buildings €'000	Assets in course of construction €'000	Group Total €'000
Cost							
At 30 March 2022	150,094	66,338	236,293	358,644	19,740	73,003	904,112
Additions	1,140	-	2,525	528	101	80,474	84,768
Disposals/retirements	(5,366)	-	(15,546)	-	(27)	-	(20,939)
Reclassification	(1,483)	1,483	(68)	68	-	-	-
Transfers out of assets under construction	-	22	416	99,075	323	(99,836)	-
Reduction in decommissioning assets	-	(960)	-	-	-	-	(960)
Exchange adjustments	(130)	-	(370)	-	(1)	-	(501)
At 29 March 2023	**144,255**	**66,883**	**223,250**	**458,315**	**20,136**	**53,641**	**966,480**
Depreciation and impairment							
At 30 March 2022	138,820	59,845	218,477	232,092	11,611	-	660,845
Depreciation charge for year	949	1,745	5,411	15,856	918	-	24,879
Impairment charge for year	-	-	-	-	(13)	-	(13)
Disposals/retirements	(1,772)	-	(14,059)	-	(6)	-	(15,837)
Exchange adjustments	(56)	-	(303)	-	-	-	(359)
At 29 March 2023	**137,941**	**61,590**	**209,526**	**247,948**	**12,510**	**-**	**669,515**
Carrying amount							
At 29 March 2023	**6,314**	**5,293**	**13,724**	**210,367**	**7,626**	**53,641**	**296,965**
At 30 March 2022	11,274	6,493	17,816	126,552	8,129	73,003	243,267

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 27 March 2024 continued

10. Property, plant and equipment continued

Additions include:

(i) An amount of €81.7 million (2023: €42.8 million) relating to the construction of the Derrinlough windfarm.

(ii) An amount of €22.6 million relating to the construction of the Cloncreen Battery Storage facility.

(iii) €10.1 million relating to the upgrade of the Cushaling Peaking Plant.

(iv) €10.4 million relating to the upgrade of the Edenderry Power Station for the conversion to 100% biomass.

(v) Borrowing costs of €0.5 million (2023: €0.4 million) were capitalised in respect of assets in course of construction during the year.

(vi) Transfers from assets in course of construction include upgrades to generating assets and engineered landfill cells which became operational during the year. The balance at year-end represents wind development, battery storage development and engineered landfill cells.

No property, plant and equipment is held as security for any loans or borrowings of the Group except for the Cloncreen Windfarm. This project is 100% owned by Bord na Móna and was project financed with non-recourse debt with security given on the assets of the company.

In accordance with the Group's accounting policies, the Directors undertake an annual review of the carrying amount of all property, plant and equipment at the reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment.

Impairments of property, plant and equipment in the year comprised:

(i) €1.5 million related to production equipment in the Recycling business.

The Group has reviewed its tangible assets for indicators of impairment and noted that a reasonable change in assumptions would not result in further impairment.

In determining an asset's recoverable amount the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that impact on the carrying value of the property, plant and equipment. The estimates and assumptions used are based on historical experience, industry knowledge and other factors that are believed to be reasonable based on information available.

11. Investment property

	27 March 2024 €'000
At beginning of the year	-
Transfers from property, plant and equipment	985
Revaluation	415
Fair value at end of the year	**1,400**

Investment property comprises commercial property in the Republic of Ireland that is currently leased to third parties.

The fair value of investment property was determined having regard for an external, independent property valuer having appropriate recognised professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of the property being valued.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 27 March 2024 continued

12. Intangible assets

2024	Software €'000	Grid Connection €'000	Other €'000	Goodwill €'000	Assets in course of construction €'000	Total €'000
Cost						
At beginning of the year	41,138	25,420	86,834	11,068	196	164,656
Additions	49	-	-	-	2,489	2,538
Disposals	(1,265)	-	-	-		(1,265)
Settlement of emission allowances	-	-	(2,276)	-	-	(2,276)
At end of the year	**39,922**	**25,420**	**84,558**	**11,068**	**2,685**	**163,653**
Amortisation and impairment						
At beginning of the year	40,577	12,700	82,211	10,718	-	146,206
Charge for year	321	816	891	-	-	2,028
Disposals	(1,265)	-	-	-	-	(1,265)
At end of the year	**39,633**	**13,516**	**83,102**	**10,718**	**-**	**146,969**
Carrying amounts						
At 27 March 2024	**289**	**11,904**	**1,456**	**350**	**2,685**	**16,684**
At 29 March 2023	561	12,720	4,623	350	196	18,450

2023	Software €'000	Grid Connection €'000	Other €'000	Goodwill €'000	Assets in course of construction €'000	Total €'000
Cost						
At beginning of the year	41,134	22,517	84,377	11,068	4,447	163,543
Additions	2	-	8,652	-	168	8,822
Transfers out of assets under construction	2	2,903	1,514	-	(4,419)	-
Settlement of emission allowances	-	-	(7,709)	-	-	(7,709)
At end of the year	**41,138**	**25,420**	**86,834**	**11,068**	**196**	**164,656**
Amortisation and impairment						
At beginning of the year	40,134	11,981	81,219	10,718	-	144,052
Charge for year	443	719	992	-	-	2,154
At end of the year	**40,577**	**12,700**	**82,211**	**10,718**	**-**	**146,206**
Carrying amounts						
At 29 March 2023	**561**	**12,720**	**4,623**	**350**	**196**	**18,450**
At 30 March 2022	1,000	10,536	3,158	350	4,447	19,491

Other includes investments in customer lists and carbon emissions credits. Upon settlement of emissions liabilities the credits are released from intangible assets.

In accordance with the Group's accounting policies, the Directors undertake an annual review of the carrying amount of all intangible assets at the reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment.

The Group has reviewed its intangible assets for indicators of impairment and noted that a reasonable change in assumptions would not result in an impairment.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 27 March 2024 continued

13. Leases

The Group leases land and buildings, plant and machinery and motor vehicles, which have average lease periods of 14 years, 4 years and 5 years respectively. Leases do not contain renewal or extension options but may contain options for early termination. The Group does not consider that early termination options, where available, are reasonably certain to be exercised. The following tables provide information for leases where the Group is a lessee.

27 March 2024	Land and buildings €'000	Plant and machinery €'000	Motor vehicles €'000	Total €'000
Right of use assets				
At 29 March 2023	2,750	265	6,962	9,977
Depreciation	(552)	(100)	(2,657)	(3,309)
Additions	-	-	3,231	3,231
At 27 March 2024	**2,198**	**165**	**7,536**	**9,899**

29 March 2023	Land and buildings €'000	Plant and machinery €'000	Motor vehicles €'000	Total €'000
Right of use assets				
At 30 March 2022	3,333	416	7,743	11,492
Depreciation	(583)	(183)	(2,460)	(3,226)
Additions and other	-	130	1,982	2,112
Terminations	-	(98)	(303)	(401)
At 29 March 2023	**2,750**	**265**	**6,962**	**9,977**

	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
Lease liabilities		
Opening lease liability	10,129	11,380
Interest expense	257	237
Repayments	(3,393)	(3,310)
Additions and other	3,080	2,052
Terminations	-	(230)
Closing lease liability	**10,073**	**10,129**
Of which:		
Current	3,126	2,893
Non-current	6,947	7,236

The lease interest expense for the year was €0.3 million (2023: €0.2 million) and is included within finance costs on the consolidated income statement.

Total cash outflow for leases for the year ended 27 March 2024 was €3.4 million (2023: €3.3 million).

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 27 March 2024 continued

14. Inventory

	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
Raw materials	13,372	4,444
Finished goods	571	5,696
Maintenance spares - consumables	2,804	2,991
Total	**16,747**	**13,131**

Inventory balances are net of provisions of €5.9 million (2023: €7.4 million).

During the year, inventories of €41.2 million (2023: €65.3 million) were recognised as an expense and included in cost of sales.

Maintenance spares – consumables represent items included in the operating cycle.

15. Equity accounted investees

	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
Joint venture undertakings (a)	91,838	58,951
Associate undertakings (b)	16,196	15,975
	108,034	**74,926**
(a) Joint venture undertakings		
At the beginning of the year	58,951	40,015
Movement in investments	32,733	(3,049)
Share of profit	3,020	12,033
Share of equity-accounted investees other comprehensive income	(2,866)	9,952
At the end of the year	**91,838**	**58,951**
(b) Associate undertakings		
At the beginning of the year	15,975	15,141
Movement in investments	(940)	(6,187)
Share of profit	1,533	5,893
Share of equity-accounted investees other comprehensive income	(372)	1,128
At the end of the year	**16,196**	**15,975**

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 27 March 2024 continued

15. Equity accounted investees continued

The Group has significant joint ventures and associates, as follows:

The Group owns a 50% interest in Oweninny Power DAC ("Oweninny") which was incorporated in September 2011 as a joint venture between Bord na Móna Powergen Limited and ESB Wind Development Limited to develop a 172MW wind farm in Oweninny, Co. Mayo. The joint venture commenced operations in November 2019. As at 27 March 2024, the Group holds an investment of €4.0 million (2023: €3.8 million) in Oweninny by way of a shareholder loan.

Oweninny

(i) Summarised Income Statement	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
Percentage ownership interest	**50%**	**50%**
Revenue	28,903	42,120
Cost of sales	(6,123)	(5,904)
Depreciation and amortisation	(7,845)	(7,991)
Interest expense	(3,360)	(3,819)
Other expenses	(56)	(55)
Income tax expense	(1,726)	(3,489)
Cashflow hedge movement	(2,494)	9,893
	7,299	30,755
Group's share of profit and total comprehensive income (50%)	**3,650**	**15,378**

(ii) Summarised Balance Sheet	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
Percentage ownership interest	**50%**	**50%**
Non-current assets	131,815	132,367
Current assets	31,987	22,659
Non-current liabilities	(128,311)	(130,092)
Current liabilities	(4,386)	(1,080)
Net assets (100%)	**31,105**	**23,854**
Group's share of net assets (50%)	15,553	11,927
Group's loans in joint venture	4,005	3,766
Carrying amount	**19,558**	**15,693**

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 27 March 2024 continued

15. Equity accounted investees continued

The Group owns a 50% interest in Oweninny Power 2 DAC ("OPD2") which was incorporated in April 2018 as a joint venture between Bord na Móna Powergen Limited and ESB Wind Development Limited to develop an 83MW wind farm in Oweninny, Co. Mayo. The wind farm commenced operations in November 2022. As at 27 March 2024, the Group holds an investment of €18.5 million (2023: €17.4 million) in Oweninny 2 by way of a shareholder loan.

Oweninny 2

(i) Summarised Income Statement	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
Percentage ownership interest	**50%**	**50%**
Revenue	19,260	11,345
Cost of sales	(4,250)	(2,824)
Depreciation and amortisation	(7,487)	(1,642)
Interest expense	(2,505)	-
Other expenses	(189)	-
Income tax expense	(538)	(1,032)
Cashflow hedge movement	(3,191)	10,010
	1,100	15,857
Group's share of profit and total comprehensive income (50%)	**550**	**7,929**

(ii) Summarised Balance Sheet	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
Percentage ownership interest	**50%**	**50%**
Non-current assets	165,377	166,872
Current assets	25,255	19,737
Non-current liabilities	(157,331)	(111,875)
Current liabilities	(8,513)	(51,047)
Net assets (100%)	**24,788**	**23,687**
Group's share of net assets (50%)	12,394	11,844
Group's loans in joint venture	18,513	17,409
Carrying amount	**30,907**	**29,253**

The Group owns a 50% interest in Sundew Solar DAC which was incorporated in April 2019 as a joint venture between Bord na Móna Powergen Limited and ESB Wind Development Limited to develop solar farms. A solar farm located in Timahoe, Co. Kildare was under construction at year end. As at 27 March 2024, the Group holds an investment of €39.9 million (2023: €7.8 million) in Sundew Solar.

Sundew Solar

	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
Percentage ownership interest	**50%**	**50%**
Non-current assets	66,839	10,406
Current assets	23,298	8,837
Non-current liabilities	(79,894)	-
Current liabilities	(10,243)	(19,243)
Net assets (100%)	**-**	**-**
Group's share of net assets (50%)	-	-
Group's loans in joint venture	39,947	7,841
Carrying amount	**39,947**	**7,841**

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 27 March 2024 continued

15. Equity accounted investees continued

The Group owns a 50% interest in two offshore wind farm projects: Celtic Horizon Offshore Wind Farm Holding Limited and Realt na Mara Offshore Wind Farm Holding Limited. The companies are joint ventures between Bord na Móna Powergen Limited and Ocean Winds Ireland Limited. As at 27 March 2024, the Group holds an investment of €0.7 million (2023: €1.8 million) in these projects.

Celtic Horizon & Realt na Mara

(i) Summarised Income Statement	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
Percentage ownership interest	**50%**	**50%**
Interest expense	(481)	(57)
Other expenses	(6,224)	(1,298)
	(6,705)	(1,355)
Group's share of loss and total comprehensive income (50%)	**(3,353)**	**(678)**

(ii) Summarised Balance Sheet	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
Percentage ownership interest	**50%**	**50%**
Current assets	2,104	2,915
Non-current liabilities	(9,512)	-
Current liabilities	(651)	(4,270)
Net assets (100%)	**(8,059)**	**(1,355)**
Group's share of net assets (50%)	(4,030)	(678)
Group's loans in joint venture	4,756	2,515
Carrying amount	**726**	**1,837**

Bord na Móna Plc

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 27 March 2024 continued

15. Equity accounted investees continued

The Group owns a 37.5% interest in Sliabh Bawn Wind Holdings DAC ("Sliabh Bawn"), which has developed and operates a 64MW wind farm in Strokestown, Co. Roscommon. Commercial operations commenced on 1 March 2017. As at 27 March 2024, the Group holds an investment of €5.1 million (2023: €6.1 million) in Sliabh Bawn by way of a shareholder loan.

Sliabh Bawn

(i) Summarised Income Statement	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
Percentage ownership interest	**37.5%**	**37.5%**
Revenue	18,486	26,517
Cost of sales	(5,195)	(5,059)
Depreciation and amortisation	(5,801)	(6,053)
Interest expense	(2,208)	(112)
Other expenses	(13)	(27)
Income tax expense	(1,176)	448
Cashflow hedge movement	(998)	3,008
	3,095	18,722
Group's share of profit and total comprehensive income (37.5%)	**1,161**	**7,021**

(ii) Summarised Balance Sheet	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
Percentage ownership interest	**37.5%**	**37.5%**
Non-current assets	80,074	87,733
Current assets	14,171	19,854
Non-current liabilities	(58,912)	(54,511)
Current liabilities	(5,778)	(26,611)
Net assets (100%)	**29,555**	**26,465**
Group's share of net assets (37.5%)	11,083	9,924
Group's loans in associate	5,113	6,051
Carrying amount	**16,196**	**15,975**

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 27 March 2024 continued

15. Equity accounted investees continued

On 6 December 2023 the Group disposed of its 50% interest in Electricity Exchange DAC ("Electricity Exchange") to its joint venture partner, Viotas Holdings Limited. As at 27 March 2024, the Group has no remaining interest in Electricity Exchange DAC.

Electricity Exchange

(i) Summarised Income Statement	Period to 6 December 2023 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
Percentage ownership interest	**50%**	**50%**
Revenue	11,910	14,461
Cost of sales	(7,797)	(9,155)
Depreciation and amortisation	(86)	(84)
Interest expense	(61)	(15)
Other expenses	(5,063)	(6,350)
Income tax expense	(137)	(143)
	(1,234)	(1,286)
Group's share of loss and total comprehensive income (50%)	**(617)**	**(643)**

(ii) Summarised Balance Sheet	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
Percentage ownership interest	**50%**	**50%**
Non-current assets	-	398
Current assets	-	8,391
Current liabilities	-	(1,328)
Net assets (100%)	**-**	**7,461**
Group's share of net assets (50%)	-	3,731
Group's investment in joint venture	-	595
Carrying amount	**-**	**4,326**

On 21 March 2024, the Group sold 50% of its shareholding in 8 renewable energy development project companies* to create a joint venture partnership with SSE Renewables Wind Farms (Ireland) Limited. As at 27 March 2024, the Group holds an investment of €0.7 million across the 8 joint venture companies.

Joint ventures with SSE

Summarised Balance Sheet	27 March 2024 €'000
Percentage ownership interest	**50%**
Current assets	2,566
Current liabilities	(9,905)
Net assets (100%)	**(7,339)**
Group's share of net assets (50%)	(3,670)
Group's loans in joint venture	4,370
Carrying amount	**700**

*Joint ventures with SSE Renewables Wind Farms (Ireland) Limited: Littleton Wind Farm DAC; Leamanaghan Wind Farm DAC; Garryhinch Wind Farm DAC; Bellair Wind Farm DAC; Derryfadda Wind Farm DAC; Coolnagun Wind Farm DAC; Cornafulla Wind Farm DAC and Kilberry Wind Farm DAC.

Bord na Móna Plc

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 27 March 2024 continued

16. Trade and other receivables

	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
Trade receivables	19,441	24,016
Prepayments	5,821	8,880
Grants receivable (note 18)	20,190	16,671
PSO receivables	62,302	32,866
Other receivables	6,897	2,174
Accrued revenue	17,496	8,724
Value added tax	1,480	3,346
Corporation tax	1,472	1,930
Total	**135,099**	**98,607**

PSO receivables are a function of the electricity market whereby amounts have been paid by the Group during the years ended 29 March 2023 and 27 March 2024 and will be returned to the Group periodically over the next number of months. The increase in the Group's receivable balance during the financial year is mainly driven by the increase in PSO receivables.

17. Trade and other payables

	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
Trade payables	37,869	27,289
Accruals	52,126	34,900
Deferred income	10,633	42,169
Grants (note 18)	9,986	11,851
Other payables	13,736	15,122
Creditors in respect of tax and social welfare	8,028	11,117
Total	**132,378**	**142,448**
Creditors in respect of tax and social welfare comprise:		
Income tax deducted under PAYE	895	1,009
Pay-related social insurance	946	1,170
Corporation tax	946	4,837
Value-added tax	5,239	4,098
Other taxes	2	3
Total	**8,028**	**11,117**

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 27 March 2024 continued

18. Grants

(a) Income grants

Peatlands Climate Action Scheme

The Department of Environment, Climate and Communications has approved ongoing grant funding up to €108 million to Bord na Móna in relation to the enhanced rehabilitation of its peatlands under the Peatlands Climate Action Scheme. This funding is provided by the European Union's Recovery and Resilience Facility as part of Ireland's National Recovery and Resilience Plan. This has been accounted for as a government grant in accordance with IAS 20. Costs are incurred directly by Bord na Móna in respect of approved works and are reclaimed from the department quarterly.

Grants receivable	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
At beginning of the year	16,671	21,690
Receivable for work performed and/or approved	16,328	17,297
Reimbursements	(12,809)	(22,316)
At end of the year	**20,190**	**16,671**

Grant income of €16.9 million (2023: €17.7 million) earned during the financial year is offset against the costs incurred within cost of sales on the consolidated income statement. €11.5 million (2023: €7.4 million) of which is receivable from the department at year end and is included within grants receivable in note 16. An amount of €8.7 million (2023: €9.3 million) has also been recognised within grants receivable (see note 16) and as deferred grant income (see note 17) on the balance sheet in respect of future grant income receivable from this scheme.

The department reserves the right to claw back grant funding in the event of non-compliance or non-performance of Bord na Móna's obligations under the grant agreement.

EU Life IP Peatlands and People

Bord na Móna, in its capacity as co-ordinating beneficiary, received an advance payment of €2.0 million from the European Union in respect of the EU LIFE IP Peatlands and People project during the year ended 31 March 2021. There are four other beneficiaries to the grant. As at 27 March 2024 €0.8 million (2023: €0.5 million) had been drawn down by the beneficiaries in aggregate. The balance of this advance payment is included within trade and other payables on the consolidated balance sheet at year end (see note 17).

(b) Capital grants

Edenderry Power Limited received a European Union grant for €26.0 million as part of the Economic Infrastructure Operational Programme (EIOP) in the period 1999 to 2002. All conditions under the grant agreement have been satisfied. The balance remaining on this capital grant at 27 March 2024 was €0.2 million (2023: €1.3 million).

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 27 March 2024 continued

19. Provisions

2024	Environmental reinstatement €'000	Reorganisation and redundancy €'000	Insurance €'000	Other €'000	Total €'000
At beginning of the year	68,896	27,839	8,404	3,932	109,071
Provisions made during the year	3,918	53	1,150	-	5,121
Provisions used during the year	(5,679)	(12,231)	(1,497)	(371)	(19,778)
Provisions reversed during the year	(3,362)	-	(1,000)	(206)	(4,568)
Unwind of discount	1,155	-	-	-	1,155
Impact of change in discount rates	1,271	-	-	-	1,271
At end of the year	**66,199**	**15,661**	**7,057**	**3,355**	**92,272**
Amounts due as follows:					
Current	7,814	12,028	2,348	3,285	25,475
Non-current	58,385	3,633	4,709	70	66,797
Total	**66,199**	**15,661**	**7,057**	**3,355**	**92,272**

2023	Environmental reinstatement €'000	Reorganisation and redundancy €'000	Insurance €'000	Other €'000	Total €'000
At beginning of the year	73,259	29,246	8,239	4,353	115,097
Provisions made during the year	2,600	1,650	1,457	109	5,816
Provisions used during the year	(3,454)	(3,057)	(692)	-	(7,203)
Provisions reversed during the year	(2,606)	-	(600)	(530)	(3,736)
Unwind of discount	1,327	-	-	-	1,327
Capitalised during the year	1,637	-	-	-	1,637
Impact of change in discount rates	(3,867)	-	-	-	(3,867)
At end of the year	**68,896**	**27,839**	**8,404**	**3,932**	**109,071**
Amounts due as follows:					
Current	8,534	18,699	1,142	3,862	32,237
Non-current	60,362	9,140	7,262	70	76,834
Total	**68,896**	**27,839**	**8,404**	**3,932**	**109,071**

(a) Environmental Reinstatement

Environmental reinstatement costs include:

(i) Peatlands

Costs that will be incurred to decommission and rehabilitate the peatlands. In accordance with IAS 37, provision was made for these costs when circumstances arose giving rise to the obligation under the Group's Integrated Pollution Prevention Control licence to decommission and reinstate the peatlands post peat production. The provision of €28.9 million (2023: €29.1 million) as at 27 March 2024 represents the present value of the expected future costs of decommissioning and reinstatement.

The key assumptions included within the provision are the cost of machine hours and man hours and the related level of activity required to carry out the decommissioning and rehabilitation works. The majority of the obligation will unwind over a ten-year timeframe, but the exact timing of the payment is not certain.

(ii) Waste Facilities Environmental Provisions

Environmental provisions of €4.3 million (2023: €2.6 million) recognised in accordance with IAS 37 in respect of the Group's assessment of environmental liabilities in relation to environmental obligations under existing waste licences. It is expected that this provision will unwind over a twenty-year timeframe.

19. Provisions continued

(a) Environmental Reinstatement continued

(iii) Drehid Landfill

Provisions are held in respect of the cost of maintaining the landfill facility post closure and the cost of capping existing engineered cells in use. The Group's estimate of minimum unavoidable costs measured at present value amount to €21 million (2023: €23 million) at 27 March 2024. The Group continues to review the composition and quantum of these costs which may be impacted by a number of factors including changes in legislation and technology. The key assumptions included in the total post closure costs of landfill sites, including such items as monitoring, gas and leachate management and licensing, have been estimated by management based on current best practice and technology available. The dates of payments of these aftercare costs are uncertain but are anticipated to be over a period of approximately thirty years after the expiry of the operational license in 2028.

(iv) Environmental Restoration

Certain other environmental restoration costs of €2.1 million (2023: €2.1 million) are recognised in accordance with IAS 37, being the Group's estimate of waste removal and waste management costs associated with certain of its lands. These costs may be impacted by a number of factors including changes in legislation and technology. These estimates are reviewed annually based on advice from third party environmental experts. The majority of the obligation will unwind over a three-year timeframe but the exact timing of the payments is not certain.

(v) Power Station and Wind-farm closure

A provision of €7.8 million (2023: €7.3 million) is held for the power station and wind-farm closure and decommissioning costs based on the present value of the current estimate of the costs of closure and decommissioning of generating assets at the end of their useful economic lives. The key assumptions in determining these costs include management's best estimate of future engineering costs required to dismantle the facilities.

The majority of the obligation will unwind over a twenty five year timeframe but the exact timing of the payments is not certain.

(vi) Briquette and Horticulture Site closure costs

A provision of €2.1 million (2023: €4.5 million) is held for site decommissioning costs based on the present value of the current estimate of the costs of closure of briquette and horticulture plants.

The majority of the obligations will unwind within the next financial year.

(b) Reorganisation and Redundancy

The Board have taken the decision in previous years to restructure the Group as part of a long-term decarbonisation plan. A provision is held which represents the directors best estimate of the cost of these measures and it is expected to be utilised within the short term. The key assumptions are the number of redundancies and the cost per person.

(c) Insurance

The insurance provision relates to employer, public and product liability claims covered under the Group's self-insurance policy. This provision is determined on completion of a case by case assessment. The provision includes a sum for incidents incurred but not reported at the balance sheet date.

(d) Other

Other provisions include various anticipated costs.

Bord na Móna Plc

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 27 March 2024 continued

20. Loans and borrowings

	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
Non-current liabilities		
Long term borrowings	89,006	92,595
Revolving credit facility	42,549	-
Total	**131,555**	**92,595**

Analysis of changes in net cash/(debt)	At beginning of year €'000	Cash Flow €'000	Non Cash €'000	At end of year €'000
Long term borrowings	(92,595)	3,589	-	(89,006)
Revolving credit facility	-	(45,000)	2,451	(42,549)
Total loans and borrowings	(92,595)	(41,411)	2,451	(131,555)
Cash	169,918	(101,572)	-	68,346
Net cash/(debt)	**77,323**	**(142,983)**	**2,451**	**(63,209)**

The Group has a Revolving Credit Facility of €160 million with a group of three banks up to February 2028. At 27 March 2024, €45 million of this facility was drawn down (2023: nil).

The construction of the Cloncreen Windfarm was project financed by Bank of Ireland and the European Investment Bank (EIB). At 27 March 2024, €89 million was outstanding on this project financing (2023: €92.6 million). This financing arrangement will be repaid in full by December 2037.

21. Capital and reserves

	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
Called up share capital and share premium		
Share capital	82,804	82,804
Share premium	1,959	1,959
	84,763	84,763
Authorised share capital		
300,000,000 ordinary shares of €1.27 each	380,921	380,921
Issued and fully paid		
65,212,639 ordinary shares of €1.27 each	82,804	82,804

Ordinary Share Capital

The Company has one class of shares referred to as Ordinary shares. All shares rank equally. The holders of Ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

Nature and purpose of reserves

Foreign currency translation reserve

The translation reserve comprises all foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations.

Other reserve

The other reserve comprises the Group's share of the other comprehensive income of equity-accounted investments.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 27 March 2024 continued

22. Guarantees and contingent liabilities

In the normal course of business, the Company provides guarantees in respect of liabilities of certain of its subsidiaries.

From time to time Group companies are party to various negotiations over contractual commitments or obligations, various legal proceedings and in respect of industrial relations matters arising in the normal course of business. It is the opinion of the Directors that these negotiations and proceedings will have no material adverse impact on the financial position of the Group.

23. Cash and cash equivalents

	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
Cash	68,346	169,918
Cash and cash equivalents	**68,346**	**169,918**

24. Commitments

Capital expenditure commitments

	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
Authorised and contracted for	54,050	142,010
Authorised and not contracted for	-	-
	54,050	**142,010**

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 27 March 2024 continued

25. Subsidiaries and investees

The following is a list of principal subsidiaries and investees of the Group at 27 March 2024:

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 357 of the Companies Act, 2014, the Company has guaranteed the liabilities of its Irish subsidiaries. As a result, these companies will be exempted from the filing provisions of Sections 347 and 348 of the Companies Act, 2014. It has not guaranteed the liabilities of its joint ventures.

The Company has a shareholding in the following companies:

Subsidiary undertaking	Business	Registered office	Shareholding
Bord na Móna Energy Limited	Production and sale of milled peat	Main St, Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Bord na Móna Biomass Limited	Production and sale of milled peat	Main St, Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Bord na Móna Powergen Limited	Power generation	Main St, Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Edenderry Power Limited	Power generation	Main St, Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Edenderry Power Operations Limited	Maintenance of power plants	Main St, Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Cushaling Power Limited	Power generation	Main St, Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Edenderry Supply Company Limited	Wholesale distribution of electricity	Main St, Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Renewable Energy Ireland Limited	Power generation	Main St, Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Mount Lucas Wind Farm Limited	Power generation	Main St, Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Mount Lucas Supply Company Limited	Wholesale distribution of electricity	Main St, Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Bruckana Wind Farm Limited	Power generation	Main St, Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Bruckana Supply Company Limited	Wholesale distribution of electricity	Main St, Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Bord na Móna Fuels Limited	Former production, sale and distribution of solid fuels	Main St, Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
BnM Fuels Limited	Dormant (dissolved 8 April 2024)	Main St, Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Bord na Móna Horticulture Limited	Former production and sale of horticultural products	Main St, Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Bord na Móna UK Limited	Marketing, sale and supply of growing media and heating products to UK market (in liquidation)	Simonswood Moss Perimeter Road, Kirkby, Liverpool, England L33 3AN	100%
Bord na Móna Environmental Limited	Dormant	Main St, Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
The Greener Gardening Company (Kirkby) Limited	Production and sale of horticultural products (in liquidation)	Simonswood Moss Perimeter Road, Kirkby, Liverpool, England L33 3AN	100%
Bord na Móna ESOP Trustee DAC	Trustee of employee share ownership plan	Main St, Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Bord na Móna Resource Recovery Limited	Resource recovery and recycling company	Main St, Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Bord na Móna Recycling Limited	Resource recovery and recycling company	Main St, Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Bord na Móna Property DAC	Dormant	Main St, Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Bord na Móna Treasury DAC	Treasury holdings	Main St, Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Derryarkin Sand and Gravel DAC	Extraction and sale of sand and gravel	Main St, Newbridge, Co Kildare	55%
Bord na Móna Trustee Company DAC	Trustee of defined contribution pension schemes (strike off listed 11 March 2024)	Main St, Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Cloncreen Wind Farm DAC	Power generation	Main St, Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Cloncreen Wind Farm Holdings DAC	Holding company	Main St, Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Cloncreen Supply DAC	Wholesale distribution of electricity	Main St, Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Bord na Móna New Business Limited	Business development	Main St, Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Derrinlough Wind Farm DAC	Power generation	Main St, Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Derrinlough Wind Farm Holdings DAC	Holding company	Main St, Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Derrinlough Wind Farm Supply DAC	Wholesale distribution of electricity	Main St, Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Timahoe North Supply DAC	Energy Supply	Main St, Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Cloncreen BESS DAC	Battery Storage	Main St, Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%

25. Subsidiaries and investees continued

Joint venture/associate company	Business	Registered office	Shareholding
Oweninny Power Holdings DAC	Power generation	27 Fitzwilliam Street Lower, Dublin 2	50%
Oweninny Power DAC	Power generation	27 Fitzwilliam Street Lower, Dublin 2	50%
Oweninny Power 2 DAC	Power generation	27 Fitzwilliam Street Lower, Dublin 2	50%
Oweninny Power 2 Holdings DAC	Power generation	27 Fitzwilliam Street Lower, Dublin 2	50%
Sliabh Bawn Wind Holdings DAC	Power generation	Dublin Road, Newtownmountkennedy, Co. Wicklow	37.5%
Sliabh Bawn Power DAC	Power generation	Dublin Road, Newtownmountkennedy, Co. Wicklow	37.5%
Sliabh Bawn Supply DAC	Wholesale distribution electricity	Dublin Road, Newtownmountkennedy, Co. Wicklow	37.5%
Littleton Wind Farm DAC	Power generation	Main St, Newbridge, Co Kildare	50%
Lemanaghan Wind Farm DAC	Power generation	Main St, Newbridge, Co Kildare	50%
Garryhinch Wind Farm DAC	Power generation	Main St, Newbridge, Co Kildare	50%
Bellair Wind Farm DAC	Power generation	Main St, Newbridge, Co Kildare	50%
Derryfadda Wind Farm DAC	Power generation	Main St, Newbridge, Co Kildare	50%
Coolnagun Wind Farm DAC	Power generation	Main St, Newbridge, Co Kildare	50%
Cornafulla Wind Farm DAC	Power generation	Main St, Newbridge, Co Kildare	50%
Kilberry Wind Farm DAC	Power generation	Main St, Newbridge, Co Kildare	50%
Sundew Solar DAC	Power generation	27 Fitzwilliam Street Lower, Dublin 2	50%
Celtic Horizon Offshore Wind Farm Holding Limited	Power generation	70 Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Dublin 2	50%
Celtic Horizon Offshore Wind Farm Limited	Power generation	70 Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Dublin 2	50%
Réalt na Mara Offshore Wind Farm Holding Limited	Power generation	70 Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Dublin 2	50%
Réalt na Mara Offshore Wind Farm Limited	Power generation	70 Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Dublin 2	50%

26. Retirement benefit obligations

	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
Total market value of pension scheme assets	288,532	288,506
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(233,948)	(232,853)
Excess of scheme assets over liabilities	54,584	55,653
Members share of surplus on RWESS scheme	(13,362)	(16,349)
Employee retirement benefit asset before tax	41,222	39,304

The net defined benefit asset of €41.2 million (2023: €39.3 million) comprises defined benefit pension schemes in an asset position of €43.5 million (2023: €41.7 million) and defined benefit schemes in a deficit of €2.3 million (2023: €2.4 million). The pension asset and liability are shown separately in the Group balance sheet as €43.5 million and €2.3 million respectively.

26. Retirement benefit obligations continued

(a) Description of the Bord na Móna Pension schemes

The Group operates three contributory defined benefit pension schemes covering the majority of employees, each of which is funded by contributions from the Group and the members. Contributions are based on the advice of a professional qualified actuary obtained at regular intervals at average rates of pensionable emoluments.

The three schemes in operation are;

> the General Employees Superannuation Scheme (GESS) which covers management, professional and clerical employees;
> the Regular Works Employees Superannuation Scheme (RWESS) which covers remaining categories of employees; and
> the BnM Fuels Pension scheme which covers employees who became Group employees on the acquisition of the Coal Distributors Group, Stafford North East, Sutton Group and Sheehan and Sullivan.

On retirement from one of the defined benefit schemes a member is entitled to a pension equal to the number of pensionable years' service divided by 80 of net retiring salary and a gratuity equal to 3/80 of retiring salary for each year of pensionable service.

Bord na Móna plc has also awarded unfunded pension benefits to certain retired employees including former chief executives and their dependants. The future cost of funding these pensions is recognised in the balance sheet at €2.3 million based on an actuarial valuation at 27 March 2024 (2023: €2.4 million).

Actuarial valuations and funding position of schemes

At 27 March 2024, the ratio of the fair value of assets to the defined benefit obligation was 123.3% (2023: 123.9%). The actuarial method used (aggregate method) determines a contributory rate which should, if continued until the last of the present members retires, provide a fund which is sufficient to provide their benefits. The assumptions which have the most significant effect on the results of the actuarial valuation are those relating to the return on investments and the rate of increase in remuneration.

The most recent funding valuation for the GESS and RWESS schemes are dated 31 March 2023 and the BnM Fuels scheme valuation dated 1 April 2021. These valuations are updated for the most recent census data. The actuarial valuation for the GESS assumed that the scheme's investments will earn a nominal rate of investment return of 1.06% per annum in excess of Eurozone swap yield curve reducing to 0.37% in excess of Eurozone swap yield curve by 2027. The actuarial valuation for the RWESS assumed that the scheme's investments will earn a nominal rate of investment return of 0.78% per annum in excess of Eurozone swap yield curve. In the latest actuarial valuations for GESS, RWESS and BnM Fuels the market value of the schemes' investments was €292.7 million.

The most recent actuarial valuations of these three schemes showed the following:

1. A surplus of €12.2 million on the GESS scheme
2. A surplus of €5.6 million on the RWESS scheme
3. A surplus of €1.2 million on the BnM Fuels scheme

At 31 March 2023 after allowing for expected future increases in earnings and pensions in payment, the valuations indicated that the actuarial value of total scheme assets was sufficient to cover 111%, 100% and 112% of the benefits that had accrued to the members of the GESS, RWESS and BnM Fuels (April 2021) schemes respectively at the valuation dates.

Liabilities are computed using the aggregate method, which is considered an appropriate method for defined benefit pension schemes that are closed to new entrants and would expect the average age to increase. All schemes are now in surplus when the total value of the respective scheme assets is compared to the actuarial value of the accrued benefits of the members.

A GESS funding proposal to address the previous scheme deficit was approved by the Board, shareholders, active members and the Pension Board in June 2021. Under the revised funding arrangement, the Group will pay up to €12.5 million over a five-year period, with €2.5 million to be paid annually between 2023 and 2027 if required. No additional liability has been recognised for the funding commitments over and above the IAS 19 liability in accordance with the accounting requirements of IAS 19 and IFRIC 14.

The Group expects to pay €3.3 million in contributions to its defined benefit plans in the year ending 26 March 2025.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 27 March 2024 continued

26. Retirement benefit obligations continued

Movement in net defined benefit liability	Defined benefit liability		Fair Value of Plan assets		Net Defined benefit obligation	
	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	(249,202)	(315,872)	288,506	339,700	39,304	23,828
Included in income statement						
Current Service Cost	(242)	(819)	-	-	(242)	(819)
Past Service Cost	(723)	-	-	-	(723)	-
Interest Cost	(8,504)	(5,324)	-	-	(8,504)	(5,324)
Interest Income	-	-	10,637	5,928	10,637	5,928
	(9,469)	(6,143)	10,637	5,928	1,168	(215)
Included in OCI						
Remeasurements Actuarial Gain/(Loss) arising from:						
Financial Assumptions	(6,579)	67,391	-	-	(6,579)	67,391
Experience adjustment	110	1,284	-	-	110	1,284
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	-	-	791	(46,350)	791	(46,350)
Impact of members	2,987	(10,321)	-	-	2,987	(10,321)
	(3,482)	58,354	791	(46,350)	(2,691)	12,004
Other						
Contributions by members	(604)	(786)	604	786	-	-
Contributions paid by the employer	-	-	3,441	3,691	3,441	3,691
Benefits paid	15,447	15,245	(15,447)	(15,249)	-	(4)
	14,843	14,459	(11,402)	(10,772)	3,441	3,687
Balance at end of financial year	**(247,310)**	**(249,202)**	**288,532**	**288,506**	**41,222**	**39,304**

(a) Plan assets

	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
Equity securities	18,879	28,170
Debt securities	153,333	142,707
Property	6,445	13,026
Other	109,875	104,603
	288,532	**288,506**

All equity securities and bonds have quoted prices in active markets. All government bonds are issued by European governments and are rated BBB, AAA or AA. Property assets are based in Ireland. The investments in the RWESS, GESS and BnM Fuels scheme include an increased allocation to bonds which match the profile of some benefit obligations. The investment strategy is to divest from equities and move the funds to bonds and other long term matching assets.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 27 March 2024 continued

26. Retirement benefit obligations continued

(b) Investment Strategy

(i) GESS – There is a plan to move to an 80% matched position over the term of the funding plan to 2027. The scheme uses passive management for both equities and bonds, with active managers being used for absolute return/diversified growth funds and alternative long term assets. Currently the holding is 70% defensive assets and 30% growth assets which will mostly reallocate to matching based on market conditions.

(ii) RWESS – The current asset allocation is 74% defensive assets and 26% growth assets which reflects the schemes intention to move towards a matched portfolio in the long term. The scheme uses passive management for both equities and bonds, with active managers being used for absolute return/diversified growth funds.

(iii) BnM Fuels Scheme – At present the scheme holds 86% in defensive assets and 14% in growth assets. The scheme uses passive management for both equities and bonds with active managers being used for absolute return/diversified growth funds.

(b) Defined benefit obligation

(i) Actuarial assumptions	2024	2023
Discount rate	3.45%	3.75%
Inflation rate (CPI)	2.20%	2.50%
Rate of increase in salaries	3.00%	2.00%
Rate of increase in pensions in payment - RWESS	1.70%	1.80%
Rate of increase in pensions in payment - GESS	0.00%	0.00%
RWESS		
Life expectancy at age 65 for pensioners currently aged 65 years		
Male	22.0	22.1
Female	24.4	24.4
Other		
Life expectancy at age 65 for pensioners currently aged 65 years		
Male	22.0	22.1
Female	24.4	24.4
RWESS		
Life expectancy at age 65 for pensioners currently aged 45 years		
Male	23.3	24.3
Female	25.8	26.4
Other		
Life expectancy at age 65 for pensioners currently aged 45 years		
Male	23.3	24.3
Female	25.8	26.4

At 27 March 2024, the weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation was in 11 years (2023: 11 years).

26. Retirement benefit obligations continued

(b) Investment Strategy continued

(ii) Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown.

Impact in thousands of euro on gross defined benefit obligations	2024	%
Discount rate (0.25% increase)	(6,140)	-3%
Salary inflation (0.25% increase)	637	0%
Pension escalation (0.25% increase)	5,523	2%

Impact in thousands of euro on gross defined benefit obligations	2023	%
Discount rate (0.25% increase)	(6,105)	-3%
Salary inflation (0.25% increase)	663	0%
Pension escalation (0.25% increase)	5,399	2%

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

(c) Pension Risks

The following are the risks associated with the pension plans:

Asset Volatility

The plan's liabilities are calculated using a discount rate set with reference to corporate bond yields; if a plan's assets underperform this yield, this will create a deficit. The plans hold a reasonable proportion of equities and absolute return funds which are expected to outperform corporate bonds in the long-term while increasing volatility and risk in the short-term. As the plans mature, the Trustees of the plans will reduce the level of investment risk by investing more in assets that better match the liabilities.

The Trustees believe that due to the long-term nature of the plans' liabilities and the strength of the supporting Company, a level of continuing equity and absolute return fund investment is an appropriate element of the Trustees' long term strategy to manage the Plan efficiently.

Changes in Bond Yields

A decrease in corporate bond yields will increase the plans' liabilities. A decrease in corporate bond yields will also increase the plans' assets to the extent that a plan is invested in corporate bonds.

Inflation Risk

Some of the pension obligations are linked to inflation, and higher inflation will lead to higher liabilities (although caps on the level of inflationary increases are in place to protect the plan against extreme inflation).

Life Expectancy

The majority of the plan's obligations are to provide benefits for the life of the member, so increases in life expectancy will result in an increase in the plan's liabilities.

Investment Risk

Investments are well diversified, such that the failure of any single investment would not have a material impact on the overall level of assets. The assets of the plans are invested in a wide range of asset classes including equities, bonds, property and absolute return funds.

27. Related party disclosure

(a) Transactions with key management personnel

(i) Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel comprise the worker participation directors, non-executive directors, the executive director and his direct reports. The compensation attributable to these personnel comprised the following:

	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
Short-term employee benefits*	2,468	2,575
Post-employment benefits	197	228
Termination benefits	351	304
	3,016	3,107

*Includes directors fees paid to non-executive directors and worker directors

(ii) Key management personnel interests

See note 5 for information on the interests of the directors in the ordinary shares of the Company.

(iii) Key management personnel transactions

There are no key management personnel transactions other than disclosed above.

(b) Parent and ultimate controlling party

The Group is a state-owned company. 95% of the issued share capital is held by the Minister for Finance (whose shares stand transferred to the Minister for Public Expenditure, National Development Plan Delivery and Reform under the Ministers and Secretaries Act 2011). The other 5% is held by Bord na Móna ESOP on behalf of the employees. One ordinary share is held by the Minister for Environment, Climate and Communications.

(c) Other related party transactions

Transactions between the company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note.

Associates and Joint Ventures

The Group provided services amounting to €2.5 million (2023: €0.6 million) in the areas of planning, project management, legal, finance and administration to its associates and joint ventures. These services are charged in accordance with arrangements agreed between the shareholders of the associates and joint ventures.

The associates and joint ventures owed the Group €76.7 million at 27 March 2024 (2023: €37.6 million). During the year shareholder loans of €31.3 million, €1.0 million, and €1.0 million were advanced to Sundew Solar, Realt na Mara and Celtic Horizon, respectively. Shareholder loans of €4.4 million were advanced to the joint venture partnership with SSE.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 27 March 2024 continued

27. Related party disclosure continued
(c) Other related party transactions continued

Entities controlled by the Irish Government
In the ordinary course of its business the Group engaged in commercial transactions with entities controlled by the Irish Government.

The Group sold electricity to ESB during the year in the amount of €0.7 million (2023: €1.3 million), none of which was receivable at year end (2023: €0.2 million). The Group purchased electricity from ESB during the year in the amount of €1.6 million (2023: €0.8 million). During the year, the Group provided €1.2 million (2023: €1.3 million) of environmental services to ESB of which no amount was receivable at year end (2023: €0.4 million).

The Group entered into an option and wayleave agreement with Harmony Solar Longford Limited, a company owned by ESB, for €0.5 million during the year.

The Group provides ancillary services to Eirgrid under the terms of a supply contract, in the year ended 27 March 2024 these services amounted to €4.8 million (2023: €3.8 million) of which no amount was receivable at year end (2023: €nil). The Group also purchases transmission services from Eirgrid and the amount of services purchased and settled in the year was €4.0 million (2023: €3.2 million).

During the year ended 27 March 2024 the Group purchased goods from Coillte in the amount of €2.2 million (2023: €2.7 million), of which no amount was payable at year end (2023: €nil). The Group also entered into a land lease agreement with Coillte and received an amount of €0.2 million.

The Group provided waste collection services to a number of county councils and government agencies during the year. The combined value of these sales was €6.0 million (2023: €4.9 million) of which €0.9 million was receivable at year end (2023: €1.0 million).

From time to time the Group places monies on deposit with financial institutions controlled by the State. At year end the Group had €0.9 million on deposit (2023: €0.9 million) with such institutions.

The following dividends were paid by the Company during the years ended 27 March 2024 and 29 March 2023.

	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
To the Minister for Finance	35,932	21,696
To Bord na Móna ESOP Trustee Limited	1,891	1,142
	37,823	22,838

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 27 March 2024 continued

28. Financial instrument and risk management

	Carrying Amount				Fair Value			
27 March 2024	Assets at amortised cost €'000	Liabilities at amortised cost €'000	Hedging instruments at fair value €'000	Total carrying amount €'000	Level 1 €'000	Level 2 €'000	Level 3 €'000	Total €'000
Contracts for difference	-	-	18,053	18,053	-	18,053	-	18,053
Trade receivables	19,441	-	-	19,441	-	19,441	-	19,441
Cash and cash equivalents	68,346	-	-	68,346	68,346	-	-	68,346
Accrued revenue	17,496	-	-	17,496	-	17,496	-	17,496
Other receivables	98,162	-	-	98,162	-	98,162	-	98,162
Trade payables	-	(37,869)	-	(37,869)	-	(37,869)	-	(37,869)
Other payables	-	(73,890)	-	(73,890)	-	(73,890)	-	(73,890)
Long term borrowings	-	(131,555)	-	(131,555)	-	-	(131,555)	(131,555)
	203,445	(243,314)	18,053	(21,816)	68,346	41,393	(131,555)	(21,816)

29 March 2023	Assets at amortised cost €'000	Liabilities at amortised cost €'000	Hedging instruments at fair value €'000	Total carrying amount €'000	Level 1 €'000	Level 2 €'000	Level 3 €'000	Total €'000
Contracts for difference	-	-	22,370	22,370	-	22,370	-	22,370
Trade receivables	24,016	-	-	24,016	-	24,016	-	24,016
Cash and cash equivalents	169,918	-	-	169,918	169,918	-	-	169,918
Accrued revenue	8,724	-	-	8,724	-	8,724	-	8,724
Other receivables	65,867	-	-	65,867	-	65,867	-	65,867
Trade payables	-	(27,289)	-	(27,289)	-	(27,289)	-	(27,289)
Other payables	-	(61,139)	-	(61,139)	-	(61,139)	-	(61,139)
Long term borrowings	-	(92,595)	-	(92,595)	-	-	(92,595)	(92,595)
	268,525	(181,023)	22,370	109,872	169,918	32,549	(92,595)	109,872

Estimation of fair values
The principal methods and assumptions used in estimating the fair values of financial assets and liabilities are explained below.

Cash and cash equivalents including the short-term bank deposits
For short term bank deposits and cash and cash equivalents, all of which have a maturity of less than three months, the carrying value is deemed to reflect a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Trade and other receivables/payables
For the receivables and payables with a remaining term of less than one year or demand balances, the carrying amount less impairment allowances, where appropriate, is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Loans
The fair value of borrowings is calculated based on discounted future principal and interest cash flows.

Contracts for difference
The fair value of contracts for difference are determined using forward electricity curve rates at the reporting date, contracted settlement prices and present value calculations.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 27 March 2024 continued

28. Financial instrument and risk management continued

(a) Financial risk management

The Group's operations expose it to various financial risks that include credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The Group has a risk management framework in place which seeks to limit the impact of these risks on the financial performance of the Group. It is the policy of the Group to manage these risks in a non-speculative manner.

This note presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks and the objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing the risks. Further quantitative and qualitative disclosures are included throughout this note.

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework.

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Group Risk and Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group. The Group Risk and Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by Internal Audit. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Risk and Audit Committee.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers and cash and cash equivalents.

The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit exposure.

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors which may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk associated with the industry and country in which customers operate.

The Group has established a credit policy under which each new customer is vetted individually for creditworthiness before the Group's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Group's review includes external ratings and trade references when available. Credit limits are established for each customer and reviewed annually or by exception when required. Credit limits are approved via an approval matrix which contains members of the Senior Management Teams, both in the business and in the Group Centre. In monitoring customer credit risk, customers are grouped according to their characteristics, including their geographic location, industry, trading history with the Group and existence of previous financial difficulties.

At 27 March 2024, the exposure to credit risk for trade receivables and contract assets by geographic region was as follows:

	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
Ireland	19,441	24,016
	19,441	24,016

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 27 March 2024 continued

28. Financial instrument and risk management continued

(b) Credit risk continued

Expected credit loss ("ECL") assessment for individual customers

The Group uses an allowance matrix to measure the ECLs of trade receivables from individual customers, which comprise a very large number of small balances.

Loss rates are calculated using a 'roll rate' method based on the probability of a receivable progressing through successive stages of delinquency to write-off. Roll rates are calculated separately for exposures in different segments based on the following common credit risk characteristics – geographic region, age of customer relationship and type of product purchased.

The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk and ECLs for trade receivables and contract assets from individual customers as at 27 March 2024 and 29 March 2023.

	Weighted average loss rate	Gross carrying amount €'000	Loss allowance €'000	Credit impaired
At 27 March 2024				
Current (not past due)	0.1%	16,005	16	No
1–30 days past due	5.0%	1,697	85	No
31–60 days past due	10.0%	554	55	No
61–90 days past due	15.0%	865	130	No
More than 90 days past due	60.0%	1,514	908	No
		20,635	**1,194**	
At 29 March 2023				
Current (not past due)	0.5%	22,502	113	No
1–30 days past due	4.0%	552	22	No
31–60 days past due	10.0%	440	44	No
61–90 days past due	25.0%	570	143	No
More than 90 days past due	86.0%	1,942	1,670	No
		26,006	**1,992**	

Loss rates are based on actual credit loss experience over the last year. These rates are multiplied by scalar factors to reflect differences between economic conditions during the period over which the historical data has been collected, current conditions and the Group's view of economic conditions over the expected lives of the receivables.

Movements in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables and contract assets during the year was as follows.

	€'000
Balance at 29 March 2023	**1,992**
Impairment loss recognised	(670)
Utilisation of the provision	(128)
Balance at 27 March 2024	**1,194**

Cash and cash equivalents

The Group held cash and cash equivalents of €68.3 million at 27 March 2024 (2023: €169.9 million). The cash and cash equivalents are held with banking and financial institution counterparties, which are rated BBB+ or higher, based on Standard & Poors ratings.

Impairment on cash and cash equivalents has been measured on a 12-month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The Group considers that its cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties.

The Group uses a similar approach for assessment of ECLs for cash and cash equivalents to those used for debt securities.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 27 March 2024 continued

28. Financial instrument and risk management continued

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

Available liquidity

The Group has the following undrawn overdraft and loan facilities:

Facility	Drawn amount at 27 March 2024 €'000	Total of Facility €'000	Available Headroom €'000
Revolving credit facility	45,000	160,000	115,000
Bank overdraft	-	40,000	40,000
Total	45,000	200,000	155,000

The Company and certain subsidiary companies have entered into a "Cashpool Agreement" with their principal bankers. The Cashpool Agreement includes a master cash netting agreement in respect of specified accounts contained within that agreement. All Irish subsidiaries are included in this Cashpool Agreement.

At 27 March 2024	Carrying Amount €'000	Contractual Cash Flows €'000	Less than 1 Year €'000	1-2 Years €'000	2-5 Years €'000	More than 5 Years €'000
Borrowings:						
Long term borrowings	89,006	(89,006)	(6,786)	(6,486)	(19,945)	(55,789)
Total	89,006	(89,006)	(6,786)	(6,486)	(19,945)	(55,789)
Trade and other payables	111,759	(111,759)	(111,759)	-	-	-
Total	111,759	(111,759)	(111,759)	-	-	-

At 29 March 2023	Carrying Amount €'000	Contractual Cash Flows €'000	Less than 1 Year €'000	1-2 Years €'000	2-5 Years €'000	More than 5 Years €'000
Borrowings:						
Long term borrowings	92,595	(92,595)	(6,346)	(6,786)	(19,749)	(59,714)
Total	92,595	(92,595)	(6,346)	(6,786)	(19,749)	(59,714)
Trade and other payables	88,428	(88,428)	(88,428)	-	-	-
Bank overdraft	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	88,428	(88,428)	(88,428)	-	-	-

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 27 March 2024 continued

28. Financial instrument and risk management continued

(d) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices and indices, such as foreign exchange rates, and interest rates will affect the Group and Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments.

Foreign exchange rate risk

The Group is exposed to transaction exchange rate risk on purchases and sales. The effect of the transaction exchange rate risk on purchase and sales are not considered material to the Group.

The following significant exchange rates have been applied during the year:

	Average rate		Year end spot rate	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
USD	1.0845	1.0409	1.0816	1.0847
GBP	0.8630	0.8644	0.8577	0.8799

The Group has no material exposure to movements in US dollars or British pounds at year end.

29. Subsequent events

There have been no events between the reporting date and the date on which the financial statements were approved by the Board, which would require disclosure in and/or adjustment to the financial statements.

30. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements of the Company were approved by the Directors on 19 June 2024.

Entity financial statements of the Company

For the year ended 27 March 2024

Contents | Page

Company Balance Sheet

as at 27 March 2024

	Note	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	31 (c)	3,213	4,880
Right of use assets		120	60
Intangible assets	31 (d)	320	472
Financial assets	31 (b)	40,292	40,292
Amounts due from joint ventures		71,591	31,531
Amounts due from group companies		164,889	87,907
Retirement benefit asset	31 (i)	41,485	39,559
Total non-current assets		**321,910**	**204,701**
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	31 (e)	66,053	28,608
Cash and cash equivalents		11,145	-
Total current assets		**77,198**	**28,608**
Total assets		**399,108**	**233,309**
Equity			
Equity attributable to owners of the company			
Share capital	21	82,804	82,804
Share premium	21	1,959	1,959
Foreign currency translation reserve		(65)	(65)
Retained earnings		105,242	46,691
Total equity		**189,940**	**131,389**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Retirement benefit obligations	31 (i)	2,317	2,371
Loans and borrowings		44,464	-
Right of use liabilities		75	39
Amounts due to group companies		22,000	22,000
Provisions	31 (h)	6,152	8,705
Deferred tax liabilities	31 (g)	4,954	4,599
Total non-current liabilities		**79,962**	**37,714**
Current liabilities			
Right of use liabilities		46	20
Bank overdraft		68,830	4,980
Provisions	31 (h)	6,478	5,902
Trade and other payables	31 (f)	53,852	53,304
Total current liabilities		**129,206**	**64,206**
Total liabilities		**209,168**	**101,920**
Total equity and liabilities		**399,108**	**233,309**

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

On behalf of the board

Geoffrey Meagher Chairman

Tom Donnellan Chief Executive

19 June 2024

Company Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 27 March 2024

	Share Capital €'000	Share Premium €'000	Foreign currency reserve €'000	Retained Earnings €'000	Total €'000
At 31 March 2022	82,804	1,959	70	66,505	151,338
Total comprehensive income					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	(7,529)	(7,529)
Other comprehensive income					
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability	-	-	-	10,552	10,552
Foreign currency reserve - movement in foreign operations	-	-	(135)	-	(135)
Transactions with owners of the company					
Dividends paid to shareholders	-	-	-	(22,838)	(22,838)
At 29 March 2023	82,804	1,959	(65)	46,690	131,388
Total comprehensive Income					
Profit for the Year	-	-	-	98,459	98,459
Other comprehensive income					
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability	-	-	-	(2,084)	(2,084)
Foreign currency reserve - movement in foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions with owners of the company					
Dividends paid to shareholders	-	-	-	(37,823)	(37,823)
At 27 March 2024	**82,804**	**1,959**	**(65)**	**105,242**	**189,940**

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

Notes forming part of the Company Financial Statements
for the year ended 27 March 2024

31.(a) Statement of compliance

The individual financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101"). The Company financial statements have adopted certain disclosure exemptions available under FRS 101. These include:

> a cashflow statement and related notes;
> disclosures in respect of the compensation of key management personnel;
> disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries;
> disclosures in respect of capital management;
> certain comparative information; and
> the effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs.

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

> Certain disclosures required by IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement and the disclosures required by IFRS 7 Financial Instrument Disclosures;
> Certain disclosures required by IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and IFRS 16 Leases.

31.(b) Financial assets

	Subsidiary undertakings			
2024	Unlisted Shares €'000	Capital Contributions €'000	Loans €'000	Total €'000
At the beginning of the financial year	11	37,303	2,978	40,292
At the end of the financial year	**11**	**37,303**	**2,978**	**40,292**

	Subsidiary undertakings			
2023	Unlisted shares €'000	Capital Contributions €'000	Loans €'000	Total €'000
At the beginning of the financial year	11	-	79,284	79,295
Investments in subsidiaries during the year	-	37,303	-	37,303
Settled during the year	-	-	(76,306)	(76,306)
At the end of the financial year	**11**	**37,303**	**2,978**	**40,292**

At 27 March 2024, the carrying amount of the investment in subsidiary undertakings was reviewed for impairment in accordance with Group accounting policies. No impairment loss was recognised in respect of those subsidiary undertakings (2023: €nil).

In the prior year ended 29 March 2023 Bord na Móna plc provided a capital contribution of €37.3 million to one of its subsidiaries. A list of the entity's subsidiary undertakings is set out in note 25.

Notes forming part of the Company Financial Statements
for the year ended 27 March 2024 continued

31.(c) Property, plant and equipment

2024	Peatland, drainage and production buildings €'000	Railway, plant and machinery €'000	Freehold land, administration and research buildings €'000	Assets in course of construction €'000	Group Total €'000
Cost					
At 29 March 2023	559	3,182	11,863	152	15,756
Additions	-	-	-	777	777
Transfers out of assets under construction	-	-	65	(65)	-
At 27 March 2024	**559**	**3,182**	**11,928**	**864**	**16,533**
Depreciation and impairment					
At 29 March 2023	-	2,996	7,880	-	10,876
Depreciation charge	-	123	2,321	-	2,444
At 27 March 2024	**-**	**3,119**	**10,201**	**-**	**13,320**
Carrying amount					
At 27 March 2024	**559**	**63**	**1,727**	**864**	**3,213**
At 29 March 2023	559	186	3,983	152	4,880

2023	Peatland, drainage and production buildings €'000	Railway, plant and machinery €'000	Freehold land, administration and research buildings €'000	Assets in course of construction €'000	Group Total €'000
Cost					
At 30 March 2022	559	3,117	11,536	441	15,653
Additions	-	-	4	99	103
Transfers out of assets under construction	-	65	323	(388)	-
At 29 March 2023	**559**	**3,182**	**11,863**	**152**	**15,756**
Depreciation and impairment					
At 30 March 2022	-	2,886	7,383	-	10,269
Depreciation charge	-	110	497	-	607
At 29 March 2023	**-**	**2,996**	**7,880**	**-**	**10,876**
Carrying amount					
At 29 March 2023	**559**	**186**	**3,983**	**152**	**4,880**
At 30 March 2022	559	231	4,153	441	5,384

Bord na Móna Plc

Notes forming part of the Company Financial Statements
for the year ended 27 March 2024 continued

31.(d) Intangible assets

2024	Assets in course of construction €'000	Software €'000	Total €'000
Cost			
At beginning of the year	-	31,342	31,342
Additions	18	49	67
At end of the year	**18**	**31,391**	**31,409**
Amortisation and impairment			
At beginning of the year	-	30,870	30,870
Charge for year	-	219	219
At end of the year	**-**	**31,089**	**31,089**
Carrying amounts			
At 27 March 2024	**18**	**302**	**320**
At 29 March 2023	-	472	472

2023	Assets in course of construction €'000	Software €'000	Total €'000
Cost			
At beginning of the year	2	31,338	31,340
Additions	-	2	2
Transfers out of assets under construction	(2)	2	-
At end of the year	**-**	**31,342**	**31,342**
Amortisation and impairment			
At beginning of the year	-	30,552	30,552
Charge for year	-	318	318
At end of the year	**-**	**30,870**	**30,870**
Carrying amounts			
At 29 March 2023	**-**	**472**	**472**
At 30 March 2022	2	786	788

Notes forming part of the Company Financial Statements
for the year ended 27 March 2024 continued

31.(e) Trade and other receivables

	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
Trade receivables	-	26
Prepayments	673	595
Amounts owed by group companies	64,931	27,051
Other receivables	110	756
Value added tax	339	199
Corporation tax	-	(19)
Total	**66,053**	**28,608**

31.(f) Trade and other payables

	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
Trade payables	2,483	1,943
Accruals	7,402	7,339
Other payables	1,927	1,964
Amounts due to group companies	40,197	39,877
Creditors in respect of tax and social welfare	1,843	2,181
Total	**53,852**	**53,304**
Creditors in respect of tax and social welfare comprise:		
Income tax deducted under PAYE	895	1,007
Pay-related social insurance	948	1,174
Total	**1,843**	**2,181**

31.(g) Deferred tax

	27 March 2024 €'000	29 March 2023 €'000
Deferred tax liability at beginning of financial year	4,599	2,966
Recognised in profit or loss	142	196
Recognised in other comprehensive income	213	1,437
Deferred tax liability at end of financial year	**4,954**	**4,599**

Notes forming part of the Company Financial Statements
for the year ended 27 March 2024 continued

31.(h) Provisions

2024	Environmental reinstatement €'000	Reorganisation and redundancy €'000	Insurance €'000	Total €'000
At beginning of the year	2,363	3,840	8,404	14,607
Provisions made during the year	-	-	1,150	1,150
Provisions used during the year	-	(630)	(1,497)	(2,127)
Provisions released during the year	-	-	(1,000)	(1,000)
At end of the year	**2,363**	**3,210**	**7,057**	**12,630**
Amounts due as follows:				
Current	2,115	2,015	2,348	6,478
Non-current	248	1,195	4,709	6,152
Total	**2,363**	**3,210**	**7,057**	**12,630**

2023	Environmental reinstatement €'000	Reorganisation and redundancy €'000	Insurance €'000	Total €'000
At beginning of the year	2,115	4,169	8,239	14,523
Provisions made during the year	248	-	1,452	1,700
Provisions used during the year	-	(329)	(711)	(1,040)
Provisions released during the year	-	-	(576)	(576)
At end of the year	**2,363**	**3,840**	**8,404**	**14,607**
Amounts due as follows:				
Current	2,115	2,645	1,142	5,902
Non-current	248	1,195	7,262	8,705
Total	**2,363**	**3,840**	**8,404**	**14,607**

For further detail on the above provisions, see Note 19 in the Group financial statements.

31.(i) Pension fund liabilities

There are two pension schemes held within the balance sheet of Bord na Móna plc (RWESS and GESS). In addition to this, the unfunded scheme is also recognised on the balance sheet. The third pension scheme (BnM Fuels pension scheme) has been recognised on the balance sheet of Bord na Móna Fuels Limited. Information has been provided on these pension schemes as per note 26 of the consolidated financial statements. There are no material differences between the information given in the consolidated notes and the company information.

31.(j) Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Directors on 19 June 2024.

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