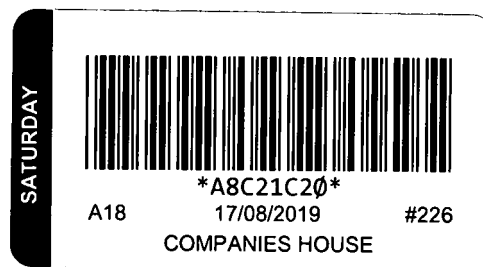


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Directors' Report and  
Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018  
for  
Thrive Renewables (HL) Limited



Thrive Renewables (HL) Limited (Registered number: 01945220)

Contents of the Financial Statements  
for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

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Thrive Renewables (HL) Limited

Company Information  
for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

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**DIRECTORS:**

Matthew Clayton  
Katrina Cross  
Monika Paplaczky

**REGISTERED OFFICE:**

c/o Thrive Renewables Plc  
Deanery Road  
Bristol  
BS1 5AS

**REGISTERED NUMBER:**

01945220 (England and Wales)

**SOLICITORS:**

TLT Solicitors LLP  
One Redcliff Street  
Bristol  
BS1 6TP

Directors' Report  
for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

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The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2018.

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by Section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.


**DIRECTORS**

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 January 2018 to the date of this report.

Matthew Clayton  
Katrina Cross  
Monika Paplaczky

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

**APPROVED AND SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:**

  
.....  
Katrina Cross - Director

Date: .....16-08-19.....

Balance Sheet  
31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Debtors	5	3,037,268	3,037,268
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<u>3,037,268</u>	<u>3,037,268</u>
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
Called up share capital	6	575,537	575,537
Share premium	7	49,975	49,975
Retained earnings	7	2,411,756	2,411,756
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS</b>		<u>3,037,268</u>	<u>3,037,268</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 480 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 December 2018.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The financial statements on pages 3 to 10 were approved by the Board of Directors on 16.08.19 and were signed on its behalf by:

  
.....  
Katrina Cross - Director

The notes on pages 5 to 10 form part of these financial statements

Thrive Renewables (HL) Limited (Registered number: 01945220)

Statement of Comprehensive Income  
for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

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During the financial year and the preceding financial year the company has not traded and has received no income and incurred no expenditure. Consequently, during those periods the company has made neither a surplus nor a deficit.

The notes on pages 5 to 10 form part of these financial statements

Notes to the Financial Statements  
for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

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**1. STATUTORY INFORMATION**

Thrive Renewables (HL) Limited is a private company, limited by shares. It is domiciled and incorporated in the UK and registered in England & Wales.

The company's registered number and office address can be found on the company information page.

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**Basis of preparation**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The particular accounting policies adopted, which have been applied consistently throughout the current and the prior financial year, are described below.

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework":

- the requirements of paragraphs 45(b) and 46 to 52 of IFRS 2 Share-based Payment;
- the requirements of paragraphs 62, B64(d), B64(e), B64(g), B64(h), B64(j) to B64(m), B64(n)(ii), B64(o)(ii), B64(p), B64(q)(ii), B66 and B67 of IFRS 3 Business Combinations;
- the requirements of paragraph 33(c) of IFRS 5 Non Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations;
- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- the requirements of paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement;
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements to present comparative information in respect of:
  - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
  - paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment;
  - paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible Assets;
  - paragraphs 76 and 79(d) of IAS 40 Investment Property; and
  - paragraph 50 of IAS 41 Agriculture;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D and 111 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- the requirements of paragraphs 134 to 136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;
- the requirements of paragraphs 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group;
- the requirements of paragraphs 134(d) to 134(f) and 135(c) to 135(e) of IAS 36 Impairments of Assets.

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

**New standards, amendments and ifric interpretations**

No new accounting standards, or amendments to accounting standards, or IFRIC interpretations that are effective for the year ended 31 December 2018, have had a material impact on the company.



## **2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

### **Financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

#### **Financial assets**

On initial recognition, financial assets are classified into held-to-maturity investments held-for-trading; designated as at fair value through profit or loss; loans and receivables; or available-for-sale financial assets.

#### **Loans and receivables**

Trade receivables, loans, and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

#### **Impairment of financial assets**

Financial assets, other than those at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flow of the investment have been affected.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment is the differences between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets.

#### **Financial liabilities and equity**

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

#### **Equity instruments**

As equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

## **2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

### **Financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities "at fair value through profit and loss" or "other financial liabilities".

### **Other financial liabilities**

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

### **Taxation**

Current taxes are based on the results shown in the financial statements and are calculated according to local tax rules, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date.

### **Going concern**

The financial statements adopt the going concern basis on the grounds that the directors believe the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

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**3. JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY**

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2 above, the directors are required to continually evaluate judgements, estimates and assumptions based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

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

**Impairment of tangible fixed assets**

Determining whether tangible fixed assets are impaired requires an estimation of the value in use of the related assets. The value in use calculation requires the entity to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the asset and the pre-tax discount rate in order to calculate present value. Forecast wind volumes are based on wind studies carried out at the commencement of each project, adjusted for experience as necessary. Electricity prices are determined with reference to externally sourced forward price curves, on contracted rates as appropriate. Forecasts cover the expected life of each project. There is no evidence of impairment.

**Estimation of tangible fixed asset useful lives**

The useful life used to depreciate tangible fixed assets relates to the expected future performance of the assets acquired and management's estimate of the period over which economic benefits will be derived from the asset. There is no evidence of any changes to the asset useful lives.

**4. INFORMATION REGARDING DIRECTORS AND EMPLOYEES**

The company had no employees in either year. The remuneration of the directors was paid by and is dealt with in the financial statements of Thrive Renewables plc. It is not practicable to allocate their remuneration between their services as directors of Thrive Renewables plc and their services as directors of other companies within the Thrive Renewables plc group. The directors are considered to be the key management.

**5. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	2018	2017
	£	£
Amounts owed by group undertakings	3,037,268	3,037,268

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

**6. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL**

Allotted, issued and fully paid:				
Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2018	2017
		£1	£	£
575,537	Ordinary		575,537	575,537

**7. RESERVES**

	Retained earnings £	Share premium £	Totals £
At 1 January 2018	2,411,756	49,975	2,461,731
Profit for the year	-	-	-
At 31 December 2018	2,411,756	49,975	2,461,731
	Retained earnings £	Share premium £	Totals £
At 1 January 2017	2,411,756	49,975	2,461,731
Profit for the year	-	-	-
At 31 December 2017	2,411,756	49,975	2,461,731

**8. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY**

Thrive Renewables plc is regarded by the directors as being the company's immediate and ultimate parent undertaking and ultimate controlling party, a company incorporated in England and Wales, and is the smallest and largest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements.

Copies of the consolidated financial statements of Thrive Renewables plc can be obtained from the Company Secretary at Deanery Road, Bristol, BS1 5AS.

**9. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES**

As a wholly-owned subsidiary Thrive Renewables plc, the company has taken advantage under Financial Reporting Standard 101 of the exemption from the requirement to disclose related party transactions within the group.