2024

Annual Report and Financial Statements

Thrive Renewables plc

Certified B Corporation

The power of together

Contents

Officers and professional advisers

Directors

The directors of the company who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

Joanna Butlin (Chair)
Charles Middleton (Senior Independent Director)

Matthew Clayton (Chief Executive Officer)
Katrina Cross (Chief Finance Officer)
Monika Paplaczyk (Chief Investment Director)
Peter Weston
Katie Gordon
Colin Morgan (retired 28 June 2024)
Tania Songini
Robin Redfern (appointed 8 July 2024)
Olivia Eijking (appointed 8 July 2024)

Company secretary

Katrina Cross

Registered office

Thrive Renewables plc
Deanery Road
Bristol, Avon
BS1 5AS

Bankers

Triodos Bank UK Limited
Deanery Road
Bristol
BS1 5AS

Solicitors

TLT Solicitors LLP
One Redcliff Street
Bristol
BS1 6TP

Michelmores LLP
Woodwater House
Pynes Hill
Exeter
EX2 5WR

Independent auditors

Ernst & Young LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
The Paragon
Counterslip
Bristol
BS1 6BX

Chair's statement

Dear Shareholder,

2024 has been another rollercoaster year for the planet in which we saw the 1.5C global warming limit exceeded for the first time, bringing with it a series of storms, wildfires and droughts that have battered communities and habitats globally.

There have also been some real wins – in September, the UK became the first G7 country to fully divest itself of coal-generated electricity when the last remaining coal-fired power plant shut its doors for the final time. The UK's wind fleet set new records, becoming the largest source of electricity generation for the first year ever (accounting for 30 per cent of the mix), and the new Government made a number of positive policy updates – notably removing the de facto ban on onshore wind planning consents in England.

Despite the highs and lows, we remain resolutely focused on achieving our mission – a world where everyone can be part of the clean energy generation. With your support, we've continued funding and building new renewable projects that not only help to reduce household bills but deliver significant emissions reductions – upwards of 60,000 tCO_2e over the course of the year. Turning 30 was a significant milestone for us, which we were thrilled to celebrate with some of you at our open day at Caton Moor in September.

I'm also proud to share another major achievement from the end of the year; we secured the development rights to our biggest project to date, a 57MW, 14-turbine wind farm in the Scottish Borders, acquired with the support of our new match funding partner, TopCashback Sustainability Ltd, which has unlocked £80 million in collaborative capital. An additional £20 million in match funding has also been secured for community owned wind and solar via our partnership with social impact investor, Better Society Capital, ensuring ordinary people can own and benefit from their local projects.

With 40MW of new capacity added to our development pipeline in 2024, plus a further 35MW of match funded development capacity, we are already making substantial headway with our goal to double our generation capacity by 2028.

Whether you're one of the 482 new investors that joined us during our winter 2023/24 fund raise, or you've been part of the Thrive community for years, thank you for your passion and commitment. Together we are helping transform the UK's energy system, making it more sustainable, reliable and affordable for all.

Yours sincerely,
Jo Butlin
Chair of the board of Thrive Renewables plc

2024 what's been achieved...

Development projects[1]

Solar

Ethical Power Investment (ground mount solar and battery)

176MW total in development

Eden Sustainable

2.5MW commercial solar rooftops operational or in construction

Baseload generation and heat

United Downs (geothermal)

2MW electricity in commissioning

Wind

69.6MW in development

ATTIX CIC 2.5MW turbine in commissioning

100% community owned

Dumdruff extension up to 15MW consented

Financial impact

£114 million
Assets under management
(2023 £127 million restated)

Turnover £26 million
(2023 £29 million)

Operating profit £11.3 million
(2023 £13.6 million)

£10 million Profit after tax
(2023 £9.5 million)

£20.6 million
cash allocated to develop new clean energy projects
(2023 £12.3 million)

Thrive £10 million bond successfully repaid in March 2024

Environmental impact

132,489MWh of renewable electricity generated[2]

Enough to power +40,136 homes[3]

That's a town the size of Hastings[4]

Or over 70,000 electric cars[5]

61,810 tCO_2e
Emission reductions[6]

969,434 Bath tubs of fresh water saved[7]

New clean electricity capacity 75.2MW in development[8]

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1 Includes the full capacity of the projects which Thrive co-owns or is co-funding (not adjusted for level of ownership or funding).

2 Impact Portfolio describing Thrive's share of projects owned plus the projects Thrive is funding (adjusted proportionally where Thrive's funding is a minority of a project's overall funding).

3 Calculated using the most recent statistics from the DESNZ showing that UK average domestic household consumption is 3,301 kWh per annum (**https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/6763dd7ebe7b2c675de30820/Subnational-electricity-and-gas-consumption-summary-report-2023.pdf**).

4 Average residents per household 2.4 (**https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/families/bulletins/familiesandhouseholds/2020**), Population of Hastings is 93,539 (**https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/understandingtownsinenglandandwalespopulationanddemography**).

5 The average electricity consumption of an electric vehicle (EV) is 270.3Wh per mile based on the most popular EV models (**https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/vehicle-licensing-statistics-2023/vehicle-licensing-statistics-2023**), and vehicle data from EV Database (**https://ev-database.uk/cheatsheet/energy-consumption-electric-car**). This means our impact portfolio generation could power 490,111,333 miles travelled by a 'typical' EV. Assuming the UK average annual milage of 7000, this would power 70,016 EVs (**https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/nts09-vehicle-mileage-and-occupancy**).

6 Carbon reduction is calculated by multiplying the total amount of renewable electricity generated by Thrive's impact portfolio each year by the number of tonnes of carbon which fossil fuels would have produced to generate the same amount of electricity, using DESNZ's "all non-renewable fuels" emissions statistic of 437 tonnes of carbon dioxide per GWh of electricity supplied in the Digest of UK Energy Statistics (July 2024) Table 5.14 ("Estimated carbon dioxide emissions from electricity supplied"). Additionally, we include a conservative estimate of the carbon saved through operating our BESS projects.

7 We are not able to source a nationally recognised means of calculating the water saving generated by generating electricity using wind and solar. The power sector consumes over 40% of Europe's water, mainly for cooling purposes. Nuclear consumes approximately 2.7m3/MWh, gas plants 0.7m3/MWh and coal plants 1.9m3/MWh (**https://www.ewea.org/fileadmin/files/library/publications/reports/Saving_water_with_wind_energy.pdf**). Our crude, but intentionally conservative analysis, using the UKs generation mix from between Q3 2023 to Q3 2024, provides a conservative average water consumption per MWh figure which attributes no water consumption to other thermal sources such as oil and bioenergy, or hydro. We have multiplied Thrive's impact generation by this factor, assuming that if our renewable projects had not generated this electricity, the UK grid mix would have (quarterly data sourced from **https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/electricity-section-5-energy-trends**, Table 5.1b: electricity generated by fuel (TWh)).

8 Thrive's new 'impact portfolio' development capacity (40.4MW), plus 34.8MW which represents TopCashback Sustainability Ltd's share of ownership for Abergorki and Whitelaw Brae via Fair Play Clean Energy, a joint venture managed by Thrive Renewables.

Social impact

£40 million joint venture with Better Society Capital...

...to build new community owned wind and solar via Community Energy Catalyst

£1 million invested in two community owned wind turbines in Gloucestershire

Community Benefit Programme

over £33K grants in 2024

94 Tonnes CO_2e Emission reductions per year[9]

Funded the construction of ATTIX CIC wind turbine

100% community owned

Performance per average shareholder[10]

9.4 Tonnes CO_2e

Emission reductions

6.1 homes

Equivalent of electricity generated

£520.32

Dividend

2024 awards

Women in Green Business Awards

Investor of the Year

The British Renewable Energy Awards

Highly commended

UK Green Business Awards

Highly commended

BusinessGreen UK Green Business Awards 2024

Re-certified with

131.1

(2020 110.8)

Certified B Corporation

Memberships

REGEN

BHA British Hydropower Association

ethex make money do good

UKSIF UK Sustainable Investment and Finance Association

Solar Energy UK

MEMBER THE ELECTRICITY STORAGE NETWORK

SME Climate Hub COMMITTED 2024

better business act

Bristol Climate & Nature Partnership

a good egg Rated by Good With Money

renewableUK

FUTURE ECONOMY NETWORK

QCA CODE VERIFIED VERSION ESTABLISHED 2013

climate perks

Safety On

Community Energy England

9 The reported carbon savings associated with Thrive's community benefit programme are based on estimates made during application for funding. These estimates have not been revisited post completion of the funded projects.

10 Thrive Renewables average shareholding of 4,336 shares as of 31 December 2024. Total shares in issue were 28,408,703 and total number of shareholders were 6,552.

Our projects

Projects combined electricity capacity	364.4MW
Of which Thrive owns or is funding	170.1MW

Key

- Operational project
- New projects in development or under construction
- Match funded new projects in development or under construction

1. Beochlich
1.0MW two hydro-electric turbines
Location: Argyll, Scotland

2. Haverigg II
2.4MW four-turbine wind farm
Location: Cumbria

3. Sigurd
1.3MW one-turbine wind farm
Location: Orkney Islands

4. Caton Moor
16MW eight-turbine wind farm
Location: North Lancashire

5. Ness Point
2.75MW one-turbine wind farm
Location: Lowestoft, Suffolk

6. Dunfermline
1.5MW one-turbine wind farm
Location: Dunfermline, Scotland

7. Eye
5MW two-turbine wind farm
Location: Eye, Suffolk

8. Fenpower (Ransonmoor)
Shared ownership
10.1MW five-turbine wind farm
Location: Cambridgeshire

9. Severn
8.2MW four-turbine wind farm
Location: Avonmouth, Bristol

10. March
1.5MW one-turbine wind farm
Location: Cambridgeshire

11. Auchtygills and 12. Clayfords
Thrive Renewables (Buchan) Limited
800kW each, two-turbine wind farm
Location: Aberdeenshire, Scotland

13. Boardinghouse
Shared ownership
10.25MW five-turbine wind farm
Location: Cambridgeshire

14. Drumduff
Shared ownership
6MW three-turbine wind farm
Location: West Lothian, Scotland

15. Wicken
5MW battery storage system
Location: Milton Keynes

16. Birmingham
1MW commercial solar
Location: East Birmingham

17. Birmingham II
0.8MW solar rooftop
Location: East Birmingham

18. Feeder Road
20MW battery storage system
Location: Bristol

19. Ambition Community Energy
4.2MW single wind turbine
Location: Bristol

20. Forest of Dean
1MW two-turbine wind farm
Location: Gloucestershire

21. Eden Sustainable portfolio of solar projects
1.8MW currently operational
0.68MW in construction
Location: Exeter with solar installations countrywide

22. Chapelton
2.7MW wind farm
Location: South Ayrshire, Scotland

23. United Downs
Shared ownership
2MW geothermal
Location: Redruth, Cornwall

24. Kilbirnie
2.5MW wind farm
Location: Ayrshire, Scotland

25. Ethical Power Investment – Solar I
Mezzanine loan investment
37MW solar farm
Location: Aberdeenshire, Scotland

26. Ethical Power Investment – Solar II
Mezzanine loan investment
7MW solar farm
Location: Aberdeenshire, Scotland

27. 28. Ethical Power Investment – BESS I and II
Mezzanine loan investment
25MW each, battery storage system
Location: Aberdeenshire, Scotland

29. Ethical Power Investment – Solar III
Mezzanine loan investment
55MW solar farm
Location: Aberdeenshire, Scotland

30. Ethical Power Investment – Solar IV
Mezzanine loan investment
27MW solar farm
Location: Shropshire, England

31. Dumdruff extension
Shared ownership
up to 15MW from up to three new turbines
Location: West Lothian Scotland

32. Abergorki
Match funded
12.6MW three-turbine wind farm
Location: South Wales

33. Whitelaw Brae
Match funded
57MW fourteen-turbine wind farm
Location: Scottish borders

Strategic report

Coming together to drive powerful growth

With the successful acquisition of the rights to build our largest ever wind farm, plus backing from new institutional and corporate investors and positive signals on renewables from government, we are set to deliver significant growth and value in 2025.

Our core principles

Our vision

We believe in the power of together. A world where everyone can be part of the clean energy generation.

Our mission

Putting money to work building new sustainable energy projects and empowering people to take action to address the climate emergency.

Our values

Sustainable at the heart

We're totally committed to a clean energy future that benefits everyone. That's why we have been investing in sustainable power in the UK for over 30 years. Thrive people are outcome driven, commercially innovative and passionate about making a positive impact in all we do. We only invest in clean energy projects that deliver long term, measurable environmental impacts.

Rewarding connection

Thrive exists to enable people to change the future of energy for the better. We believe that bringing together people, proven technologies and a pioneering approach will accelerate the transformation our world needs. We share knowledge, insights and opportunities generating outcomes that are good for everyone.

Together we can be a movement for change

We are inspired by being part of a movement that delivers tangible change. A movement that sees the true value of making a positive environmental and social impact. Our eyes are fixed on a better future; let's make the switch from fossil to sustainable, generating clean energy today, for generations to come.

Growth, accelerated

In 2023, we shared that we intended to double clean energy capacity by 2028 and characterised the year as a 'springboard for ambitious growth'. In 2024 we delivered, securing the rights to our largest ever wind farm, in addition to acquiring Abergorki wind farm in Wales and providing funding for rooftop and ground mount solar projects. We now have a total of 81.4MW of new clean energy in development and construction, plus further match funded development capacity of 34.8MW through Fair Play Clean Energy, including onshore wind, solar rooftops for schools and businesses and the UK's first deep geothermal electricity generator.

In line with our 'collaborative capital' approach, we secured match funding from two mission driven organisations with the potential to double the impact of our community of individual investors.

1. £80 million partnership with TopCashback Sustainability Ltd

In August 2024, we announced 'Fair Play Clean Energy', a joint venture with TopCashback Sustainability Ltd which will match fund up to £40 million of Thrive capital to build more clean energy projects, more quickly to address the increasingly urgent climate emergency.

2. £20 million 'Community Energy Catalyst' funding from Better Society Capital

As pioneers in community energy funding, we were delighted to announce a joint venture with the UK's leading social impact investor, Better Society Capital. Building on the success of our award-winning Community Energy Funding Bridge, Community Energy Catalyst Limited will provide the speed, certainty, expertise and funding communities need to be able to build their own clean energy projects or take shared ownership in larger local schemes.

By bringing conscious institutional investors together with individuals who want to put their money to work building new clean energy projects, we can move further and faster towards tackling the climate emergency.

£20 million was invested into new projects during the year, making a total of £43 million invested over the last three years, made up of £12 million capital raised, £13 million from excess profits reinvested, £2 million from SCRIP dividend reinvestments and £16 million from debt, loans repaid and cash reserves. As well as securing our own new wind and solar projects, we also saw the successful construction of Kilbirnie, Scotland's first subsidy-free community owned wind turbine.

As we kicked off celebrations for our 30th birthday in October, we successfully recertified as a B Corp, with a significantly improved score, placing us in the elite 3% of B Corps in the UK. We continue to campaign for more renewable energy deployment, champion community-owned energy and work with other ethical businesses to be a positive force for good in society.

Business strategy

Our collaborative approach, bringing together capital from institutions, corporates, communities and individuals to fund a growing diversified portfolio of clean energy projects, will continue to drive our strategy. It provides us with operational resilience and the confidence to pursue ambitious growth, with the potential to deliver significant value to shareholders and society.

- **Technology diversity** – onshore wind, solar, hydro, storage, geothermal.
- **Revenue diversity** – long and short term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), Contracts for Difference (CfD), Corporate PPAs (cPPA) and 'direct wire'.
- **Commercial diversity** – constructing and owning projects long- term and providing debt solutions to other clean energy project owners.

2025 focus

1. Grow and diversify our renewable generation portfolio:

Grid connected renewables – develop and commence construction of the two new wind farms, one of them partly backed by a CfD[11] contract, to provide long-term price stability, and invest via equity and debt in grid connected solar and community owned renewables.

Community Energy Catalyst – deploy £40 million match funded capital into community owned renewable energy projects which deliver socially as well as environmentally. Funding, rather than owning projects, also adds resilience to the portfolio.

Direct wire renewables - invest in solar rooftops and on-site wind, enabled by long term Power Purchase Agreements with industrial hosts.

Repowering – secure land, grid and planning to repower our older existing sites with new, more productive generation equipment.

Co-locating technologies - like solar or storage on our wind farms for example, making the most of scarce grid connection capacity.

11 Contract for Difference – government backed power price stability mechanism for new renewables


Caton Moor open day

2. Secure value and long-term future for the existing portfolio:

- At the end of 2024, we had 34 operational, funded and development assets with the potential to generate value, both financially and environmentally.
- Undertaking works to extend the contractual and physical operational life of our generation equipment to secure the next 20-30 years of clean energy production.

3. Enhancing stakeholder relationships:

- Bring individuals, communities, businesses and financial institutions together to power the UK's transition to a clean and just energy system.
- Continue working with government, industry bodies, elected members, our host communities and likeminded organisations to promote renewable energy, build trust and highlight the role of business as a force for good. We firmly believe that for the energy system to deliver net zero, then the sector needs richer engagement with the whole of society.

UK clean energy milestones in 2024

Cleanest year ever for UK electricity - CO_2 emissions per unit have fallen by more than two thirds in a decade[12].

Renewable sources continued to increase, exceeding fossil fuels for the first full year[13].

Record 30GW of wind capacity – enough to power 86% of all UK homes[14].

Last coal plant closed – first G7 country to phase out coal for electricity generation.

Record CfD[11] budget and commitment to more frequent allocation rounds.

Government committed to double onshore wind and triple solar by 2030.

Policy context

Last year, around 45% of UK electricity was generated from renewables[12], a record figure but way off the Government's target of at least 95% clean power by 2030, highlighting just how much still needs to be done. Encouragingly, however, 2024 was a transformational year in energy policy, with the new Government announcing its ambitions to double onshore wind, triple solar and quadruple offshore wind by 2030. Importantly, we saw not just words, but immediate actions; removing the de-facto ban on onshore wind planning was one of its first announcements, followed by positive planning decisions on some large solar projects that had been stalled previously.

The rush of consultations and announcements continued all year, culminating in Energy Secretary, Ed Milliband, announcing the Clean Power 2030 Action Plan outlining key reforms to achieve a clean power system by the end of the decade.

In particular we were pleased to see:

- Commitment to speeding up grid connections for renewable projects that are ready to go.
- Streamlining the planning process for critical infrastructure and new projects.
- Promises to build on existing approaches to community benefits within the onshore wind sector as part of a fair and inclusive energy transition.
- Planned low carbon flexibility roadmap.

Other encouraging policy activity includes extensive industry consultation relating to GB Energy, the new Local Power Plan which is targeting up to 8GW of small and medium scale renewable projects, and an increase in budgets and frequency of the Contracts for Difference scheme. We were pleased that two of our projects, Abergorki wind farm and United Downs Geothermal, both qualified in 2024.

The Review of Electricity Market Arrangements (REMA), which is aiming to ensure that consumers benefit from the cost savings provided by renewables, continued. Whilst this extended period of consultation does mean that much-prized certainty is not yet there for the sector, it is a crucial, extremely complex piece of work and we hope that it will be concluded over the coming months.

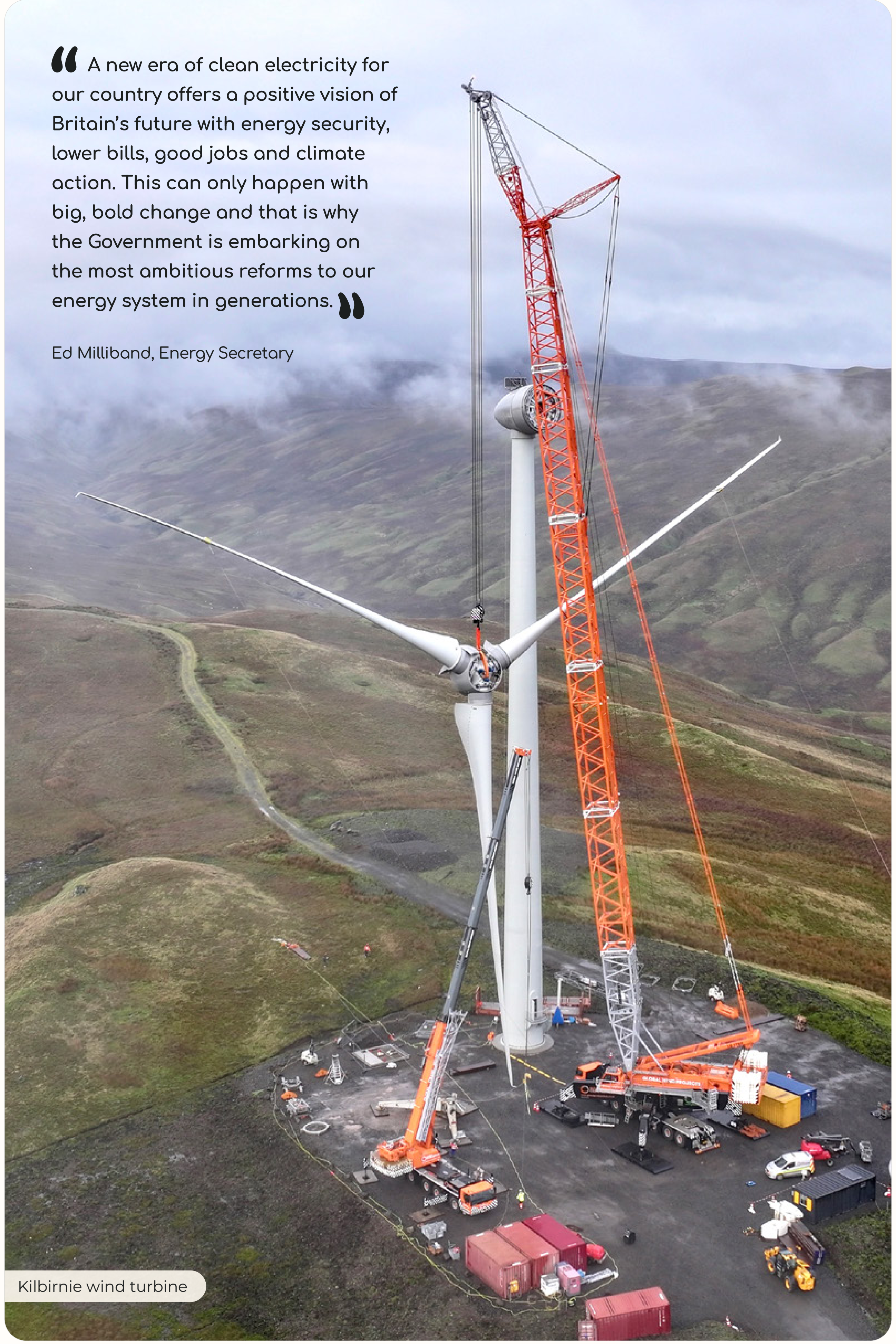
We are pleased to have been able to participate in much of the conversation and policy consultations which support the Government's ambitious plans for renewables. These include site visits, reports, round tables and one-to-one meetings with DESNZ[15], plus conversations with elected members and participating in the Onshore Wind Taskforce.

12 https://www.carbonbrief.org/analysis-uks-electricity-was-cleanest-ever-in-2024/

13 https://ember-energy.org/latest-insights/uk-renewable-power-set-to-overtake-fossil-fuels-for-first-time/

14 https://www.renewableuk.com/news-and-resources/press-releases/uk-wind-power-reaches-historic-30gw-milestone/

15 Government Department for Energy Security and Net Zero



"A new era of clean electricity for our country offers a positive vision of Britain's future with energy security, lower bills, good jobs and climate action. This can only happen with big, bold change and that is why the Government is embarking on the most ambitious reforms to our energy system in generations."

Ed Milliband, Energy Secretary

Kilbirnie wind turbine

Investment update

We continue to invest in a diverse portfolio of proven clean energy technologies that secure value from different parts of the UK energy system and can work together to fully decarbonise the grid, reflecting the Government's legally binding net zero targets.

Key
- Wholly own
- Lending
- Shared ownership
- Match funded

Project name	Technology	Capacity	Date of investment	Status	UN Sustainable Development Goal
Chapelton		2.7MW	Nov 2019	In development	7, 13
Eden Sustainable Investment		2.5MW	April 2024	Operational and in development	7, 9, 13
Forest of Dean		1MW	Feb 2024	Operational	7, 9, 11, 13
ATTIX CIC / Kilbirnie		2.5MW	Oct 2023	In construction	7, 9, 11, 13
Ethical Power Investment		176MW	Sept 2023	Development and construction	7, 13
Olympus		0.8MW	Nov 2020 ongoing	Operational	7, 13
Renewable Heat Holdings Limited (formerly known as Rendesco Holdings Ltd)		-	Nov 2021	Retirement home installations completed. Domestic installations commenced	7, 13
United Downs		2MW	Nov 2021	In construction	7, 9, 13
Geogen		TBA	Nov 2021	Planning and development	9, 13
Riding Sunbeams		TBA	Sept 2020	In development	7, 9, 11, 13
Drumduff extension		Up to 15MW	March 2021	In development	7, 13
Abergorki		12.6MW	Sept 2024	In development	7, 13
Whitelaw Brae		57MW	Dec 2024	In development	7, 13

Abergorki

Abergorki wind farm site

In September 2024, we announced that we had acquired the development rights for the Abergorki wind farm from UK developer RPM in South Wales. Construction of the proposed 12.6MW, three-turbine project is expected to start in summer 2025, with commissioning planned for early 2027. Once operational, it will be capable of generating up to 40 GWh of clean electricity per year, the equivalent of powering over 12,000 average UK homes.

Abergorki is the first project to be funded by Fair Play Clean Energy, Thrive's joint venture with TopCashback Sustainability Ltd, and was one of 21 onshore wind projects to secure a CfD in last year's Allocation Round 6 (AR6), the UK Government's main mechanism for providing price stability to low carbon electricity generation.

ATTIX CIC / Kilbirnie

Construction of the ATTIX CIC turbine has made good progress in 2024, with civil works and mechanical completion of the wind turbine now concluded. Due to delays in grid connection, we expect the turbine to be commissioned in summer 2025, with the turbine capable of generating 7,839 MWh of clean electricity per year once operational.

Thrive provided the £4 million loan to ATTIX Community Interest Company (CIC) in 2023, enabling the group to build what will become the first 100% community-owned onshore wind turbine in Scotland to operate commercially, without the benefit of government price support mechanisms.

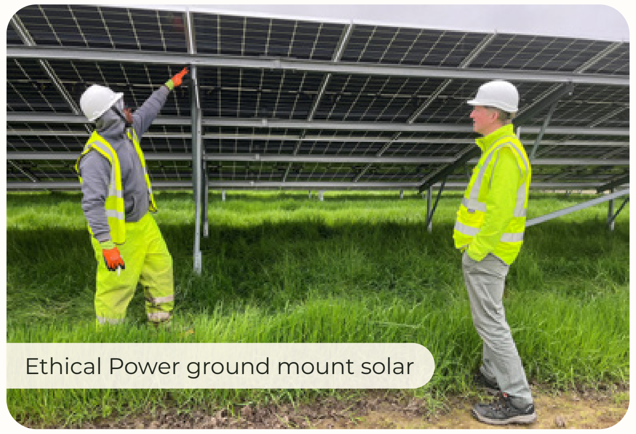
Drumduff extension

Our partners GreenPower – co-owners and operators of Drumduff wind farm – have secured planning consent to extend the three-turbine site in Scotland. The extension will add up to three further turbines with an expected generation capacity of approximately 15MW, bringing the wind farm to six turbines in total and a potential combined onsite generation capacity of over 21MW.

Eden Sustainable

Thrive invested in experienced solar developer and construction company, Eden Sustainable, to accelerate the roll out of private wire solar PPA projects for schools, businesses, and other organisations across the UK. In 2024, we supported Eden to refinance a portfolio of commercial rooftop solar projects located across 15 schools (1.8MW), and helped move a further 0.68MW into construction.

Ethical Power investment


Ethical Power ground mount solar

Thrive is helping Ethical Power to fund its share of a pipeline of renewable projects in the UK, after agreeing a £20 million loan facility in 2023. Thrive's capital will help fund the construction of 176MW of new clean energy capacity, with the first stage of funding being used for four solar PV projects in England and Scotland (126MW in total) and two battery projects (50MW in total).

The first of these projects are in the final stages of construction and are expected to be commissioned in 2025. The electricity output from one of the projects has already been successfully contracted and will supply a UK-based company through a long-term corporate Power Purchase Agreement (cPPA).

Forest of Dean

In February 2024, we invested in two 500kW community owned onshore wind turbines in Gloucestershire. Thrive's refinancing loan, alongside a loan from Energy Prospects Co-operative, has enabled the community benefit society, Resilient Energy Forest of Dean (REFD), to retain ownership of the project. Energy4All, which currently manages 35 renewable energy co-operatives, is supporting REFD as the commercial manager of the project.

As well as providing clean electricity to the grid, funding from the revenues generated are intended for local community projects in the Forest of Dean

Geogen

In 2021, Thrive invested £0.47 million into Geogen Limited. Building on the learning and the success of United Downs Geothermal, the company identified other sites in Cornwall with the potential to generate geothermal power and heat and potentially source further lithium. Cornwall Council has granted planning permission for two further geothermal power plant sites (Penhallow and Manhay) which were awarded a contract for difference in the Government's latest auction round and are currently in development. A third (Tregath) is awaiting a decision on planning.

Inverbroom

In 2019, Thrive provided a mezzanine loan to Inverbroom Hydro to support the construction of a 2MW hydro-electric project in the Scottish Highlands. In 2019, Thrive committed to an investment of £3.4 million which would complement long-term bank loans. Bank funding was finalised in January 2020 and Thrive maintained an investment of £1.8 million in the project.

The project was connected to the grid in October 2020, with the potential to generate enough renewable electricity for around 2,250 average UK homes, and Thrive's loan was fully repaid in 2024 with the capital re-deployed into new renewable energy projects.

Riding Sunbeams

In September 2020, Thrive invested £0.2 million into Riding Sunbeams Apollo Ltd (RSA). RSA's mission is to deliver renewable electricity directly to the railway network, whilst delivering benefits to line-side communities. With plans for both further electrification and significant decarbonisation, renewables delivering power directly into the rail network has huge growth potential. Thrive made an additional cash investment of £0.25 million in 2021, and a further £0.15 million in January 2022. Thrive has also provided £0.33 million of 'sweat equity' in the form of providing additional resources and expertise to Riding Sunbeams in exchange for additional shares.

In 2024, RSA secured funding to continue exploring a solar to rail opportunity in India, which is making good progress with electrifying its railways, and is also exploring opportunities in Benelux. Network Rail had previously expressed their interest in connecting renewable energy directly to their traction networks and this year RSA has taken part in a market sounding process to provide private wire solar to the southeast railway network and is currently awaiting the procurement round. Additionally, RSA has secured support from Energy Systems Catapult to develop a solar to rail site mapping tool and is collaborating with the University of Birmingham on the potential for solar to power the traction needs for trams across the UK. To continue this progress, the founder is now dedicating all of his time to the company.

United Downs

The turbine that converts geothermal steam into electricity has been successfully installed at United Downs, the UK's first geothermal power plant. It is powered by fluid that is heated by geothermal brine found several miles below the Earth's surface and connected to a generator that converts the heat into electricity. The project is expected to start generating renewable electricity in spring 2025 .

Thrive made an initial £3 million investment in United Downs Geothermal Ltd in 2020, followed by a further investment of £2.8 million alongside co-investors in March 2023.

Whitelaw Brae

At the end of the year, we acquired the development rights to our biggest project to date – a 57MW, 14-turbine wind farm located in the Scottish Borders – from experienced developer BayWa. Construction of Whitelaw Brae is expected to start in 2025, with commissioning planned for the end of 2026 and revenue generation starting in early 2027. Once operational, it will be capable of generating up to 149,400 MWh of clean electricity per year, the equivalent of powering over 45,000 average UK homes, and delivering 65,300 tonnes of emissions reductions.

It is the second project to be funded by Fair Play Clean Energy, Thrive's joint venture with TopCashback Sustainability Ltd.


United Downs turbine installation

Operational review

2024 results

Despite slightly lower than long-term average wind speeds (-0.5%) in 2024[16], Thrive's wind portfolio continued to perform well, with particularly good months in April, August and December. Our total owned portfolio delivered 116,511 MWh of clean electricity across 14 operational projects, down slightly on 2023 (5%) where we generated 122,389 MWh from 14 projects[17].

Availability at Caton Moor was impacted by poor weather at the start of the year, with storms causing grid outages that led to several faults on site and affected our ability to export. Reliability issues also continued at Ness Point, which experienced long duration faults in the first three quarters of the year due to increasing difficulties sourcing parts and technical experience for this particular model of turbine.

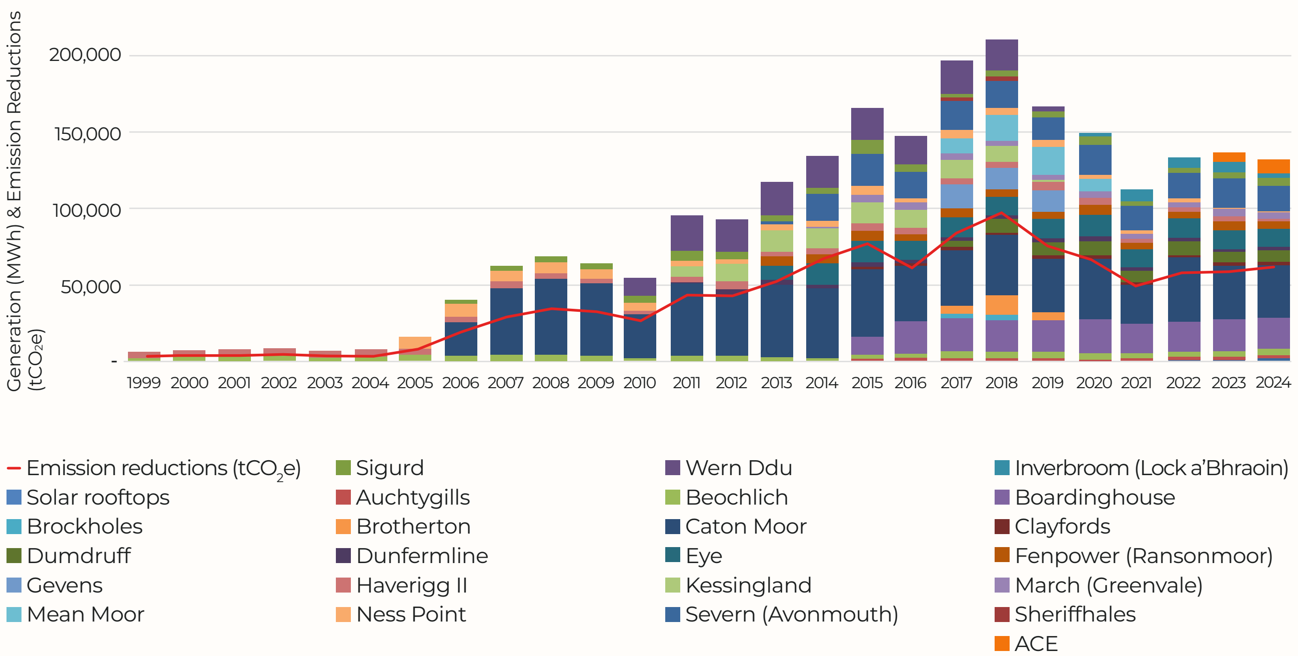

Ness Point refurbishment

A major overhaul of the Ness Point turbine – also known as 'Gulliver' locally – was successfully completed during Q4, where the nacelle and blades at the top of the tower were successfully replaced with refurbished equipment. The replacement parts fitted during the overhaul are from a windfarm in the Netherlands, while Gulliver's original blades are currently being repurposed into bike shelters. Following successful re-commissioning, the turbine generated reliably through November and December and is expected to operate productively for years to come.

The charts below illustrate generation and associated emissions reductions from our impact portfolio, which characterises Thrive's share of projects owned, as reported above, plus the projects we are funding.

Thrive Renewables generation and emission reductions, impact portfolio

Nine operational projects sold or repaid since 2019*

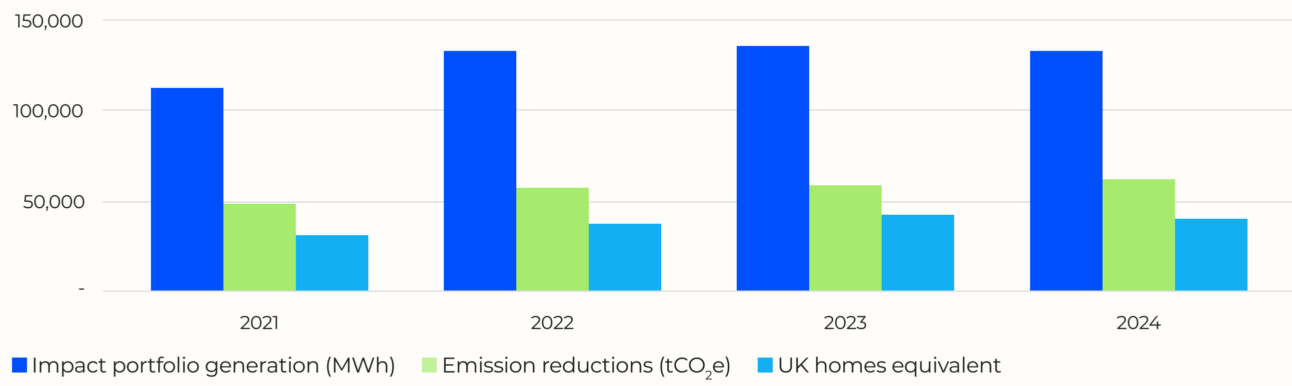


*This includes the sale of Kessingland and Wern DDU wind farms, as well as the repayment of funding provided to 7 operational projects - Inverbroom, Sunderland rooftop, Brockholes, Brotherton, Gevens, Mean Moor and Sheriffhales

16 https://www.dnv.com/article/windiness-uk-and-ireland-2024/

17 Generation from part-owned sites has been adjusted for Thrive's level of ownership

Thrive Renewables' electricity generation and impact



Life extension and repowering

It was positive to see the new Government removing the de facto ban on onshore wind in England, which should make the planning process for new sites easier moving forward. In addition to building new sites, repowering has huge potential as the UK's original fleet of onshore wind turbines starts reaching the end of its original design life. By replacing older models with fewer, larger – but more modern and powerful – machines, we can maintain the capacity of our existing renewable sites, ensuring that vital generation is not lost as we progress towards net zero.

Moving forward, we hope to see the UK realising the full benefits of repowering, which would allow asset owners to add additional capacity as part of repowering. This is currently a challenge due to grid constraints, but we welcomed the Government's call for reform through its Clean Power Action Plan. We'll keep an eye on how this unfolds and contribute to the appropriate public consultations.

We are continuing to focus attention on maintaining or enhancing the productivity of our existing portfolio including locking in land rights (giving us the rights to continue operations there), carrying out technical assessments on maturing assets (to inform maintenance strategies) and building relationships with turbine suppliers (who may be able to supply suitable turbines).

Energy prices

As expected, energy prices have started to normalise after the energy price shock, driven by Russia's invasion of Ukraine, which contributed to the cost of living crisis in 2022. However, prices have not yet decreased as much as expected. Due to our long-term price fixing policy, the prices we secured for 2024 reflected the market when they were secured in 2022 and 2023, which contributed significantly to higher profits. Excess profits after the payment of tax and dividends will be invested in new clean energy capacity which ultimately should help lower costs for consumers.

Battery storage

We recognise the need for storage solutions such as BESS (Battery Energy Storage System) to help manage the inherent variability associated with many renewables. In fact, we have seen various occasions in 2024 where the UK's BESS portfolio worked quickly to rebalance the grid. For example, in October the UK - Norwegian electricity interconnector tripped, losing 1.4GW of supply to the UK. The UK's BESS fleet instantly recovered grid stability, mitigating a major incident[18].

The grid is still adapting to this technology, however, and regulation also needs to keep pace. Due to these issues, and in common with the rest of the industry, we are seeing the actual market revenues from battery storage projects such as our projects at Wicken and Feeder Road falling below previous projections.

The diversity of our portfolio offers protection against technology-specific market factors, and we are continuously evaluating future opportunities in this evolving sector.

18 https://www.solarpowerportal.co.uk/statkraft-kraken-arenko-bess-saves-day-interconnector-trips/

Impact report

Environmental impact

132,489 MWh of renewable electricity generated[2]

Enough to power +40,136 homes[3]

That's a town the size of Hastings[4]

Or over 70,000 electric cars[5]

61,810 tCO_2e Emission reductions[6]

969,434 Bath tubs of fresh water saved[7]

New clean electricity capacity 75.2MW in development[8]

Social impact

£40 million joint venture with Better Society Capital...

...to build new community owned wind and solar via Community Energy Catalyst

£1 million invested in two community owned wind turbines in Gloucestershire

Community Benefit Programme over £33K grants in 2024

94 Tonnes CO_2e Emission reductions per year[9]

Funded the construction of ATTIX CIC wind turbine

100% community owned

Mission and approach

Thrive's mission - putting money to work building new sustainable energy projects and empowering people to take action to address the climate emergency - informs every investment and procurement decision we make and is reflected in our KPIs and reporting. Across our portfolio of clean energy projects, we aim to balance the needs of people with those of the planet. Because without the support of the majority, we cannot tackle the climate crisis effectively.

We favour integrity and authenticity over checklists; everyone at Thrive is encouraged to be curious and ask difficult questions. We do, however, welcome outside scrutiny; we are a certified B Corp and also a member of Bristol Climate and Nature Partnership, Better Business Act and the SME Climate Hub, collaborating to improve business ethics and accountability. We recognise that as human beings we will not always get it right, but we are transparent about the challenges we face, actions we take and how decisions are made.

To ensure we continue improving our impact, we have objectives that outline our intention, and we measure these against a number of Key Performance Indicators. These correspond to the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals (UNSDGs).

Below is a summary of our core business objectives, the action we're taking to achieve them and how we measure our success – aligned to the appropriate UNSDGs.

Objective	Activity	Measurement	UNSDGS
Reduce UK carbon emissions to directly address the climate emergency	Fund, own and operate clean energy projects. We invest in the future of the UK energy system and support innovation using pioneering commercial approaches	Clean energy generation & CO_2 emissions reductions	7, 9, 13
Bring people together to take a stake in the UK's transition to a clean energy system	Widen ownership of renewable energy projects and provide accessible opportunities to engage	Number of shareholders and bondholders, plus members of community energy groups we provide funding to	7, 13
Operate our business as a force for good environmentally and socially	Engage with the communities who host our sites and those who make the product we use fairly and transparently; protect and enhance the environment. Use our buying power to reward ethical producers.	Community Benefit Programme, net zero reporting, B Corp certification, biodiversity reporting	7, 8, 11, 12, 15
Uphold rigorous standards of governance with transparent reporting	Our culture is based on integrity and an ethical approach. We are transparent, fair, and just in all our transactions and we don't avoid difficult issues.	Annual, half year and impact reports	8

7 Affordable and clean energy
Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy

8 Decent work and economic growth
Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

9 Industry, innovation and infrastructure
Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

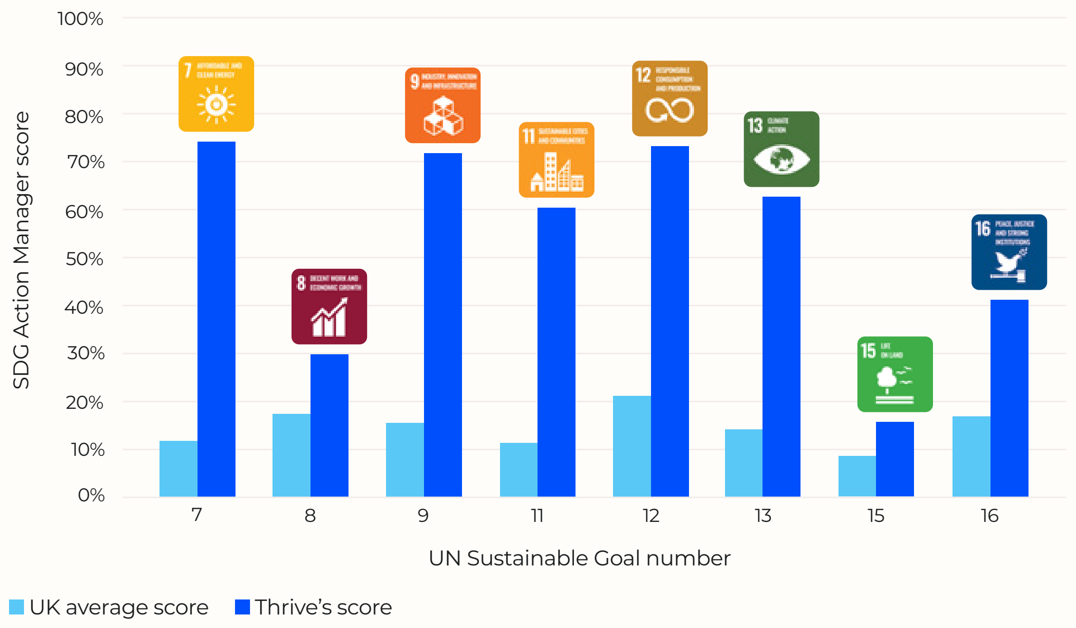
11 Sustainable cities and communities
Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

12 Responsible consumption and production
Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

13 Climate action
Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

15 Life on land
Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Thrive's SDG Action Manager score



We continue to measure our performance using the SDG Action Manager, developed by the United Nations Global Compact and B Lab. This tool enables us to analyse operations, policies and business models in terms of both positive impact and risks relating to the SDGs. It enables businesses to measure performance objectively and identify areas for improvement. Above is an overview of our performance.

Thrive Renewables performs above average across all the UNSDGs that are relevant to our business. Compared to the UK average, our score is particularly high for five of these goals reflecting the core purpose of the business – funding and building clean energy infrastructure to help tackle climate change. We also performed above average for SDG 16 'Peace, justice and strong institutions', reflecting our commitment to business as a force for good, incorporating transparency, robust reporting and high standards of governance.

Volunteering at Goblin Combe

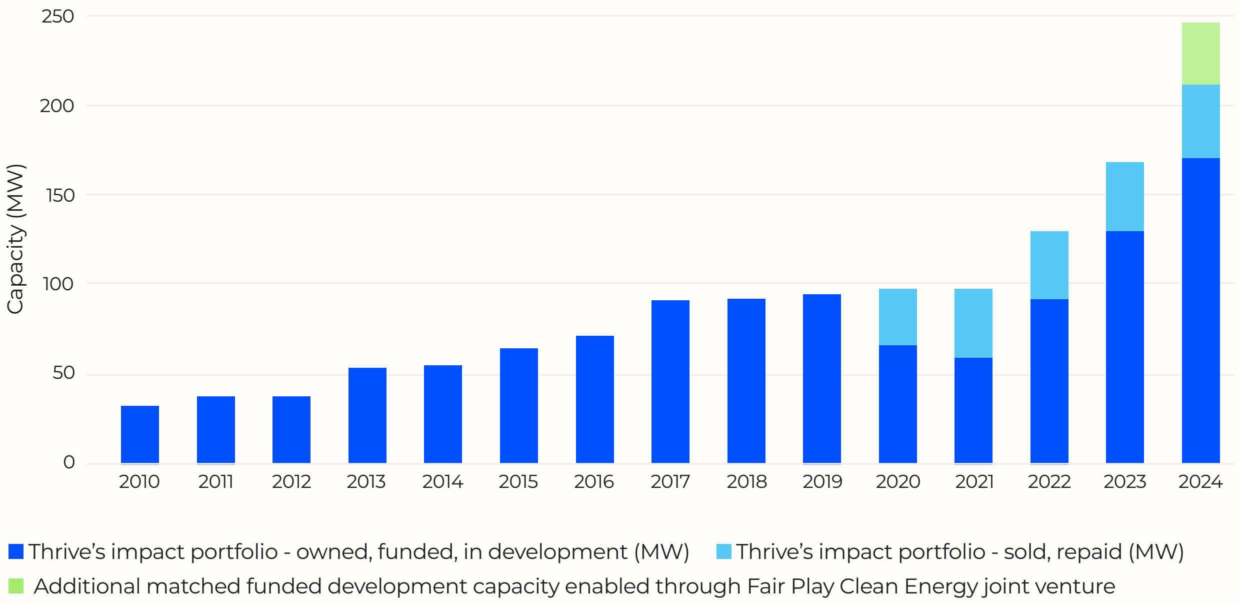
Clean energy generation and emission reductions

The core of our business is clean energy generation, replacing the need to burn fossil fuels to generate power and thereby reducing CO_2 emissions.

The graph overleaf shows the 'impact portfolio' generation and storage capacity we have enabled over time, either through assets we have owned or projects we have funded. This relates to our 'impact portfolio' of current projects, whose aggregate capacity (in MW) is represented by the dark blue bars. Whilst we do not report on the generation or emissions reductions delivered by projects which we no longer own or fund, the light blue bars on the chart additionally show the cumulative capacity of Thrive's 'legacy projects' – those that have now been sold or repaid. This demonstrates the scale of the renewable capacity and impact our investors have delivered over time. The green bar for 2024 represents the additional match funded capacity enabled for development projects Abergorki and Whitelaw Brae which Thrive has originated and manages via the Fair Play Clean Energy joint venture with TopCashback Sustainability Ltd.

Once the development capacity we have acquired is operational (in 2027), we will generate 75% more green electricity than the portfolio generated in 2024.

Generation and storage capacity created and enabled (MW)



Widening participation in the clean energy transition

Funding for community owned projects

We believe in community owned energy. As well as the obvious benefit of enabling people to take direct action locally as part of a just transition, community energy projects help boost local economies, creating new green jobs and potentially generate long-term income that groups can then use to support local charities and good causes.

We recently created the Community Energy Catalyst (CEC), in partnership with social investor Better Society Capital, so that we can enable more people to own and benefit from renewable energy projects in the UK. CEC will bring together £40 million in joint capital for community owned wind and solar, available to groups looking for short or long-term funding to build their own clean energy project or take a share of larger schemes local to them in the UK.

£20 million will be provided by Fair Play Clean Energy, Thrive's joint venture with TopCashback Sustainability Ltd, with match funding from Better Society Capital.

Caton Moor open day

It's not just about working with community energy groups, we're on a mission to bring as many people as possible with us on the journey to net zero. One of the ways we do this is through educational visits – from primary schools and universities through to local businesses and MPs.

Last autumn, we welcomed over 70 local people to our Caton Moor wind farm in Lancashire to see the turbines up close and find out how they are helping to tackle the climate crisis. Visitors had the chance to take a tour of the wind farm and view the eight turbines in their element – each one spanning the height of nine double decker buses. Attendees could meet the Thrive team and find out about the 30-year history of the project at the nearby Victoria Institute, which has previously benefited from energy efficiency grants through our Community Benefit Programme.

As part of our open day activity, we also visited two local schools in Caton to deliver an interactive session on renewable energy, before heading onto site for the children to see the wind turbines in person – bringing what they had just learnt to life.

Using our business as a force for good

Biodiversity

We recognise that climate change and biodiversity loss go hand in hand and should therefore be addressed in an integrated manner. That's why, when we invest in new projects, we are committing to conserve and enhance biodiversity on site.

Our biodiversity policy commits us to supporting long-term sustainable development, aligned with the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goal 15: 'Life on Land'. We intend to go above and beyond the 10% biodiversity net gain legal requirements with voluntary initiatives tailored on a site-by-site basis and outlined in individual Biodiversity Management Plans.

In 2024, we continued to review opportunities to improve biodiversity at our existing sites. For example, finalising a bespoke management plan to benefit wildlife at Dunfermline wind farm co-located with an industrial host. The measures at Dunfermline are expected to be delivered in early 2025 and will include a new area of raised planters containing pollinator friendly species, a large insect tower and bat boxes.

As well as delivering positive outcomes for nature, these measures will also deliver an enhanced environment for the staff that work for the host business.

During the summer, it was rewarding to spend a day volunteering as a team at Goblin Combe Lodge in North Somerset. The lodge and surrounding woodland are run by Groundwork South who help communities find practical solutions to local challenges, such as boosting jobs, reducing waste and re-connecting people with nature. As part of our volunteering day, we helped the team maintain the woodland so the resident wildlife – particularly the local dormice – have a chance to thrive.

Social impact

Earlier in the year, local nursery school children were invited to our 20MW battery storage project in Bristol, where they explored the nature area on site and took part in a treasure trail to spot bird boxes, insect boxes, flowers and other wildlife. It was great to see them spotting a whole range of nature, from caterpillars and birds to bees and butterflies. As well as the treasure trail, the children got creative with a butterfly craft activity which we'd created by repurposing an old Thrive exhibition stand.

As part of our social impact work, we continue to support charities that align with our mission. In 2024, we donated £2,000 to Centre for Sustainable Energy's (CSE) Share the Warmth campaign. Their crucial services provide energy advice, emergency assistance, and practical and financial support to those facing fuel poverty. We also provided £5,000 in match funding for CSE's Green Match Fund, aimed at empowering more communities to take local climate action.


Nursery visit to Feeder Road battery storage project

Community Benefit Programme

Since 2016, we've been working with the Centre for Sustainable Energy (CSE) to award energy efficiency grants to community centres near our clean energy projects, making them warmer and cheaper to run. Last year we were pleased to award over £33,000 to nine UK communities from Bristol to Fife – providing grants of up to £4,500 for energy efficiency improvements like insulation, draught proofing and LED lighting in shared buildings.

Many of these community spaces act as warm refuges for local people to connect and access support services but they are also often cold and expensive to heat. Thrive's funding will help keep these vital spaces open, reducing their energy bills and lowering their carbon footprint.

One of our grantees from 2024 was St. Werburgh's City Farm located near Avonmouth wind farm in Bristol. Nestled in the Inner City, the farm connects the local community with accessible green space whilst offering targeted community services that equip people with knowledge, skills and confidence. St. Werburgh's Farm used their £3,350 grant from Thrive to install a new electric heating system and LED lighting to make their largest community building usable throughout the winter.

> "Our grant from Thrive Renewables towards LED lighting and a new heating system is going to save money for our charity and enable us to spend more of our income on delivering our community services. It will make our community building usable this winter, which is so important because it is our largest space and is where our Supported Farming & Green Care service is based when their cabin becomes too cold, as well as being a space used regularly by our wider community.
>
> It's great to be reducing our climate impact, and I hope this will be the start of a new phase of activities to improve energy efficiency across our sites."

St. Werburgh's City Farm, Bristol

St Werburgh's City Farm

B Corporation

Thrive delivered on our 2024 commitments to further improve performance on Environment, Community and Workers. We are pleased to have completed the recertification process, now ranking in the top 3% of all UK B Corps[19].

Certified B Corporation

In 2024 we continued focusing on our environmental impact. Highlights include completing our second year of comprehensive scope 3 carbon dioxide emissions* estimates, published in our second climate report[20]. We also set key actions to decarbonise, including actively exploring ways to reduce the construction footprint of new projects in the pipeline – such as the potential to use lower carbon concrete and steel.

Delivering on our aim to recycle or repurpose decommissioned wind project materials where possible, Thrive has successfully reduced waste at Ness Point wind project after its major overhaul. As one of Thrive's longest running projects, overhaul works were completed to further extend its operational life. Where possible, decommissioned components will be refurbished and resold or broken down to be recycled or repurposed. For example, Ness Point's old blades are being repurposed into bike shelters.

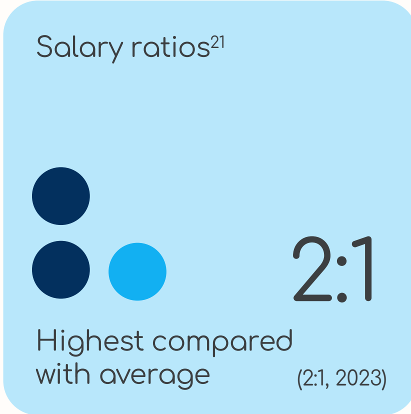
We continue taking action to improve social impact areas, including consistently monitoring team wellbeing through quarterly engagement surveys. Diversity and inclusion goals are also being monitored with external HR support, as part of ongoing work on Thrive's Diversity Equality and Inclusion (DEI) strategy.

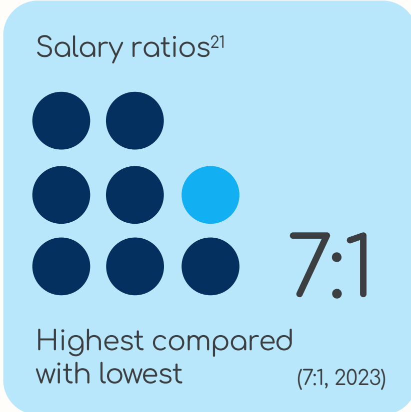
19 Based on our analysis of a publicly available dataset from B Lab, up to date as of February 2025: https://data.world/blab/b-corp-impact-data

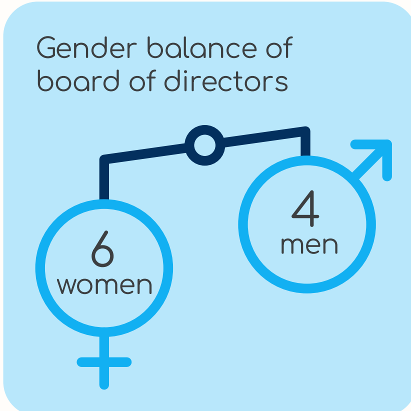
20 https://www.thriverenewables.co.uk/impact/business-ethics/net-zero-2030

* Indirect emissions resulting from sources that are not controlled or owned by the company. For example, the resulting emissions from our supply chain or employee commuting and business travel.

Governance







Health and safety

There was one reportable health and safety incident in 2024 when a contractor working on the Ness Point turbine overhaul trapped his finger and attended hospital. We continue to monitor health and safety carefully and remain committed members of SafetyOn, sharing good practice across the renewable generation and storage industries.

Supply chain

All businesses which source industrial equipment and electronics from the global supply chain face significant challenges with transparency, and human rights are a particular concern in emerging economies. Thrive is no exception to this, but our approach of transparency in our own operations and rigorous professional curiosity enables us to make decisions in line with our values.

The situation is changing rapidly in the solar and battery supply chain and there are currently no ideal solutions. We are honest about the challenges we face and do not take responses from those involved in the supply chain at face value. Importantly, we have and will turn down opportunities to invest in solar projects using panels that do not satisfy our ethical procurement criteria.

Key actions in 2024:

- Implemented our ethical sourcing strategy and associated procurement policy based on the information we have gathered on the key risks in the solar and battery supply chains.
- Continued to develop and maintain a dynamic list of preferred supply chains based on human rights practices in the sourcing and manufacturing of panels and associated electronics.
- Further to the independent third-party analysis of the global solar supply chain we commissioned, we have initiated ongoing regular analysis of our own using supplier questionnaires and follow up meetings to ask specific questions that relate to our expectations and to obtain more granular information at the product level.
- Maintained our commitment not to source batteries containing cobalt, a rare earth mineral which has been linked to child labour, unless responsible sources can be verified.

21 FTE basis excluding apprenticeships

22 As at 31st December 2024

- Continued to use our voice and position in the industry to encourage better practice and seek ways to move the dial for the industry in addition to procurement process.
- Participated in consultations on the Solar Stewardship Initiative's new 'Supply Chain Traceability Standard' code via our membership of Solar Energy UK.

Annual General Meeting 2024
Thrive Renewables' Annual General Meeting (AGM) 2024 was held on Friday 28th June at The Station on Silver Street in Bristol. Those unable to attend in person were able to join and vote via an online platform.

The meeting was chaired by Jo Butlin, Chair of the Board, and all resolutions were passed with a significant majority. The official business was followed by presentations from the management team and a rich interactive question and answer session with shareholders, both online and in person. Full details of questions and responses are published in the minutes of the 2024 AGM, contained in the 2025 AGM Guide on the company website. Professor Nick Robins from the Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment joined us for an inspiring discussion on the 'just transition'. Following the close of meeting, we were delighted to be able to invite shareholders to visit the Ambition Community Energy (ACE) wind project – England's largest, 100% community owned onshore wind turbine that we are proud to have helped fund.

Key performance indicators
We have developed key performance indicators (KPIs) to monitor and review our 'health and impact'. These cover the corporate, financial, operational and growth aspects of the business. The directors routinely monitor KPIs including those summarised in the table overleaf:

Analysis of Key Performance Indicators – non financial measures
Total investors – It is Thrive's mission to provide an opportunity for individuals to connect with clean energy projects, so the number of new investors is an important indicator of the health of the business. Building a community of investors is a key objective and we achieve this by having low minimum investment values and working hard to broaden brand awareness. The successful £5.4 million equity fundraise in late 2023/early 2024 enabled us to welcome 482 new shareholders. The Thrive Renewables Plc bond was fully repaid as planned in March 2024, taking the total number of investors from 7,002 in 2023 to 6,552 in 2024. We expect to build on this number as part of our fundraising activity in 2025.

Electricity generation and emission reductions delivered – This can be difficult to visualise, so we choose to characterise this in UK homes equivalent. The impact figures we report comprise the electricity generation of the projects we own adjusted for the proportion of ownership in the case of co-ownership, plus the generation of projects we have provided mezzanine debt finance to, as this funding would typically be equity. For 2024, the year-on-year variation of homes equivalent


Shareholders on site at the ACE turbine site

KPIs	2024	2023	2022	2021
Revenue	£25.9m	£29.0m	£17.5m	£11.0m
Operating profit	£11.3m	£13.6m	£6.7m	£2.5m
Profit (after tax and minority interests)	£9.3m	£8.6m	£4.5m	£0.0m
Directors' valuation per share[23]	£2.43	£2.35 until October 2023; £2.43 from October 2023	£2.15 until January 2022; £2.24 from January 2022; £2.35 from May 2022	£2.23 until March 2021; £2.15 until January 2022; £2.24 from January 2022
Dividend paid	12p final	12p final	7p final	7p final
Non-Financial measures				
Total investors	6,552[24]	7,002	6,933	5,976
Reportable health and safety incidents	1	1	0	0
Average UK homes equivalent of electricity generated (Impact portfolio)	40,136	42,073	38,147	30,025
B Corp impact score	131.1	110.8	110.8	110.8
Scope 1 and 2 emissions	0 tCO_2e	0 tCO_2e	0 tCO_2e	0 tCO_2e
Scope 3 emissions (*indicates incomplete Scope 3)	Awaiting third party data	876.0 tCO_2e	5,797.6 tCO_2e**	2.15 tCO_2e*

* Incomplete scope 3 figure for the 2021 reporting year, which pre-dates Thrive's full scope 3 accounting process.

** 2023 Annual Report included a figure of 5,764.8 tCO_2e for 2022 Scope 3 emissions which has been revised to 5,797.6 tCO_2e following recalculation for Category 1: Purchased goods and services, based on availability of new and improved data. Variation between 2023 and 2022 are primarily explained by variation in construction activities each year. Full carbon report available to read on the Thrive website: **www.thriverenewables.co.uk/impact/business-ethics/net-zero-2030**

reflects the slight decrease in generation (3%) compared to 2023, in addition to lower energy efficiency scores reported for the average UK home, according to latest statistics from the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero[3].

Reportable health and safety incidents – The safety of our staff, contractors and host communities is the number one priority for the business. We assess risks and make improvements based on experience, feedback and evolving industry good practice. As an engaged member of the SafetyOn industry safety organisation, we keep up to date with evolving guidelines and regulation.

B Corp Impact score – Certified B Corporations are businesses that meet the highest standards of verified social and environmental performance, public transparency, and legal accountability to balance profit and purpose. As an impact driven business, we measure and strive to constantly improve, our social and environmental performance. The B Corp impact score, which is reviewed independently every three years, provides an independent verification of our status and improvement in these areas.

Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions – To date, our clean energy projects have saved over 1 million tonnes of CO_2e through the generation of renewable electricity. Our positive contribution to avoiding UK CO_2 emissions, based on our corporate mission, far outweighs our own footprint. Despite the significant positive contribution our clean energy projects make to UK emissions reductions, we need to take responsibility for the emissions we make during our operations. We report our CO_2 emissions using the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, a global, standardised framework to measure and manage greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

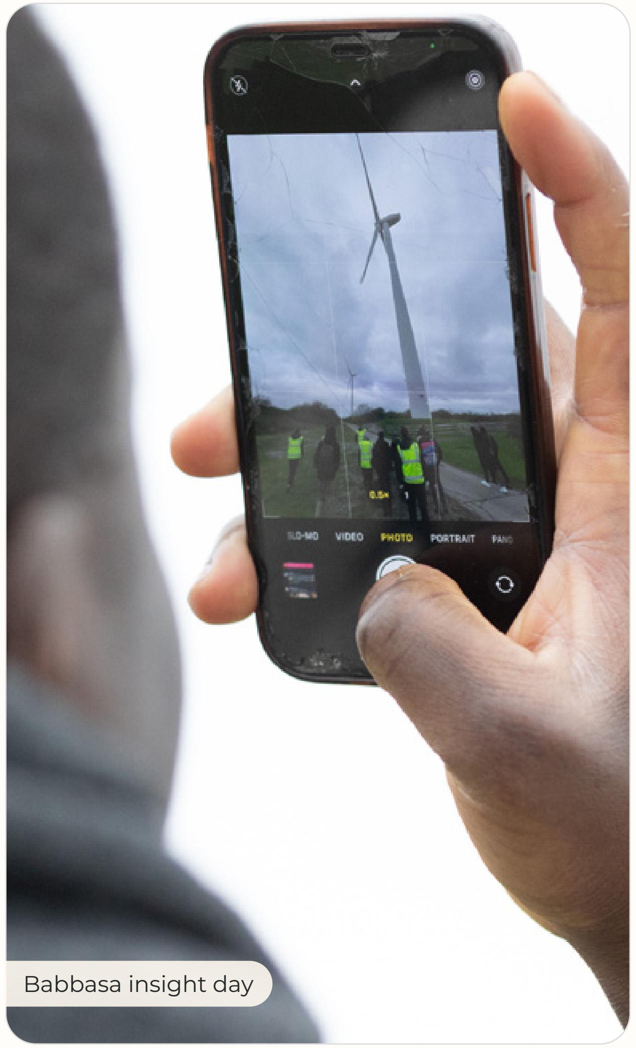
23 https://www.thriverenewables.co.uk/investors/shareholders/directors-valuation

24 Bondholders repaid in March 2024

Financial review

The Group results are a statutory pre-tax profit of £12,541,386 for the year ended 31 December 2024, compared to £12,545,104 in 2023. The statutory results under UK adopted International Accounting Standards include movements on the fair values of financial instruments (loss of £96,048 in 2024 and loss of £323,530 in 2023) and movements on the fair values of financial assets (gain of £2,788,253 in 2024 and gain of £50,966 in 2023). Excluding the impact of the market-based financial instrument losses and fair value gains on financial assets, the underlying pre-tax profit in 2024 was £9,849,181 which has decreased from £12,817,668 in 2023. This result was affected by a number of factors:

- Revenue decreased by £3,138,000 due to electricity price decreases, lower wind and operational issues reducing generation.
- Cost of sales was £1,970,000 higher in 2024. The main contributing factor being Feeder Road battery storage project full year of operations.
- In 2024, compensation for lost generation on availability warranties was £376,000 more than 2023. Income from fees and recharged personnel resources provided by the group is up £623,000. Proceeds from the sale of fixed assets was up £26,000.
- Impairment losses are £2,785,000 for 2024 as a result of further reductions in forecasted future revenues for battery projects and impairment on Haverigg, which has been operating for more than 25 years. Overall, net impairment losses are up £513,000 on previous year.
- Other gains are up £2,738,000 as a result of a revised valuation on United Downs Geothermal, United Downs Lithium and Geogen Limited.
- There has been an overall £474,000 increase in administrative cost in 2024. The increase is mainly the result of new project development costs and additional resources in the company.
- Finance costs have decreased by £213,000 as a result of debt repayments in 2024, mainly from Thrive Renewables plc bond repayment in March.
- Finance income has increased by £1,478,000 as a result of additional mezzanine loans made to community groups and renewable energy developers.



Babbasa insight day

- Share of associated profits has decreased by £695,000 this year as 2023 included a large gain on sale of shares. Impairment in associates is £208,000 for 2024, related to further impairment in Fenpower Limited. The impairment has decreased by £1,106,000 in 2024 as significant impairment was made in 2023 on our investment in Fenpower Limited.
- Overall pre-tax profit excluding the gain and movement in fair value of derivatives decreased by £231,000 in 2024 as a result of these factors.
- Taxation has decreased by £586,000 mainly due to the fair value gain on United Downs Geothermal Limited not being taxable.

The trading results for the financial year and the group's position at the year-end are shown in the attached financial statements.

On 31 December 2024, the group held £15,552,000 of cash compared to £34,668,000 in 2023. This amount was high at the end of 2023 due to new bank lending and the capital raise which had been committed to new projects but not yet invested. In 2024 this cash has started to be deployed. Cash reserves are held in the business for working capital requirements and debt service reserves. The group's net debt at 31 December 2024 was £6,894,000 (2023 - £1,846,000), an increase of £5,048,000 over the previous year as a result of cash outflow for new investments. The ratio of net debt to net assets at 31 December 2024 was 9% compared to 3% in 2023; this is expected to increase further in 2025 as new project investments are completed.

The results for 2024 show strong financial and operating performance and the directors consider that Thrive Renewables remains in a strong financial position to progress in the future.

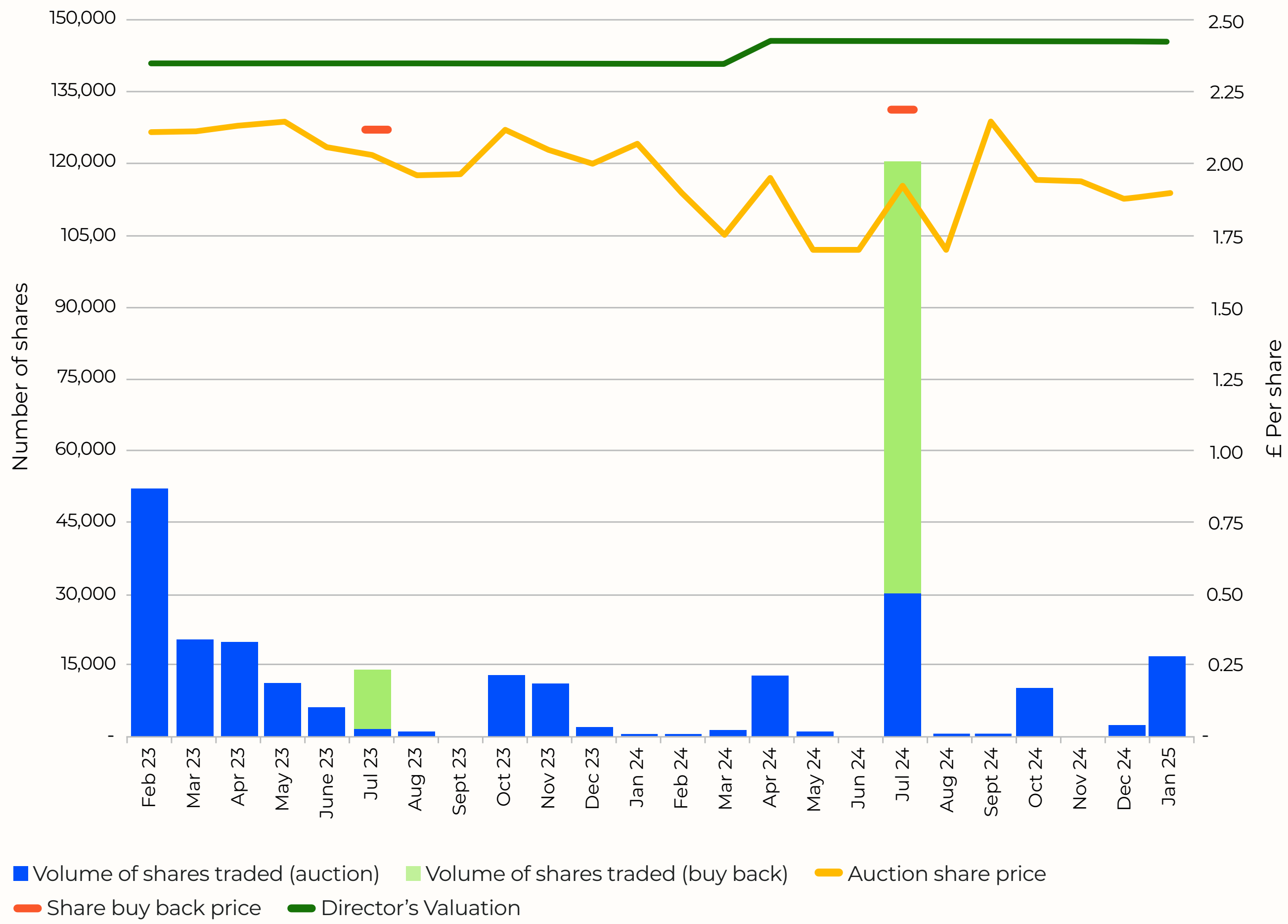
Thrive Renewables shares

A total of £5.4 million was raised during an equity fundraise at the end of 2023/start of 2024 via the Triodos crowdfunding platform and Crowdcube. We were very pleased to welcome a total of 836 investors, 482 of them new. Additionally, an impact trust acquired 82,304 (£200,001) new shares via a private placement in June 2024. This demonstrates significant confidence from existing as well as new investors in our track record, business strategy and approach to ethical business.

The number of Thrive shares in issue increased by 1.2% from 28,062,715 in December 2023 to 28,408,703 in December 2024, primarily due to the equity fundraise. In addition, 16.6% of total shares (2023 17.4%) have elected to Scrip dividends, where shareholders take the value of dividends in additional shares, rather than in

Thrive Renewables plc - share trading

Past performance cannot be relied on as a guide to future performance



cash. As a result, £0.56 million of capital remains in the company and will be used to finance additional growth by investment in new renewables energy projects.

Thrive's shares are not listed on an investment exchange. Instead, they can be bought and sold in monthly share auctions. Additionally, the company provides a share buyback option for shareholders who have been unsuccessful in selling their shares in the monthly auctions[25].

In 2024 90,406 shares were bought back from shareholders at a price of £2.19, 90% of the prevailing directors' valuation of £2.43. Therefore, £197,718 of the £400,000 buy back allowance was used in 2024. This, combined with share trading on the secondary market, resulted in 0.5% of shares being bought and/or sold in 2024, providing investors with the ability to exit if required. The chart on the previous page illustrates the volume and price of Thrive shares traded in the monthly auctions over the last two years. The volume weighted price of shares for 2024 was £2.08 (2023 £2.10). **Please be aware that past performance cannot be relied on as a guide to future performance.**

Recommended dividend
The approved final dividend for 2023 of 12p per share was paid in July 2024.

For 2024, the directors recommend the payment of a 12p dividend in July 2025, which will be subject to approval by shareholders at the AGM on 25 June 2025.

Thrive Renewables Bonds
Thrive issued a seven-year bond offer in December 2016 which closed in March 2017. The £9.96 million raised with an interest rate of 5% has been used to continue to grow and diversify the portfolio and provide funding bridges to get new renewable energy projects built. **Please be aware that past performance cannot be relied on as a guide to future performance.**

Projects that the bond helped fund include:

- Construction of Drumduff wind farm in Scotland – situated on the site of a disused open cast coal mine.
- Community Funding Bridge loan at Mean Moor wind farm in Cumbria - the first large scale wind farm to transfer from a commercial developer to 100% community ownership. It has since been fully repaid.
- Part-funded the construction and early operation of a 2MW hydro-electric project in Scotland.

The bond matured in March 2024 and was repaid. We plan to offer similar investment opportunities in the future.

Mean Moor wind farm

25 All applications under the Buy-Back Policy are subject to shareholder approval. This service is provided at the sole discretion of the Directors.

Principal and financial risk management objectives and policies

The group's activities expose it to a number of principal and financial risks including price risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, foreign exchange risk, operating risk and changes in government policy. The Board has developed and maintains a register of the most material risks to the Business. The register of risks is regularly reviewed along with the effectiveness of the approach to risk mitigation. In addition, a suite of risk management policies including (but not limited to) Health, Safety and Environment, Financial Derivatives, and Responsible Procurement are maintained to ensure that the group operates within an acceptable risk environment. The Company performs an annual internal audit to ensure that the management policies are being adhered to and where appropriate develop improvements to both policy and practice.

The use of financial derivatives is governed by the group's policies approved by the board of directors, which provides written principles on the use of financial derivatives to manage these risks. The group does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Health & Safety – principal risk
Our business relies on work by staff and contracted personnel in office and field-based activities where there are inherent risks to health and safety. The nature of the risks range from minor occurrences such as slips, trips and falls to potentially major events associated with high voltage electrical equipment and working at height. Thrive Renewables complies with all relevant legislation and works in accordance with an internal Health and Safety Policy which is reviewed regularly. We appoint contractors assessed to be competent to fulfil their scope, engage an independent Health and Safety Advisor and promote a safe working culture throughout our activities.

Global risk – principal and financial risk
The decline in stability across the globe and the change in government in the USA increases risk for all UK businesses. This level of turbulence manifests itself across the business. The specific risks are listed below.

The directors will continue to monitor the impacts of ongoing wars in the Middle East and Eastern Europe, and changes in government policy in the USA. At this time, we have seen no material negative impact of these global events on the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2024 and do not expect a material negative impact on future results.

Price risk – financial risk
Thrive Renewables has a degree of exposure to the wholesale electricity market at all sites. To mitigate this risk, we negotiate Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with a range of time horizons, indexation, price fixing mechanisms and 'floor' prices to protect our downside risk.

Interest rate risk – financial risk
Thrive Renewables uses a mixture of debt and equity to finance growth in its portfolio of operating assets. The debt financing potentially exposes the business to interest rate fluctuations. The risk has been minimised by gearing each new project at a level to allow debt repayments to be met with sufficient headroom. In most cases, long-term loans are subject to fixed interest rates that eliminate exposure to interest rate increases. Where long-term loans are not at fixed interest rates, the group seeks to fix these through the use of interest rate swaps. At present 70% of debt is at fixed interest rates. As the Company delivers the planned growth, additional debt will be required. This new debt will be secured at prevailing rates. The prevailing rates will be captured in the evaluation of investment opportunities.

The Company also provides debt to fund the development and construction of renewable energy projects by third parties. The majority of this debt has a minimum interest rate, plus indexation to the Bank of England base rate.

Inflation – financial risk
Whilst falling, inflation remains above the target set by the UK Government. As our investments are capital intensive, benefit from long-term inflation linked revenue streams and the company has a low operational cost base (beyond the up-front capital intensive nature of the investments), the directors consider Thrive continues to be resilient with regards to inflation exposure. As the Company delivers the planned growth which involves the purchase of capital equipment, it will be exposed to an element of the Capital Equipment costs inflation of the last 4 years. The Capital Equipment costs are factored into the valuation of new investment opportunities.

Credit risk – financial risk
Customers
In the event of default by a customer, significant financial loss could arise. However, Thrive Renewables will normally only consider entering into Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) for the sale of its electricity with utility companies or government-backed contracts. With private wire projects such as Dunfermline, March, Eye and the growing commercial solar rooftop portfolio, an industrial host is the primary recipient of production, and therefore the counterparty to the PPA. However, in the

case of the private wire projects, there are back up power purchase arrangements in place with reputable utility companies to receive excess power and at the larger private wire sites, the entire volume in the case of default of the host.

In 2024 the continued difficult economic conditions presented by the aftermath of the Covid-19 pandemic and the energy price crisis have significantly increased credit risk for all businesses. We have increased monitoring of our counterparties and undertaken payment trend analysis for early warning signs of any issues. In addition, we are invoicing on a more regular basis where we are contractually able to reduce our exposure. This mitigation proved effective in November 2021 when one of our PPA counterparties entered administration. The exposure in this instance was immaterial. We continue to monitor the financial standing of all our major counterparties.

Capital expenditure – financial risk
When negotiating with Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contractors to build new sites, we ensure contractual structures allow us access to the underlying equipment suppliers to ensure we are not solely reliant on EPC providers. This strategy proved successful in 2022 when our battery EPC contractor became insolvent. We were able to deal directly with equipment suppliers and quickly appoint a replacement delivery contractor, so the situation was managed effectively. With the exception of delays on the energising of Feeder Road and resolution of operational issues at Wicken, the insolvency was cost neutral to Thrive. The EPCs failure has however compromised elements of performance warranty which were provided in the contractual engagements.

Operations and maintenance – financial risk
Thrive routinely enters into long-term operations and maintenance agreements (OMAs) with turbine manufacturers which provide performance monitoring, servicing, fault finding and repairs. These agreements often include an availability warranty which provides compensation in the event that equipment does not perform. Availability is calculated annually, with any claims made retrospectively. This time lag represents a credit exposure. Thrive purchases equipment and enters OMAs with the world's leading manufacturers and monitors their financial standing to mitigate this risk. As a result of the Senvion insolvency, we have increased credit analysis of our major suppliers and have systems in place to mitigate the risks around large availability claims. As the sector matures, additional options for both sourcing spare parts and the provision of fault finding and maintenance services have become established. Once the initial O&M relationship with the manufacturers expire, we evaluate the value of extending the relationship with the manufacturers or engaging independent contractors to perform operations and maintenance services.

Foreign exchange risk – financial risk
Thrive Renewables imports capital equipment for the construction of renewable energy projects direct from suppliers located abroad and is therefore exposed to risk from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. Forward currency contracts are purchased to mitigate foreign currency exposures at the time of entering into any such contract or commitment.

Operating risk – financial risk
The generation of electricity involves mechanical and electronic processes which may fail under certain conditions, leading to loss of revenues and repair or replacement costs. Thrive Renewables uses proven technologies backed by warranty and service packages. Generally, warranties will guarantee a level of availability for between five and fifteen years and there will normally be a fixed price or index to production for the provision of operations and maintenance. We also maintain specialist insurance to seek to mitigate against any losses. As the renewables industry matures, the supply chain outside of major global players is evolving, providing us with more choice.

Cyber security risk – principal and financial risk
Information Technology (IT) systems may be subjected to a targeted attack by cyber criminals either to disrupt services or hold a business to ransom. Thrive Renewables uses systems which are compliant with good practice protection against such attacks and engages service providers who align with this approach. Ongoing participation in training and industry awareness events keeps us abreast of how risks in this field are evolving with the advancement of technology. Cyber security certifications at basic and plus level are also in place.

Cash and liquidity risk – principal and financial risk
Cash and liquidity risk describes the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet cash flow commitments associated with financial instruments. The group has cash resources available to it and prepares, in the operating entities of the group, forecasts for the forthcoming year which indicate that in the directors' opinion it will have sufficient resources to fund the continuation of trade.

The group monitors cash flow forecasts on a 'rolling forecast' basis to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining enough headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times so as not to breach borrowing limits or covenants.

Feeder Road battery storage

Typically, the group ensures that it has sufficient working capital to meet foreseeable operational expenses. At the year end the group had available facilities of £15 million (2023: £34 million).

Elevated interest rates represent a risk to growth in the form of new capital and debt to fund new projects. In 2024, Thrive secured £40 million of matched funding for growth of the portfolio via the Fair Play Clean Energy joint venture with TopCashback Sustainability Ltd, and a further £20 million of matched funding for community energy funding via the Community Energy Catalyst joint venture with Better Society Capital. Additionally, over the course of 2023 and 2024, we have raised £5.6 million in new equity. Debt is still available to the sector at reasonable rates as the future outlook of rates is lower than current rates.

Government policy – principal and financial risk
The renewable energy industry receives government incentives to encourage the generation of renewable energy. While there have been numerous changes both reducing and removing financial support and incentives for which new projects are eligible, the schemes for which existing projects have qualified have not been modified. This allows each project to benefit from the original support for a predetermined term. No main political party has proposed any retrospective change.

The Government commenced a Review of Energy Market Arrangements (REMA) process in 2022. This is a long-term project, recognising that a low carbon energy system requires different commercial and regulatory frameworks to those which were developed in the context of a largely centralised fossil fuel based system. The recognition that change is required to both accelerate the transition and minimise the cost of delivering a low carbon energy system by 2030 is encouraging. The process has, and will continue to, involve multiple consultation processes. Whilst REMA introduces long term uncertainty, the Directors consider that the review's purpose to deliver a low carbon system will ultimately be positive for Thrive's long term prospects. Thrive continues to contribute to and track the process.

Supply chain risk – principal and financial risk
Thrive relies on global supply chains for building new infrastructure and also for the replacement of components during the operation of our renewable energy projects. Events over the last 4 years, including the challenges to supply chain security caused by the ongoing wars in the Middle East and Eastern Europe, have evidenced the impact of disruption and the increasing costs caused by delay and commodity inflation. Thrive mitigates this risk by working with competent contractors often with contracted performance levels which incentivise delivery on schedule and to a fixed cost. Additionally, Thrive operates a variety of technologies from a range of suppliers, which at a portfolio level reduces dependency on any one supplier or component. We have also increased the level of monitoring of supply chains in light of the challenges currently faced.

Climate risk – principal and financial risk
In line with good governance, Thrive continues to consider 'climate risks' in the context of the business, both in terms of the physical and transitional risks. In the context of transitional risk, as a mission driven business which has been established to contribute to addressing climate change by making investments into, and operating projects which clean up the UK's

energy system, addressing climate is very much embedded in our thinking. With growing understanding and consciousness of the risk posed by climate change, we anticipate growing interest in investment into assets with lower GHG emissions, such as clean energy. We consider the divestment movement from fossil fuel-based investments to carbon neutral solutions to be an opportunity as GHG emission reductions are a critical component of our investment criteria.

As a renewable energy generator, we are exposed to the weather. When we make an investment, we project future natural resource availability using in situ monitoring, combined with historic local data. Individual investment valuation time horizons project forwards the full expected operational life (depending on the technology and contractual framework). We deploy proven technology, designed and constructed to withstand extreme weather and maintain productivity in a wide range of conditions. As the weather becomes more extreme, installing the best available technology and maintaining diversity in the portfolio (both location and technology) will be increasingly important. This forms part of Thrive's investment strategy.

As the energy sector transitions away from fossil fuels to a renewables-based system, the basis for pricing energy is also changing. We engage market leading expertise to provide scenario analysis of how the electricity system and energy mix will change and the consequences this will have on energy prices. Thrive uses this analysis to inform commercial decision-making, long-term investment choices, portfolio valuation and strategy.

Thrive has reported on the emission reductions generated by the Group since its establishment 30 years ago. In addition to this we are improving the way we measure and report on the carbon footprint of our operations with a view to achieving carbon neutrality in all areas of the business. Focusing on generating renewable energy is a good start, with wind turbines and the associated fabrication and construction in the UK having a carbon payback period of 6-12 months. We are committed to achieving net zero by 2030 and have published our second climate report[26]. We have been reporting our Scope 1 and 2 emissions since 2020 and are now reporting on all Scope 3 emissions categories that are relevant to the business[27].

26 https://www.thriverenewables.co.uk/impact/business-ethics/net-zero-2030

27 Due to the complexity of our scope 3 emissions assessment and the time required to receive data from suppliers, our climate reports have a yearly reporting lag. We published the 2023 report in 2024 and will publish the 2024 report later in 2025.

Payment policy

It is group policy to comply with the terms of payment agreed with each supplier rather than to follow a particular code or standard. Where terms are not negotiated, we endeavour to adhere to the supplier's standard terms. Trade creditors relate mainly to fixed assets purchased in the year, so no meaningful 'creditor's days' calculation is possible.

Section 172(1) Statement

The s172 duty requires directors to run the company for the benefit of its stakeholders as a whole. In doing so the board should take into account the long-term impact of any decision on all stakeholders, consider the external impact of all activities and maintain a reputation for high standards of business conduct.

Thrive's mission is to power the transition to a sustainable energy future by helping people meaningfully connect with clean energy projects. For 30 years, environmental and social responsibility have been at the core of our purpose and operations. We provide disclosure relevant to the requirements of Section 172(1) a)-f) throughout this report. The table below navigates where further context for Thrive's responsible approach to business and wider stakeholder considerations can be found. The board holds quarterly meetings, at which the executive present operational performance, progress against key objectives, risks and controls, investment opportunities and alignment with strategy. The strategy and objectives of the company are reviewed and where appropriate revisited annually. The development and agreement of the strategy and objectives of the company incorporate the long-term interests of wider stakeholders - including the members, suppliers and customers, employees and host communities - and the environment, with the intention of delivering positive impact.

In addition to the quarterly meetings, the board maintain four committees: operations and HSE, audit, remuneration and nominations. The committee structure provides the opportunity for more detailed insight and direction to be shared between the directors and the executive. The details of the committees are set out in the Corporate Governance section (page 45) of the report.

Section 172(1) reporting requirement	Evidence
(a) the likely consequences of any decision in the long-term	Thrive's long-term approach is evidenced by both our track record and investment portfolio (see map/operations). Additionally, our investment criteria and approval process aim to identify and secure investment opportunities which deliver long-term financial, environmental and social returns both aligned with our mission and values and achieving an appropriate balance between risk and return for investors. The Key Performance Indicators are detailed on page 33.
(b) the interests of the Company's employees	Part of the B-Corp certification process reviews the terms and interaction with employees, as crucial company stakeholders. The Remuneration committee summary on page 46 outlines the monitoring and development of employee benefits. Pages 48 to 52 provide background on the skills, experience and roles of Thrive's board and executive team.
(c) the need to foster the Company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others	Thrive engages with a wide variety of suppliers, contractors and customers across the construction and physical operations of the project portfolio, investor and commercial activities, including power sales, land leases and banking. The majority of these relationship are long-term (5 to 25 years) in nature. Our procurement process not only considers competence, capability, cost, terms, and review of performance, but also where possible we aim to work with parties with aligned values. Thrive also hosts site open days, providing stakeholders with the opportunity to meet the team and learn about operations.
(d) the impact of the Company's operations on the community and the environment	Positive environmental impact is at the heart of Thrive's mission and values. We routinely report on the volumes of renewable electricity generated and the resultant avoided GHG emissions. Positive social impact via our investor community, community energy funding bridge, community benefit programme, open days and educational activities are described throughout the Directors' report. In 2022 we developed a Biodiversity Policy with a view to enhancing biodiversity at our operational sites. Pages 26 to 30 summarise Thrive's environmental and social impact.
(e) the desirability of the Company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct	Our reputation and integrity are fundamental to long-term relationships with all stakeholders. For over 30 years, Thrive has offered individuals the opportunity to make direct investment into renewable energy projects, with a view to cleaning up the UK's energy system and ultimately addressing climate change. Trust is key and we earn that trust via rigorous governance, high standards of business conduct and transparency. Further details can be found in the Corporate Governance section of this report
(f) the need to act fairly as between members of the Company	Thrive unites a community of over 6,000 shareholders who have invested between fifty and several million pounds. We provide transparent communications to all investors large and small via the Annual Report, Half Year update, company website and newsletters. These provide all members and wider stakeholders with information about the Company's performance, impact and material developments. A number of board directors and the executive team own shares in the Company (see page 43). Thrive operates a dealing code to mitigate the risk of the board and executive who may benefit from insider information from using this to the disadvantage of other shareholders.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed by order of the Board

Katrina Cross
Secretary

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report on the affairs of the group.

Together with the audited consolidated financial statements and auditors' report, for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Details of significant events since the balance sheet date are contained in note 39 to the financial statements and summarised below.

On 14th February 2025 Thrive signed a joint venture agreement with Burgar Hill Renewables on the repowering of Burgar Hill in Orkney. The JV company is called Burgar Hill Energy Limited and is owned 40% by Thrive and 60% by Burgar Hill Renewables Limited.

On 20th March the taking over of the overhauled turbine at Ness Point was completed.

On 26th March Thrive Renewables (BESS Holdings) repaid the entire loan and accrued interest to Bristol Community Energy Limited and the 1 share owned by Bristol Community Energy was transferred to Thrive and now Thrive own 100% of the share capital of Thrive Renewables (BESS) Holdings Limited.

An indication of likely future developments in the business of the company and details of research and development activities are included in the strategic report.

Information about the use of financial instruments by the company and its subsidiaries is given in note 19 to the financial statements.

Directors

The current directors of the company are shown on page one.

The directors and their interests in the ordinary shares of the company at the beginning of the financial year and the end of the financial year were:

50p ordinary shares fully paid

Director	2023	2023
Jo Butlin	2,400	2,400
Matthew Clayton	2,602	2,480
Katrina Cross	220	210
Olivia Eijking (appointed July 2024)	-	-
Katie Gordon	-	-
Charles Middleton	-	-
Colin Morgan (retired June 2024)	34,060	34,060
Robin Redfern (appointed July 2024)	-	-
Tania Songini	-	-
Peter Weston	2,631	2,631
Monika Paplaczyk	1,823	1,823

Capital management

The group's objectives when managing capital are to:

- Safeguard the ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt or invest in new projects.

Consistent with others in the industry, the group monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio:

Debt (as per note 27)
divided by
Debt plus net assets

During 2024, the group's strategy was to maintain a gearing ratio within 30% to 50% (this is updated from 2023 80-100% to reflect the changing business). The gearing ratios at 31 December 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

£'s	2024	2023
Debt	22,445,715	36,514,310
Net assets	73,636,925	66,607,857
Gearing ratio (debt/ debt+net assets)	23%	35%

The gearing ratio at 31 December 2024 of 23% (2023 - 35%) was lower than the target range due to significant retained profits in recent years.

Loan covenants
Under the terms of the Thrive bond due which was repaid in March 2024, the group was required to comply with the following financial covenants:

- The ratio of debt / debt plus net assets must be not more than 70%.

The group has complied with this covenant throughout the reporting period. As at 31 December 2024, the ratio of debt / debt plus net assets was 23% (2023- 35%).

Dividends

The recommended final dividend for 2023 of 12p per share was paid in July 2024. The directors recommend final dividend of 12p per share for payment in 2025, reflecting the strong operational performance in the year and the robust reserves position of the company.

We remain committed to paying annual dividends from the profits of the business (subject to maintaining appropriate financial reserves) and seeking further investment through share and bond issues to fund the group's growth. However, additional profits generated from higher electricity prices in 2022, 2023 and 2024 are being reinvested in the company to build more renewable energy projects and deliver higher future impact.

Going concern

Thrive Renewables operates within the electricity industry, which is subject to both high-level regulation and long-term government support. The group owns operational capital assets and has the benefit of long-term contracted revenues with electricity companies. The directors consider that these factors provide confidence over future forecast income streams. In addition, the directors consider that Thrive and its subsidiaries have sufficient cash funds and finance facilities available for their ongoing operations.

The group's business activities, together with the risks and uncertainties faced by the group, and how these are addressed, are set out in the 'Principal and financial risk management objectives and policies' section on pages 37 to 40.

The consolidated statement of financial position presents net assets of £73,636,925 as at 31 December 2024. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate based on the information below. The group manages liquidity risk via the group's treasury function. Liquidity risk, the risk that the group will have insufficient funds to meet its liabilities, is managed on an ongoing basis. In relation to the group's liquidity risk, the policy is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or reputational damage.

The group's period of going concern assessment is performed to 31 December 2026; 24 months from the balance sheet date. As well as taking account of the factors noted, the going concern conclusion is arrived at after applying stress testing sensitivities to the group's cash flow and funding projections including loss of income from renewable generation, project failures, removal of proceeds from unconfirmed future funding and increases to base rate.

The group has also considered its obligations under its debt covenants. There have been no breaches of covenant in the year and the group's projections support the expectation that there will be no breach of covenants over the period to 31 December 2026. The statement of going concern is included in the Audit Committee Report.

Thrive has previously received equity injections as well as access to financing through bank loans and funding partners and cash generated by other group companies. The group continues to seek new investments and fundings sources, although the going concern position does not rely on these facilities in the forecasts.

After due consideration, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company and the group have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

Principal and financial risk management

Principal and financial risk management is disclosed on pages 37 to 40 in the strategic report.

Corporate Governance
In 2016, Thrive decided to adopt the Quoted Companies Alliance Code (QCA Code). The code sets out governance guidance and best practice appropriate for companies of the scale of Thrive Renewables. While Thrive Renewables is not listed on any stock exchange, the QCA Code is largely relevant. The company's website **www.thriverenewables.co.uk** hosts a range of information in accordance with the QCA Code. We continue to incorporate the additional information into the Annual Report and Financial Statements.

Committee	Key Responsibility	Chair	Member
Audit	Oversight of the governance, financial reporting, risk management and internal controls, external audit.	Tania Songini	Charles Middleton
Nominations	Oversight of the performance and appropriateness of the board resources and recruitment of board members	Jo Butlin	Katie Gordon Matthew Clayton Charles Middleton
Remuneration	Oversight of the appropriateness of the remuneration, incentivisation and retention of board and senior executives	Charles Middleton	Colin Morgan (retired June 2024) Katie Gordon Olivia Eijking (appointed October 2024)
Operations, Health, Safety and Environment	Oversight of the HS&E and the operations of the company	Peter Weston	Colin Morgan (retired June 2024) Robin Redfern (appointed July 2024)

During the first half of 2024 we reviewed the requirements of the 2023 QCA Code which apply in respect of accounting periods commencing on or after 1 April 2024. Thrive has chosen to adopt the updated Code Principles early. The Annual Report for the financial period ended 31 December 2024 therefore includes any further disclosures that may be required as a result of having adopted the 2023 QCA Code.

The table above summarises the responsibilities and membership of the four board committees.

Board committee reports
Each board committee's report for 2023 is presented above. The terms of reference of the board committees, and the wider governance structure is available on our website. The chair of each committee reports to the board on the committee's work and the board receives minutes of all committee meetings.

Audit Committee
The Role of the Audit Committee
The board's obligation to establish formal and transparent arrangements for considering how it should apply financial reporting and internal control principles, and for maintaining an appropriate relationship with the company's external auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (2024) and Ernst and Young LLP (2025), is met through the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee is chaired by Tania Songini and comprises one other independent non-executive director – Charles Middleton. Both committee members are considered to have recent and relevant financial experience. The Audit Committee met four times during 2024, with both members being present throughout each meeting, including immediately before the company's full year results were published. It follows an agreed annual work program comprising both regular items and areas considered to require particular focus.

The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Finance Officer attend the meetings and the external auditors participate once a year. The Audit Committee chair or the Committee meet with the auditors without management present from time to time.

The specific items considered by the Audit Committee in 2024 included:

- Consideration of the half-yearly and interim management statements and preliminary full year results and the annual report and financial statements;
- Consideration of proposed budget for 2025;
- Consideration of compliance with accounting standards, appropriate accounting policies and practices, accounting and reporting issues and going concern assumptions;
- Consideration and continued enhancement of the Company's risk register, including particular focus on emerging risks associated with cyber crime;

- Review and consideration of the effectiveness of internal financial and wider business controls and findings of related assurance work;
- Consideration of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP's in-depth reports to the Committee on the scope and outcome of the 2023 annual audit and management's response;
- Review and pre-approval of services provided by the auditors during the year, including all non-audit work performed by the auditors to ensure that the objectivity and independence of the auditors was not compromised – PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP only provided advisory work in respect of tax related matters;
- Consideration of the appointment of new Auditors having engaged PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP since 2016. The Committee undertook an open tender process with a view to appointing new auditors. Following the tender process which explored the competence, experience, cost and ethos of 8 audit firms, in April 2024 Ernst and Young LLP were appointed, and are therefore recommended to be re-appointed as the group's auditors and tax service providers for 2025;
- Confirmation that no concerns were raised with the Committee about possible improprieties in matters of financial reporting or other matters;
- Reviewing the Committee's terms of reference to ensure they reflect developments in corporate governance in the UK.

The Committee reviewed its activities in 2024 against its terms of reference and concluded that it had discharged the responsibilities delegated to it under those terms of reference. It has satisfied itself that the company's business, and that of its subsidiaries, is being conducted in a proper and economically sound manner.

Tania Songini,
Chair of the Audit Committee

Nominations Committee

The Nominations Committee formally met three times in 2024 with all members present throughout each meeting.

As part of the company's Articles of Association, all board members must stand for re-election every three years. The Nominations Committee considered that Monika Paplaczyk continues to have relevant skills and experience and makes positive contributions. Therefore, her re-appointment was proposed at the company's AGM in June 2024. Monika was reappointed as a Director.

Having received notice that Colin Morgan intended to retire from the Board, the Nominations Committee reviewed the skills and experience of the Board. Following the development of two Non-Executive Directors role specifications, a recruitment process commenced. Having concluded the recruitment process, Robin Redfern and Olivia Eijking were successfully appointed to the Board in July 2024. Robin and Olivia bring a wide range of skills to Board and will focus on operations, health and safety, and business growth respectively. Robin Redfern was additionally appointed as a member of the Operations, Health, Safety and Environment Committee, and Olivia Eijking to the Remuneration Committee.

Following a review of the Nominations Committee terms of reference in November 2024, the Committee concluded that it they had satisfactorily discharged its responsibilities.

Joanna Butlin,
Chair of the Nominations Committee.

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee met three times in 2024, with a number of follow up discussions being held. All members were present throughout all meetings, and the Chief Executive Officer was in attendance for two meetings.

The Remuneration Committee continued to be guided by the Company's remuneration objectives and the outcome of Board and Executive remuneration benchmarking work undertaken in 2022 and 2023.

The basis of the executive remuneration package remains consistent throughout the company. The package comprises a basic salary, a bonus awarded annually in the case of exceptional individual and company performance, company pension scheme contributions, plus inclusion in the company's death in service and long-term sickness insurance scheme. Additional benefits include additional days leave linked to length of service, an option to buy additional leave, a sustainable holiday travel incentive and a private medical insurance scheme. In 2024 the Remuneration Committee introduced a 'volunteering day' to the executives benefits. The volunteering policy offers Thrive employees one paid volunteering day per year to offer their time to a charity/non-profit of their choice which should be for the benefit of society and/or nature and aligned with Thrive's values.

The non-executive directors benefited from a fee adjustment in line with inflation (CPIH) from 1 January 2024.

The salary ratios for the executive team are presented in the table below.

	2024	2023
Ratio of the highest salary compared with the lowest salary	6.8X	7.1X
Ratio of the highest salary compared with the average mean) salary	2.3X	2.1X

In December 2024, the Remuneration Committee reviewed the committee's terms of reference and were satisfied that they had discharged their responsibilities delegated under them.

Charles Middleton
Chair of the Remuneration Committee

Operations, Health, Safety and Environment (OHSE) Committee

The OHSE Committee is responsible for overseeing matters in the company related to health, safety, operations, and the environment, particularly regarding our operational energy assets and those in construction. The Committee is not formally required under the QCA Code, but the Board of Directors considers that the Committee's oversight role is important due to the company's operation of physical energy assets.

The Committee met four times during 2024 to agree the company's health, safety and operational targets and to monitor progress against them. All members were present at all four meetings, and they were joined by Adrian Warman (Head of Operations), Monika Paplaczyk (Chief Investment Officer), and Matthew Clayton (Chief Executive Officer).

The Committee supported the executive in a number of strategic areas including improving operational performance, ongoing review of HS&E practices, supply chains, the ongoing life extension of certain older projects and co-location works. Additionally there has been a particular focus on delivering the overhaul of Ness Point and securing a long term future at the site, evolving the long term strategy for the Battery Electricity Storage assets.

In November 2024, the OHSE Committee reviewed the Committee's terms of reference and were satisfied that they had discharged the responsibilities delegated under them.

Peter Weston
Chair of the OHSE Committee

Board of directors

Jo Butlin
Chair

Joined Board: May 2022

Jo Butlin joined Thrive as Non-Executive Director in May 2022 and took on the role of Chair of the Board in June. Jo, a qualified Chartered Accountant, has worked in the Energy sector for most of her career. She now holds a number of Non-Executive roles. She is Chair of Ofgem's Electricity System Operator (ESO) Performance Panel, Chair of the Board at The Energy Consortium (TEC), a Non-Executive Director of both Kensa Group Ltd and REGEN Ltd. Jo is also a founder member and Director of the Women's Utilities Network (WUN), a not-for-profit organisation which supports women in developing their careers in the utilities sector.

Charles Middleton
Senior Independent Director

Joined Board: July 2016

Board Committee membership:
Chair of Remuneration Committee,
Member of Audit Committee,
Member of Nominations Committee

Charles has spent much of his career in banking including 14 years as Managing Director of Triodos Bank in the UK. Over the last ten years, since leaving Triodos, he has served on the Boards of several organisations which deliver finance with a social and environmental focus. He also practises as a psychotherapist and coach working with individuals and teams.

Matthew Clayton
Chief Executive Officer

Joined Board: December 2010

Board Committee membership:
Member of the Nominations Committee

Since joining Thrive Renewables in 2006, Matthew has contributed to 30-fold growth in the company; overseeing the diversification of Thrive's portfolio of wind, solar, hydro and battery storage, plus investment in the UK's first geothermal power plant. Prior to joining Thrive, Matthew was part of a small team which established Camco International, one of the world's pioneers in carbon trading, focusing on supporting sustainable energy projects via the Kyoto framework. He firmly believes in putting people at the heart of the clean energy transition, and that widening ownership of renewables is fundamental to delivering on climate change.

Katrina Cross
Chief Finance Officer and Company Secretary

Joined Board: February 2016

Katrina has been working for Thrive Renewables since 2012, first as Head of Finance and Operations and then as Finance Director and Company Secretary. Katrina is a qualified accountant and previously spent seven years with Watts Gregory as Head of Audit and another seven years as Finance Director of an environmental company that remediated contaminated land.

Monika Paplaczyk
Chief Investment Officer

Joined Board: January 2021

Monika joined the team in 2007 whilst the company was managed by Triodos Bank. In her role as Chief Investment Officer, Monika leads the investment team in the originating, development, acquisition and construction of sustainable energy assets, as well as managing the commercial aspects of the portfolio. Monika was a member of the advisory group for Innovate UK's 'Prospering from The Energy Revolution' challenge, which invested up to £102.5 million in industry and research to accelerate innovation in smart local energy systems. In 2024, she was also awarded 'Investor of the Year' at the inaugural Women in Green Business Awards.

Tania Songini
Chair of Audit Committee

Joined Board: October 2015

Committee membership:
Chair of Audit Committee

Tania joined the Board as Chair of the Audit Committee in 2015. She has built a portfolio of non-executive director roles in the renewable energy, sustainable infrastructure and development sectors, including companies such as the Energy Systems Catapult, Guernsey Electricity and the UK National Wealth Fund. Tania worked for leading global engineering and technology services company Siemens until 2015, where she held a number of finance and commercial director roles, including for Siemens' energy business. Tania is the Chair of ViaNinos UK, a charity supporting street children in Ecuador.

Board of directors continued

Peter Weston
Non-Executive Director

Joined Board: March 2011

Committee membership:
Chair of Operations, Health, Safety & Environment Committee

Peter is Managing Director at Energy 4 Impact, a non-profit organisation which supports vulnerable communities and small businesses in sustainable and off-grid energy in Sub Saharan Africa. Peter is an expert in renewable energy, with more than 29 years' experience as an investor, lender and strategic adviser in the sector. He is a former board member of Renewable World and visiting lecturer at ESCP Business School and has previously held senior management positions at Siemens Wind Power and GE Energy Financial Services.

Katie Gordon
Non-Executive Director

Joined Board: June 2013

Committee membership:
Member of Nominations Committee, Member of Remuneration Committee

Katie is an expert in socially responsible investment (SRI) and corporate marketing. She was Head of SRI at Cazenove Capital Management and later Director of Responsible Investment and Stewardship at CCLA. Katie has acted as a trustee of Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust and board director of UK Sustainable Investment Forum (UKSIF). She is currently a NED of Microbz, senior adviser to the Access to Nutrition Initiative (ATNI), a member of the Expert Advisory Group for Snowball IM and the Food Foundation, and an independent member of the Access Endowment Investment Committee.

Olivia Eijking
Non-Executive Director

Joined Board: July 2024

Committee membership:
Member of Remuneration Committee

Olivia has nearly 30 years of experience in the energy markets, working across trading, investment management, private equity and project development. She has held a number of leadership positions, including partner & COO for Global Advisors, CFO for Massena Capital Partners Private Equity and co-founder & co-managing director of Ferrostaal Capital. As an entrepreneur, Olivia launched Kreen & WeBridge, the wind, solar and storage focused renewable energy consultancy and green tech platform that advises manufacturers, project developers and sponsors in the financing and development of renewables projects.

Robin Redfern
Non-Executive Director

Joined Board: July 2024

Committee membership:
Member of Operations, Health, Safety & Environment Committee

Robin is a mechanical engineer and has worked across a wide range of renewable energy technologies since 2009. Alongside his role at Thrive, Robin is a partner in Everoze, a leading technical consultancy in onshore and offshore wind, solar PV, battery storage and wider energy flexibility. Robin is also currently representing Everoze on the board of Skyray, a company set up to provide engineering services to solar PV and storage.

Colin Morgan
Non-Executive Director

Joined Board: May 2013
Retired from Board: June 2024

Committee membership:
Member of Operations, Health, Safety & Environment Committee, Member of the Remuneration Committee

Colin is a Chartered Engineer who has worked in the renewable energy industry since 1987. He also works as a partner in Everoze, one of the clean energy industry's leading technical and commercial consultancy firms, which he co-founded. In his career Colin has worked in wide-ranging management and technical roles spanning offshore wind energy, onshore wind energy, solar energy and battery storage.

Executive management team

Matthew Clayton
Chief Executive Officer
See above in the Board section

Katrina Cross
Chief Finance Officer and Company Secretary
See above in the Board section

Monika Paplaczyk
Chief Investment Officer
See above in the Board section

Adrian Warman
Head of Operations

Adrian joined Thrive Renewables in 2012 in response to the company's growing portfolio of sustainable energy projects. The Head of Operations role is to ensure contracts are in place and fulfilled to allow assets to run safely and most productively over the long-term, in line with legislation and industry standards. Previously, Adrian spent seven years at a senior level with a leading carbon reduction company focused on identifying and implementing appropriate energy saving measures in the built environment.

Louise Daniels
Head of External Affairs

Louise joined Thrive in September 2018 and is responsible for managing communication with all stakeholders, as well as measuring and reporting the company's impact. Her career in marketing and communications spans more than 30 years, initially in PR consultancy and latterly in house for ethical business and social enterprises. Renewable energy is one of her passions and she has previously managed PR for electricity suppliers and generators. In her spare time, she is a Board member for Bath & West Community Energy.

Directors' report
for the year ended 31 December 2024

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

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

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

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

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

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Directors' confirmations
In the case of each director in office at the date the directors' report is approved:

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

Auditors

The independent auditors, Ernst & Young LLP, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General meeting

Approved by the Board of Directors and:

Katrina Cross
Secretary
Date: 6 May 2025

Independent auditors' report
to the Members of Thrive Renewables plc

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Thrive Renewables plc ('the parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 December 2024 which comprise the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account, the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated and Parent Statement of Financial Position, the Consolidated and Parent Statement of Changes in Equity, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow and the related notes 1 to 39, including a summary of material accounting policy information. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the group financial statements is applicable law and UK adopted international accounting standards. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the parent company financial statements is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the group's and of the parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2024 and of the group's profit for the year then ended;
- the group financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with UK adopted international accounting standards;
- the parent company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, 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 and parent company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period to 31 December 2026.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the group's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report set out on pages 4 to 53, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or directors' report.

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

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 53 the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the group's and the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the group or the parent 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 (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are those that relate to the reporting framework (UK adopted international accounting standards and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework") and compliance with the relevant direct and indirect tax regulation in the United Kingdom. In addition, Thrive Renewables plc must comply with laws and regulations relating to its operations, including Environmental regulations, Health and Safety and the relevant UK Electricity and Energy Acts.

- We understood how Thrive Renewables plc is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management, the directors, and those responsible for legal and compliance procedures. We assessed the oversight of those charged with governance (i.e. considering the potential for override of controls or other inappropriate influence over the financial reporting process), the culture of honesty and ethical behaviour and whether a strong emphasis is placed on fraud prevention. We also understood the controls put in place by management to reduce the opportunities for fraudulent transactions.

- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur through internal team conversations and inquiry of management and those charged with governance to understand where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud. We also considered performance targets and the potential incentives or opportunities to manage earnings. We considered the controls that the company has established to address the risks identified, or that otherwise prevent, deter and detect fraud; and how senior management monitors those controls. Where the risk was considered to be higher, we performed audit procedures to address each identified fraud risk. These procedures included testing manual journals and were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from material fraud or error.

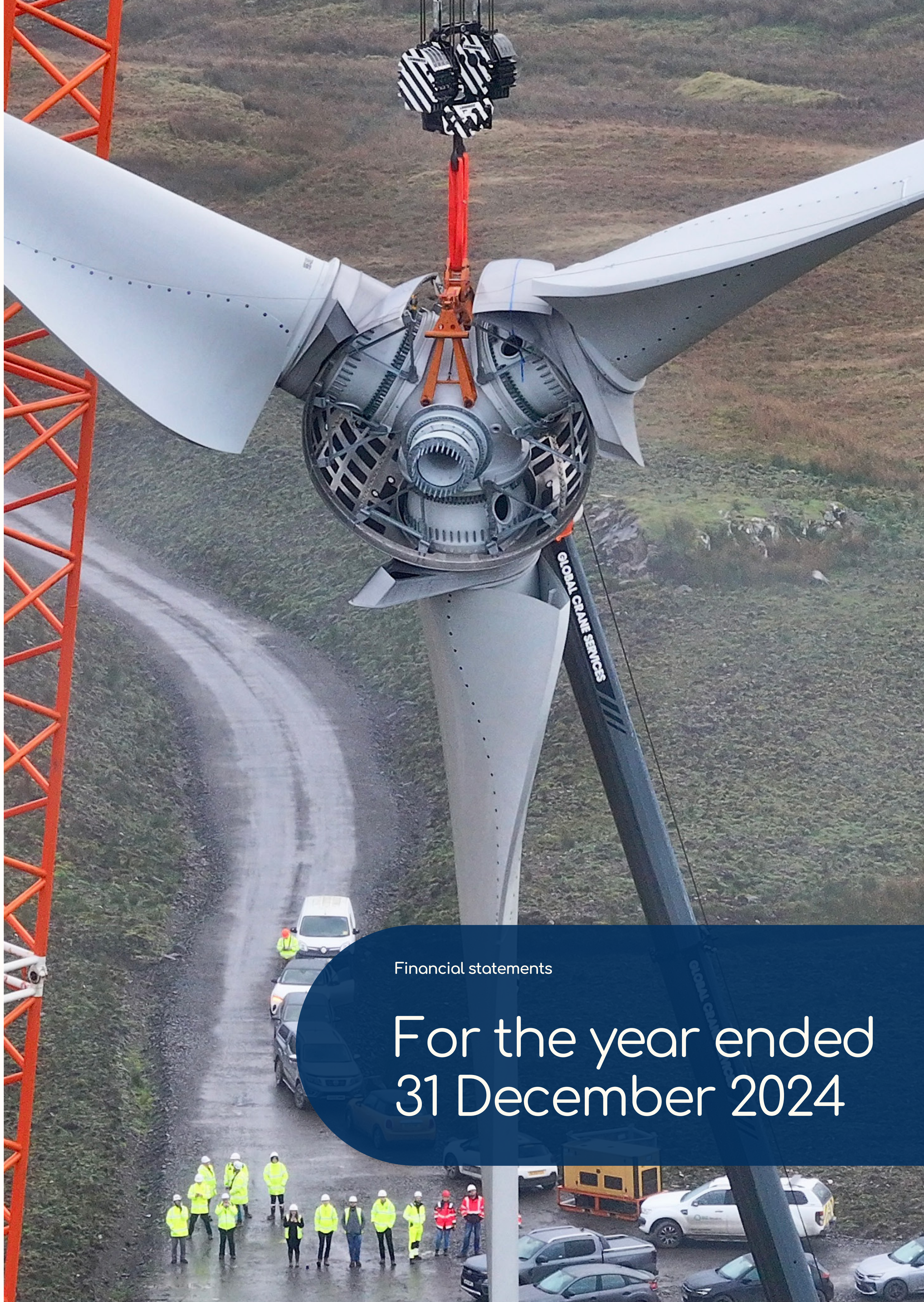
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify noncompliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved enquiries of management and those charged with governance, as well as journal entry testing with a focus on manual consolidation journals and journals indicating significant or unusual transactions based on our understanding of the business. Through our testing we challenged the assumptions and judgements made by management in respect of significant one-off transactions in the financial year and significant accounting estimates. Based on procedures performed, we have not identified any actual or possible instances of noncompliance with laws and regulations.

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

Use of our report

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

Sarah Pocock (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Bristol, UK
Date: 6 May 2025



Consolidated Profit and Loss Account

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 £	2023 £
Continuing Operations			
Revenue	4	25,862,520	29,000,571
Cost of sales		(10,240,371)	(8,270,164)
Gross Profit		15,622,149	20,730,407
Other operating income	5	1,216,246	191,288
Impairment losses on assets	6	(2,784,508)	(2,272,000)
Other gains	5, 21	2,788,253	50,966
Administrative expenses		(5,569,583)	(5,095,264)
Operating Profit		11,272,557	13,605,397
Finance costs	9	(1,441,410)	(1,654,231)
Finance income	9	2,804,985	1,327,320
Movement in fair value of derivative financial instruments	19	(96,048)	(323,530)
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures	7	209,755	904,768
Impairment in value of investments in associates and joint ventures	6	(208,453)	(1,314,620)
Profit before income tax	10	12,541,386	12,545,104
Income tax expense	11	(2,448,323)	(3,034,628)
Profit for the year		10,093,063	9,510,476
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		9,314,112	8,628,179
Non-controlling interests		778,951	882,297
		10,093,063	9,510,476

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	2024 £	2023 £
Profit for the year	10,093,063	9,510,476
Other comprehensive income	–	–
Total comprehensive income for the year	10,093,063	9,510,476
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Owners of the parent	9,314,112	8,628,179
Non-controlling interests	778,951	882,297
	10,093,063	9,510,476

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 £	2023 restated (Note 38) £
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Goodwill	14	3,072,380	3,072,380
Owned			
Intangible assets	15	4,934,469	6,162,111
Property, plant and equipment	16	38,545,356	43,880,157
Right-of-use			
Property, plant and equipment	16, 28	2,081,940	2,344,919
Investment in associates and joint ventures	17	5,492,624	8,947,824
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	21	25	25
Loans and other financial assets	18	32,043,965	17,891,948
Derivative financial instruments	19	557,629	653,677
		86,728,388	82,953,041
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	20	6,882,779	8,818,108
Tax receivable		202,518	–
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	21	6,034,376	1,582,356
Cash and cash equivalents	22	14,451,498	33,761,335
		27,571,171	44,161,799
Total assets		114,299,559	127,114,840
Equity			
Shareholders' equity			
Called up share capital	24	14,204,352	14,031,358
Share premium	25	35,608,032	34,923,577
Capital redemption reserve	25	151,402	151,402
Retained earnings	25	21,597,431	15,665,573
		71,561,217	64,771,910
Non-controlling interests	23	2,075,708	1,835,947
Total equity		73,636,925	66,607,857

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 £	2023 restated (Note 38) £
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities - borrowings			
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	27	16,149,166	18,286,665
Leasing liabilities	28	2,214,643	2,309,143
Deferred tax liabilities	31	5,444,050	4,896,078
Provisions	30	5,428,190	5,259,843
		29,236,049	30,751,729
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	26	4,942,288	8,605,942
Financial liabilities - borrowings			
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	27	6,296,546	18,227,645
Leasing liabilities	28	187,751	175,970
Tax payable		–	2,432,677
Provisions	30	–	313,020
		11,426,585	29,755,254
Total liabilities		40,662,634	60,506,983
Total equity and liabilities		114,299,559	127,114,840

The financial statements of Thrive Renewables plc, registered no 02978651, the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 6 May 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:

Matthew Clayton
Director

Company Statement of Financial Position

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 £	2023 restated (Note 38) £
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Right of use			
Property, plant and equipment	16, 28	47,250	59,062
Financial asset at fair value through profit and loss	21	25	25
Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	17	21,245,452	24,156,039
Loans and other financial assets	18	31,310,607	16,543,635
Amounts owed from group undertakings	20, 37	23,854,297	20,806,588
Deferred tax	31	5,438	128,496
		76,463,069	61,693,845
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	20	1,999,821	2,100,074
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	21	6,034,376	1,582,356
Cash and cash equivalents	22	9,005,737	24,011,825
		17,039,934	27,694,255
Total assets		93,503,003	89,388,100
Equity			
Shareholders' equity			
Called up share capital	24	14,204,352	14,031,358
Share premium	25	35,608,032	34,923,575
Capital redemption reserve	25	151,402	151,402
Retained earnings	25	26,956,296	13,940,725
Total equity		76,920,082	63,047,060

Company Statement of Financial Position - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 £	2023 restated (Note 38) £
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities - borrowings			
Leasing liabilities	28	37,519	49,076
		37,519	49,076
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	26, 37	16,533,845	15,419,438
Financial liabilities - borrowings			
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	27	–	10,840,518
Leasing liabilities	28	11,557	11,113
Tax payable		–	20,895
		16,545,402	26,291,964
Total liabilities		16,582,921	26,341,040
Total equity and liabilities		93,503,003	89,388,100

As permitted by Section 408 of the Companies Act 2006, the income statement of the Parent Company is not presented as part of these financial statements. The parent company's profit for the financial year was £16,397,825 (2023: loss of £23,326). The profit for 2024 included £17,017,323 (2023 loss: £5,528,020) of dividends received from subsidiary companies.

The financial statements on pages 58 to 122 of Thrive Renewables plc, registered number 02978651, were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 6 May 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:

Matthew Clayton
Director

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Called up share capital (Note 24) £	Retained earnings (Note 25) £	Share premium (Note 25) £	Capital redemption reserve (Note 25) £	Total £	Non-controlling interests (Note 23) £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 January 2023	12,882,316	10,129,150	30,706,711	151,402	53,869,579	1,526,218	55,395,797
Changes in equity							
Issue of share capital	1,149,042	–	4,216,866	–	5,365,908	–	5,365,908
Dividends	–	(3,091,756)	–	–	(3,091,756)	(572,568)	(3,664,324)
Total comprehensive income	–	8,628,179	–	–	8,628,179	882,297	9,510,476
Balance at 31 December 2023	14,031,358	15,665,573	34,923,577	151,402	64,771,910	1,835,947	66,607,857
Changes in equity							
Issue of share capital	172,994	–	684,455	–	857,449	–	857,449
Dividends	–	(3,382,254)	–	–	(3,382,254)	(539,190)	(3,921,444)
Total comprehensive income	–	9,314,112	–	–	9,314,112	778,951	10,093,063
Balance at 31 December 2024	14,204,352	21,597,431	35,608,032	151,402	71,561,217	2,075,708	73,636,925

Company Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Called up share capital (Note 24) £	Retained earnings (Note 25) £	Share premium (Note 25) £	Capital redemption reserve (Note 25) £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 January 2023	12,882,316	17,055,807	30,706,711	151,402	60,796,236
Changes in equity					
Issue of share capital	1,149,042	–	4,216,864	–	5,365,906
Dividends	–	(3,091,756)	–	–	(3,091,756)
Total comprehensive income	–	(23,326)	–	–	(23,326)
Balance at 31 December 2023	14,031,358	13,940,725	34,923,575	151,402	63,047,060
Changes in equity					
Issue of share capital	172,994	–	684,457	–	857,451
Dividends	–	(3,382,254)	–	–	(3,382,254)
Total comprehensive expense	–	16,397,825	–	–	16,397,825
Balance at 31 December 2024	14,204,352	26,956,296	35,608,032	151,402	76,920,082

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 £	2023 restated (Note 38) £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	35	18,738,867	18,950,222
Interest paid		(1,079,626)	(1,336,228)
Interest element of lease payments paid		(92,400)	(95,581)
Income taxes paid		(4,535,547)	(2,771,993)
Net cash used in operating activities		13,031,294	14,746,420
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for Property, Plant and Equipment	16	(1,706,151)	(1,510,285)
Payments for investment in associates	17	–	(517,381)
Financial assets repaid	18	4,346,923	190,908
Financial assets advanced	18	(19,203,774)	(9,473,830)
Interest received on financial assets held as investments		1,243,012	681,042
Dividends received from associates		493,333	870,588
Net cash used in investing activities		(14,826,657)	(9,758,958)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds of share issue		857,449	5,596,747
Share issue and buy back transaction costs		–	(230,840)
New loans in year		3,000,000	4,469,869
Loan repayments in year		(17,076,282)	(4,028,998)
Principal element of lease payments		(180,530)	(174,682)
Contributions made to other deposits		(193,667)	(97,904)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests in subsidiaries		(539,190)	(572,568)
Dividends paid to company's shareholders		(3,382,254)	(3,091,756)
Net cash used in financing activities		(17,514,474)	1,869,868
(Decrease)/Increase in cash and cash equivalents		(19,309,837)	6,857,330
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	36	33,761,335	26,904,005
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	36	14,451,498	33,761,335

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

1. General information

Thrive Renewables plc is a public company limited by shares and incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act. The address of the registered office is given on page 4. The principal activities of the Company and its subsidiaries (the Group) and the nature of the Group's operations are set out in the strategic report on pages 12 to 41.

These financial statements are presented in pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates.

Standards and interpretations effective in the current period
During the year the following new and revised standards and interpretations have been adopted and have not had a material impact on the amounts reported in these financial statements:

- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants - Amendments to IAS 1
- Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16
- Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements – Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7

Impact of accounting standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective
At the date of approval of these financial statements there are a number of new standards and amendments to existing standards in issue but not yet effective. The Group has not adopted the new or amended standards in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

The following amended standards and interpretations will be implemented in line with the effective date but are not expected to have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements:

- Lack of exchangeability - Amendments to IAS 21 (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025)
- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (effective for annual reporting periods on or after 1 January 2027)
- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (effective for annual reporting periods on or after 1 January 2027)

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation
The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with UK adopted International Accounting Standards and with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies reporting under those standards.

The separate financial statements of the Company are presented as required by the Companies Act 2006. These financial statements were prepared on a going concern basis, in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' as issued by the Financial Reporting Council. As permitted by FRS 101, the company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to financial instruments, capital management, presentation of comparative information in relation to certain assets, presentation of a cashflow statement, standards issues but not yet effective, impairment of assets and related party transactions. Where relevant, equivalent disclosures have been given in the Group accounts of Thrive Renewables plc.

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

Basis of accounting
The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost basis except for financial instruments held at fair value through profit and loss as disclosed. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Basis of consolidation
The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company (its subsidiaries) made up to 31 December each year. Control is achieved when the Company:

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

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

When the Company has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it considers that it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Company's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- the size of the Company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Company, other vote holders or other parties;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company losses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, the results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated profit and loss account from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of the subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests have a deficit balance.

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between the members of the Group are eliminated on consolidation.

Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries are identified separately from the Group's equity therein. Those interests of non-controlling shareholders that are present ownership interests entitling their holders to a proportionate share of net assets upon liquidation may initially be measured at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement is made on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis. Other non-controlling interests are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to acquisition, the carrying amount of non-controlling interests is the amount of those interests at initial recognition plus the non-controlling interests' share of subsequent changes in equity. Total comprehensive income is attributed to non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Changes in the group's interests in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amount of the group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the Company.

When the group loses control of a subsidiary, the gain or loss on disposal recognised in profit or loss is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), less liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by applicable IFRSs).The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, when applicable, the costs on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

Going concern
The Group and Company financial statements adopt the going concern basis on the grounds that the directors believe the Group and Company have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Thrive Renewables operates within the electricity industry, which is subject to both high-level regulation and long-term government support. The group owns operational capital assets and has the benefit of long-term contracted revenues with electricity companies. The directors consider that these factors provide confidence over future forecast income streams. In addition, the directors consider that Thrive and its subsidiaries have sufficient cash funds and finance facilities available for their ongoing operations.

The group's business activities, together with the risks and uncertainties faced by the group, and how these are addressed, are set out in the 'Principal and financial risk management objectives and policies' section on pages 37 to 40.

The consolidated statement of financial position presents net assets of £73,636,925 as at 31 December 2024. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate based on the information below.

The group manages liquidity risk via the group's treasury function. Liquidity risk, the risk that the group will have insufficient funds to meet its liabilities, is managed on an ongoing basis. In relation to the group's liquidity risk, the policy is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or reputational damage.

The group's period of going concern assessment is performed to 31 December 2026; 24 months from the balance sheet date. As well as taking account of the factors noted, the going concern conclusion is arrived at after applying stress testing sensitivities to the group's cash flow and funding projections including loss of income from renewable generation, project failures, removal of proceeds from unconfirmed future funding and increases to base rate.

The group has also considered its obligations under its debt covenants. There have been no breaches of covenant in the year and the group's projections support the expectation that there will be no breach of covenants over the period to 31 December 2026. The statement of going concern is included in the Audit Committee Report.

Thrive has previously received equity injections as well as access to financing through bank loans and funding partners and cash generated by other group companies. The group continues to seek new investments and fundings sources, although the going concern position does not rely on these facilities in the forecasts.

After due consideration, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company and the group have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

Business combinations
Acquisitions of subsidiaries and businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of assets transferred by the group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interest issued by the group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date, except that:

- deferred tax assets or liabilities and assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with IAS 12 Income Taxes and IAS 19 Employee Benefits respectively; and

- assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that Standard.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If, after reassessment, the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognised immediately in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

When the consideration transferred by the Group in a business combination include an asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration is measured at its acquisition-date fair value and included as part of the consideration transferred in a business combination. Changes in fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments are adjusted retrospectively, with corresponding adjustments against goodwill. Measurement period adjustments are adjustments that arise from additional information obtained during the 'measurement period' (which cannot exceed one year from the acquisition date) about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date.

The subsequent accounting for changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that do not qualify as measurement period adjustments depends on how the contingent consideration is classified.

Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured at subsequent reporting dates and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration that is classified as an asset or a liability is re-measured at subsequent reporting dates at fair value with the corresponding gain or loss being recognised in profit or loss.

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held interest in the acquired entity is re-measured to its acquisition date fair value and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in profit or loss. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss, where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed of.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period (see above), or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognised as of that date.

Goodwill
Goodwill is initially recognised and measured as set out in the policy 'Business Combinations'.

Goodwill is not amortised but is tested for impairment at least annually. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the group's cash-generating units expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. The cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent period.

On disposal of a cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit and loss on disposal.

The group's policy for goodwill arising on the acquisition of an associate is described below.

Concentration test
The concentration test is applied to determine whether an acquired set of activities and assets constitutes a business or merely a group of assets. This policy applies to all acquisitions where the concentration test is elected.

The concentration test is an optional assessment to determine if substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar identifiable assets. The test is passed if substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar identifiable assets. Gross assets exclude cash and cash equivalents, deferred tax assets, and goodwill resulting from the effects of deferred tax liabilities.

Where the company elects to apply the concentration test all assets acquired in the transaction are assessed at fair value. It is then assessed whether substantially all of the fair value is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar identifiable assets.

Where an acquisition passes the concentration test where substantially all of the fair value is concentrated on a single asset, the company did not purchase a business and under IFRS 3 – this is not a business combination. The company will therefore use asset acquisition accounting

- Recognition and Measurement: Each identifiable asset acquired and liability assumed is recognized and measured based on its relative fair value at the acquisition date.

- Transaction Costs: Transaction costs are capitalized as part of the cost of the assets acquired.

- No Goodwill: Goodwill is not recognized in an asset acquisition. Instead, any excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the identifiable net assets is allocated to the acquired assets on a relative fair value basis.

- Deferred Taxes: Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized in accordance with IAS 12, based on the temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of the assets and liabilities.

Associates and joint ventures
An associate is an entity over which the group has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

A joint venture is a joint arrangement over which the group has joint control and the right to the net assets of the entity.

The results, assets and liabilities of associates and joint ventures are incorporated in these financial statements using the equity method of accounting, except when the investment is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations.

Under the equity method, an investment in an associate or joint venture is initially recognised in the consolidated balance sheet at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. When the Group's share of losses of an associate or joint venture exceeds the group's interest in that associate or joint venture (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment), the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture.

An investment in an associate or joint venture is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes an associate. On acquisition of the investment in an associate, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in profit or loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

The requirements of IAS 36 are applied to determine whether it is necessary to recognise any impairment loss with respect to the Group's investment in an associate or joint venture. When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 Impairment of Assets as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal) with its carrying amount; any impairment loss recognised forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognised in accordance with IAS 36 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

The Group discontinues the use of the equity method from the date when the investment ceases to be an associate or joint venture, or when the investment is classified as held for sale. When the group retains an interest in the former associate or joint venture and the retained interest is a financial asset, the Group measures the retained interest at fair value at that date and the fair value is regarded as its fair value on initial recognition in accordance with IFRS 9. The difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture at the date the equity method was discontinued, and the fair value of any retained interest and any proceeds from disposing of a part interest in the associate or joint venture is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate. In addition, the Group financial statements for all amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate on the same basis as would be required if that associate had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. Therefore, if a gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income by that associate would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities, the Group reclassifies the gain or loss from equity to profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) when the equity method is discontinued.

When the Group reduces its ownership interest in an associate but the Group continues to use the equity method, the Group reclassifies to profit or loss the proportion of the gain or loss that had previously been recognised in other comprehensive income relating to that reduction in ownership interest if that gain or loss would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities.

When a Group entity transacts with an associate of the Group, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate are recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate that are not related to the Group.

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue, which is stated net of value added tax, represents amounts received or receivable in relation to the Group's principal activities in the United Kingdom.

Revenue from the supply of electricity and associated benefits represents the value of electricity generated under contracts to the extent that there is a right to consideration and is measured and recorded at the fair value of the consideration due.

Revenue is recognised when performance obligations have been satisfied and for the group this is when electricity has been generated and transferred to the customer along with the associated benefits and the customer subsequently has control of these.

The directors consider that there is only one class of business and hence segmental information by class is not provided. The total turnover of the Group for the financial year has been derived from its principal activity wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

Contract assets

A contract asset is initially recognised for revenue earned from services because the receipt of consideration is conditional on successful completion of the service. Upon completion of the service and acceptance by the customer, the amount recognised as contract assets is reclassified to trade receivables. Contract assets are subject to impairment assessment.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is recognised if a payment is received or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the Group transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Group performs under the contract (i.e., transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash represents cash in hand and deposits held on demand with financial institutions. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly-liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less (as at their date of acquisition). Cash equivalents are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in that cash value.

In the presentation of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents also include bank overdrafts. Any such overdrafts are shown within borrowings under 'current liabilities' on the Statement of Financial Position.

Cash dividend

The Company recognises a liability to pay a dividend when the distribution is authorised, and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws of the United Kingdom, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Operating profit

Operating profit is stated as profit from operations, but before investment income and finance costs.

Pension costs

The Group operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualified employees, the assets of which are held in individually administered funds. Pension costs are charged to the profit and loss account as incurred.

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions. Payments made to state managed retirement benefit schemes are dealt with as payments to defined contribution schemes where the Group's obligations under the schemes are equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefit scheme.

Taxation

Current tax, including corporation tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income and expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible.

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 statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the Directors consider that it is probable that there will be suitable taxable profits against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Foreign exchange

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated at the rates ruling at that date. These translational differences are dealt with in the profit and loss account.

Share buyback

This policy applies to all share buyback transactions undertaken by the company. The buyback scheme is offered at the discretion of the directors' and subject to approval by shareholders at the AGM. Shareholders must have held their shares for 24 months in order to be eligible for the buyback and have had them listed on the secondary market for more than 12 months. The buyback scheme operates as a fall back for shareholders unable to sell their shares on the secondary market. Shares bought back are bought at 90% of the Directors' valuation of the company at the date of the transaction. Shares that are bought back are then cancelled. The nominal value of the shares cancelled is deducted from the issued share capital. The excess paid over the nominal value is deducted from share premium in a year where new capital has been raised or retained reserves in a year where no new capital has been raised.

Property Plant and Equipment

Property Plant and Equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment loss. Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset on a straight-line basis, as follows:

Right of use asset	over lease term
Land and buildings	over lease term
Plant and machinery	over 20 years
Plant and machinery – battery storage	over 15-25 years
Fixtures and fittings	over 5 years
IT equipment	over 4 years

Assets under construction are not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures
In the company balance sheet investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are recognised at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible fixed assets acquired separately
Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Amortisation is provided on cost in equal annual instalments over the estimated lives of the assets. The rates of amortisation are as follows:

Power purchase agreements	5% per annum

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination
Intangible assets are acquired in a business combination and recognised separately from goodwill are initially recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their cost).

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets acquired in a business combination are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately. The rates of amortisation are as follows:

Intangible assets	5% per annum

Internally generated intangible assets – development expenditure
Development expenditure representing prospective renewable energy projects is written off, except where the Directors are satisfied as to the technical, commercial and financial viability of individual projects. In such cases, the identifiable expenditure is deferred and amortised over the period during which the group is expected to benefit. Provision is made for any impairment.

Development costs	5% per annum

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets excluding goodwill
At each balance sheet date, the group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

An intangible asset with an identifiable useful life is tested for impairment at least annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

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. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost
Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows, where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/losses together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'amortised cost'.

Financial assets at FVTPL
The group and company classifies the following financial assets at FVTPL;

- debt investments that do not qualify for measurement at either amortised cost or FVOCI
- equity investments that are held for trading; and
- equity investments for which the entity has not elected to recognise fair value gains and losses through OCI.

No election has been made to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in OCI.

A financial asset is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is a part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the group manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

Financial assets at FVTPL are stated at fair value with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial assets and is included in the 'other gains and losses' line item in the profit and loss account.

Impairment of financial assets
Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, 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 difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of 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 at amortised cost
Financial liabilities at amortised cost include trade and other payables and borrowings. Financial liabilities at amortised cost are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs and are then subsequently measured at amortised costs using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL
Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is (i) contingent consideration that may be paid by an acquirer as part of a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies, (ii) held for trading, or (iii) it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the group manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'other gains and losses' line item in the profit and loss account.

Derivative financial instruments
The Group enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risk, including foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps and cross-currency swaps.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at each balance sheet date.

The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. The group does not enter into any hedge accounting for effective hedge relationships.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability. A derivative is presented as a non-current asset or a non-current liability if the remaining maturity of the instrument is more than 12 months and it is not expected to be realised within 12 months. Other derivatives are presented as current assets or liabilities.

Leases
The Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains a lease at inception of the contract. A lease conveys the right to direct the use and obtain substantially all of the economic benefits of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

A right of use asset and corresponding lease liability are recognised at commencement of the lease.

The lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments, discounted at the rate implicit in the lease, or if that cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Group, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate the individual lease would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

Lease payments include fixed payments and variable lease payments dependent on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at commencement. To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Group uses recent third-party financing received by the individual lessee as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since the third party financing was received.

The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance costs. The finance cost is charged to profit and loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The lease is remeasured, with a corresponding adjustment to the right of use asset, when there is a change in future lease payments resulting from a rent review or change in an index or rate such as inflation.

The right of use asset is initially measured at cost, comprising: the initial lease liability; any lease payments already made less any lease incentives received and initial direct costs. The right of use asset is subsequently depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset. The right of use asset is tested for impairment if there are any indicators of impairment.

Leases of low value assets and short-term leases of 12 months or less are expensed to the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account, as are variable payments dependent on performance or usage, 'out of contract' payments and non-lease service components.

Decommissioning of operational projects
A provision is made for the decommissioning of operational projects based on the Group's best estimate of the cost of decommissioning. These costs are a contractual obligation under the lease to ensure appropriate restoration of the land.

Provisions for decommissioning are recognised in full when the related projects are constructed. A corresponding amount equivalent to the provision is also recognised as part of the costs of the related plant and machinery as a decommissioning asset. The amount recognised is the estimate cost of decommissioning discounted to its net present value and is reassessed at each balance sheet date. Changes in the estimated timing and value of the decommissioning costs estimates are dealt with prospectively by recording as adjustment to the provision and a corresponding adjustment to the decommissioning asset cost. The unwinding of the discount on the decommissioning provision is included as a finance cost.

The provision at 31 December 2024 at a discount rate of 4.17% (2023: 3.93%) is £5,428,190 (2023: £5,572,863). Increasing the discount rate used for the decommissioning provision by 1%, would result in a reduction in the provision of £530,132 (2023: £570,899) and decreasing the discount rate by 1% would be increase in the provision by £619,267 (2023: £674,047). The provision is not sensitive to a change in the inflation rate which is set to the long-term government target.

Climate related matters
The Group considers climate-related matters in estimates and assumptions, where appropriate. This assessment includes a wide range of possible impacts on the group due to both physical and transition risks. Even though the Group believes its business model will still be viable after the transition to a low-carbon economy, climate-related matters increase the uncertainty in estimates and assumptions underpinning several items in the financial statements. Even though climate-related risks might not currently have a significant impact on measurement, the Group is closely monitoring relevant changes and developments, such as new climate-related legislation. The items and considerations that are most directly impacted by climate-related matters are:

- Useful life of property, plant and equipment. When reviewing the residual values and expected useful lives of assets, the Group considers climate-related matters, such as climate-related legislation and regulations that may restrict the use of assets or require significant capital expenditures. There is currently no climate related matters which are considered to impact the useful life of property, plant and equipment but management will keep this under review.
- Impairment of non-financial assets. The value-in-use may be impacted in several different ways by transition risk in particular, such as climate-related legislation and regulations. Even though the Group has concluded that no single climate-related assumption is a key assumption for the 2024 test of goodwill, the Group considered expectations for increased costs, reduced electricity prices based on demand and cost increases due to stricter recycling requirements in the cash-flow forecasts in assessing value-in-use amounts. There is currently no climate related matters which are considered to impact the value in use calculations, but management will keep this under review.
- Decommissioning liability. The impact of climate-related legislation and regulations is considered in estimating the timing and future costs of decommissioning of each of the operating companies.

Events after the reporting period
If the Group receives information after the reporting period, but prior to the date of authorisation for issue, about conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, it will assess whether the information affects the amounts that it recognises in its consolidated financial statements. The Group will adjust the amounts recognised in its financial statements to reflect any adjusting events after the reporting period and update the disclosures that relate to those conditions in light of the new information. For non-adjusting events after the reporting period, the Group will not change the amounts recognised in its consolidated financial statements, but will disclose the nature of the non-adjusting event and an estimate of its financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made, if applicable.

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 property plant and equipment
Determining whether property plant and equipment is impaired requires an estimation of the higher of fair value less disposal costs and 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 apply a discount rate 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. Changes to weather patterns resulting from global warming have also been considered as a potential risk to future revenues from wind assets. Changes to weather patterns could result is calmer weather, which could reduce generation from wind assets (although a likely outcome of lower wind generation in the UK would to a higher price). This has not been assessed as an indicator of impairment for operating assets as there is no currently observable evidence to support this as a likely scenario. The group has performed sensitivity analysis on its impairment modelling and has assessed that a 10% reduction in achievable generation would not result in significant risk of material impairment.

For battery storage projects, export revenues are estimated based on the number of warranted charge cycles.

Electricity prices are determined with reference to fixed power purchase arrangements for periods that are locked and beyond those periods externally sourced forward price curves, on contracted rates as appropriate. Forecasts cover the expected life of each project. A significant increase in renewable generation in the UK, could potentially result in a lower power price being achievable. The Group has not assessed that this constitutes an indicator of impairment as the group's baseline investment models assume a technology specific capture rate from an independent expert that accounts for future renewable generation scenarios.

In 2024, the Group adopted a value in use calculation based on post-tax cash flows (previously pre-tax cash flows). Post-tax discount rates are applied to future cash flows to calculate the net present value of the cash-generating unit. Post-tax discount rates of between 6.60% and 7.60% for wind farm assets and 7.6% and 9% for battery storage assets have been applied depending on the cash-generating unit (2023: a pre-tax rate of 8.32% was used; equivalent to post-tax rate of 6.24%).

The carrying amount of the Group's owned property, plant and equipment totalled £38,134,327 (2023: £43,880,157). In aggregate of the projects, increasing the discount rate in the value in use calculations by 1%, would result in a reduction in headroom from 36% to 32% (2023: 55% to 49%). Reducing the forecasted cashflows by 10% would result in a reduction in headroom to 23% (2023: 39%).

As a result of the value in use calculation, an impairment of £2,681,389 (2023 £2,272,000) was recorded (see note 16). No further impairments identified.

Estimation of property, plant and equipment 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.

The depreciation charge for the year for plant and machinery totalled £4,611,713 (2023: £4,051,750) based on the estimated useful economic life of over 20 years. The actual economic life may be shorter or longer. Based on a useful economic life of 15 years for plant and machinery, it would increase the annual depreciation charge by £2,097,222 (2023: £1,350,584). Based on a useful life of 25 years for plant and machinery, it would reduce the annual depreciation charge by £362,359 (2023: £810,350).

Decommissioning costs
Amounts used in recording a provision for decommissioning of operational projects are estimates based on current legal and constructive requirements. Due to changes in relation to the items, the future actual cash outflows in relation to decommissioning are likely to differ in practice. To reflect the effects due to changes in legislation, requirements and technology and price levels, the carrying amounts of decommissioning provisions are reviewed on an annual basis. The effects of changes in estimates do not give rise to prior year adjustments and are dealt with prospectively over the estimated remaining useful lives for each operational project. While the Group uses its best estimates and judgement, actual results could differ from these estimates. In estimating decommissioning provisions, the Group applies annual inflation rates of 3.7% to 2.0% (2023: 11.6% to 2.0%) and a discount rate of 4.17% (2023: 3.93%). See note 30 for further information.

Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets
Determining whether goodwill and intangibles are impaired requires an estimation of the higher of fair value less disposal costs and the value in use of the cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated. The value in use calculation requires the entity to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash-generating unit over its estimated operational life.

In 2024, the Group adopted the same methodology for valuing all future cash flows with the calculation based on post-tax cash flows (previously pre-tax cash flows). Post-tax discount rates are applied to future cash flows to calculate the net present value of the cash-generating unit. The range of post-tax discount rates applied is between 6.60% and 7.60% for wind farm assets and 7.6% and 9% for battery storage assets, depending on the cash-generating unit (2023: a pre-tax rate of 8.32% was used; equivalent to post-tax rate of 6.24%). Forecasting future cash flows includes forecast wind volumes based on wind studies carried out at the commencement of each project, adjusted for experience as necessary. Electricity prices are determined with reference to fixed power purchase arrangements for periods that are locked and beyond those periods externally sourced forward price curves, on contracted rates as appropriate. Forecasts cover the expected life of each project. The carrying amount of goodwill and intangibles at the balance sheet date was £3,072,380 (2023: £3,072,380) and £4,934,459 (2023: £6,162,111) respectively. Reducing the forecasted cashflows by 10% would result in a reduction in headroom to 23% (2023: 39%).

As a result of the value in use calculation, there was no evidence of impairment in goodwill (see note 14).

As a result of the value in use calculation, an impairment of £103,119 (2023 nil) was recorded in intangibles (see note 15). No further impairments identified.

Other sources of judgement and estimation uncertainty

Fair value measurements and valuation processes
Some of the Group's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes, see note 19 and 21. The Board of Directors determines the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs for fair value measurements.

In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group uses market-observable data to the extent it is available.

Impairment of loans and financial assets
Mezzanine loans provided to third parties and other loans provided to joint venture companies are subsequently measured at amortised cost, and are subject to consideration in respect of expected credit losses. The Group and Company keeps that position under regular review, using available reasonable and supportive forward looking information. See further detail in note 18 for our assessment.

Asset acquisitions
During the year, the Group made an asset acquisition relating to an SPV containing the development rights for a 3-turbine project with a capacity of 12.6MW in Abergorki, Wales.

The Group has concluded that the acquisition meets the definition of an asset that does not constitute a business, and therefore the transactions are outside the scope of IFRS 3 and initial recognition is in accordance with IAS 16. For the acquisition, substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset. The Group has performed the concentration test for the acquisition and substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset, and so the threshold was met.

4. Revenue

The Directors consider that there is only one class of business provided within the UK and the total turnover of the group for the financial year has been derived from its principal activity, being the supply of energy from renewable sources.

5. Other operating income

	2024 £	2023 £
Other income	1,190,930	191,288
Profit on sale of tangible fixed assets	25,316	–
	1,216,246	191,288
Other operating income is as follows:		
Thrive Renewables (Wicken) Limited	–	104,460
Thrive Renewables (March) Limited	879	13,544
Thrive Renewables plc	712,537	89,121
Thrive Renewables (Auchtygills) Limited	–	(65,000)
Thrive Renewables (Caton Moor) Limited	438,965	49,163
Thrive Renewables (Eye) Limited	29,549	–
Thrive Renewables (Severn) Limited	9,000	–
	1,190,930	191,288

Other operating income relates to lost availability warranties held with the turbine manufacturers or maintenance provider apart from Thrive Renewables plc where it relates to project fees.

Lost availability warranties are a guarantee from the turbine manufacturer or the maintenance provider that a turbine will be available to produce electricity in certain wind conditions a prescribed % of the time throughout an operational year. In a year where a site is below the set availability %, a payment is due from the turbine manufacturer or the maintenance provider to compensate for this lost availability.

Project fees relate to the recharge of time and expenses to projects not within the Thrive Renewables group but where the company has provided other services.

Other gains in the profit and loss account of £2,788,253 (2023: £50,966) relate to a movement on the fair value of the convertible loan investment in United Downs Geothermal Limited (see note 21 for more information).

6. Impairment losses

During the 2024 financial year, the Group recognised impairment losses totalling £2,992,961 (2023: £3,586,620) in the consolidated profit and loss account. The net impairment losses on financial assets were primarily related to property, plant, and equipment of subsidiaries as well as group development costs. The impairment in value of investments in associates and joint ventures relates to our investment in Fenpower Limited.

	2024 £	2023 £
Net impairment losses on financial assets	2,784,508	2,272,000
Impairment in value of investments in associates and joint ventures	208,453	1,314,620
	2,992,961	3,586,620

Impairment losses
External factors have contributed to the battery projects underperforming; Thrive had been monitoring performance and observed that the market is trading below investment expectations. This lower market performance has resulted in impairment losses in Thrive Renewables (Wicken) Limited £355,362 (2023: £2,272,000) and Feeder Grid Storage Limited £1,958,437 (2023: nil).

Impairment reviews across the portfolio also resulted in impairment losses of £367,590 (2023: nil) at Thrive Renewables (Haverigg) Limited due to lower revenue from increased downtime over the remaining life of this operational project nearing 25 years of operations and impairment losses of £208,453 (2023: £1,314,620) due to lower projected cash flows over the investment life of the associate: Fenpower Limited.

7. Share of profits of associates and joint ventures

Share of associate's net profit/(loss):	2024 £	2023 £
Fenpower Limited	417,649	1,084,598
TR Fenpower Limited	(8,058)	–
Greenbreeze Energy (Holdings) Limited	–	–
Riding Sunbeams Apollo Limited	(2,815)	(9,203)
United Downs Geothermal Limited	(196,986)	(168,580)
United Downs Lithium Limited	–	(275)
Geogen Limited	(25)	(1,772)
Fair Play Clean Energy Limited	(10)	–
	209,755	904,768
Fenpower Limited – goodwill impairment	(208,453)	(1,314,620)

All results from the Group's associates arose from continuing operations. Further details of investments in associates and joint ventures are provided in note 29.

8. Employees and directors

Group and Company	2024 £	2023 £
The remuneration of Directors was as follows:		
Directors' emoluments	640,703	575,173

No pension contributions were paid on behalf of the non-executive Directors in either year. Pension contributions for executive directors were £83,925 (2023: £45,471).

The highest paid director remuneration was £191,850 (2023: £161,650) and pension contributions were £35,230 (2023: £15,690). In the year £5,250 of directors' remuneration was paid to third party companies of which those directors were employed (2023: £15,690).

8. Employees and directors – continued

Employee costs (including Directors) were as follows:	2024 £	2023 £
Wages and salaries	1,456,162	1,166,410
Social security costs	169,885	133,551
Other pension costs	182,786	96,007
	1,808,833	1,395,968

During 2024 the monthly average number of employees was 23 (2023: 20).

The activities of the employees are:	2024 No.	2023 No.
Non-executive directors	6	5
Executive directors	3	3
Operations	3	1
Finance	2	1
Investments	5	6
Marketing and communications	3	3
Sustainability analyst	1	1
	23	20

The Directors of the Company are considered the only key management personnel.

9. Net finance income

	2024 £	2023 £
Finance income:		
Interest receivable	2,804,986	1,327,320
Finance costs:		
Bank loans	820,950	696,934
Other loans	266,360	705,865
Interest payable	29,311	497
Decommissioning	232,389	155,354
Leasing	92,400	95,581
	1,441,410	1,654,231

10. Profit before income tax

The profit before income tax is stated after charging/ (crediting):	2024 £	2023 £
Variable lease payments	353,962	447,003
Depreciation – property, plant and equipment	4,611,713	4,051,750
Depreciation – right of use assets	221,152	190,838
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(25,316)	–
Development costs amortisation	1,117,392	1,085,413
Purchase Power Agreement amortisation	7,131	13,999
Audit- parent company accounts	159,238	155,270
Audit- subsidiary accounts	144,302	97,562
Non audit services	75,820	95,950
Foreign exchange differences	(4,078)	(29,010)
Electricity Generators Levy	–	130,567
Impairment in carrying value of investment in associate	208,453	1,314,620

11. Income tax

Analysis of tax expense	2024 £	2023 £
Current tax:		
Current tax on income for the year at 25% (2023: 23.52%)	2,024,640	3,781,170
Adjustment in respect of previous years	(124,289)	3,263
Total current tax	1,900,351	3,784,433
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	587,845	(690,328)
Adjustment in respect of previous years	(39,873)	(16,047)
Effects of change in tax rates	–	(43,430)
Total deferred tax	547,972	(749,805)
Total tax expense in consolidated statement of profit or loss	2,448,323	3,034,628

Factors affecting the tax expense
The tax assessed for the year is lower (2023: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	2024 £	2023 £
Profit before income tax	12,541,386	12,545,104
Profit before income tax multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2023 - 23.52%)	3,135,347	2,950,680
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	219,015	147,110
Income not taxable	(749,429)	–
Effects of change in tax rates	–	(43,430)
Adjustments in respect of previous years	(164,162)	(12,785)
Amounts not recognised	7,552	(6,947)
Tax expense	2,448,323	3,034,628

A change to the main UK corporation tax rate was included in the Finance Bill 2021. The rate applicable from 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2023 remained at 19% but the rate from 1 April 2023 was increased to 25%. Deferred taxes at the reporting date have been measured using 25% rate.

12. Profit of parent company

As permitted by Section 408 of the Companies Act 2006, the income statement of the Parent Company is not presented as part of these financial statements. The parent company's profit for the financial year was £16,397,825 (2023: loss of £23,326). The profit for 2024 included £17,017,323 (2023 loss: £5,528,020) of dividends received from subsidiary companies.

13. Dividends

	2024 £	2023 £
Amounts recognised as distributions to equity holders in the period:		
Final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2024 of 12p (2023: 12p) per share	3,382,254	3,091,756
Total dividends paid	3,382,254	3,091,756

The directors recommend a final dividend of 12p per share for payment in 2025 reflecting the strong performance in the year and the robust reserves position of the company.

14. Goodwill

Cost	£
Opening balance at 1 January 2023	3,072,380
Additions	–
Balance at 31 December 2023	3,072,380
Additions	–
Balance at 31 December 2024	3,072,380
Accumulated impairment losses	
At 1 January 2024 and 31 December 2024	–
Net book value	
At 31 December 2024	3,072,380
At 31 December 2023	3,072,380

Further details with regards to the carrying value of Goodwill is given in note 4.

Carrying amount of goodwill allocated to each of the CGU's:

	Discount rate	Key assumptions	Source	2024 £	2023 £
Thrive Renewables (Caton Moor) Limited	7.60%	Generation/ electricty prices/ inflation growth	Historical experience/ external projections	948,084	1,191,064
Thrive Renewables (Dunfermline) Limited	6.60%			213,527	195,386
Thrive Renewables (Eye) Limited	6.60%			510,635	457,713
Thrive Renewables (March) Limited	6.60%			190,930	167,958
Boardinghouse Windfarm Limited	7.10%			1,209,204	1,060,259
Total				3,072,380	3,072,380

For all CGU's a value in use calculation is used over the remaining operating life of the CGU.

15. Intangible assets

	Development costs £	Purchase power agreement £	Totals £
Cost			
At 1 January 2023	22,347,834	279,975	22,627,809
Additions	–	–	–
At 31 December 2023	22,347,834	279,975	22,627,809
Additions	–	–	–
At 31 December 2024	22,347,834	279,975	22,627,809
Accumulated Amortisation			
At 1 January 2023	15,107,441	258,845	15,366,286
Amortisation for the year	1,085,413	13,999	1,099,412
At 31 December 2023	16,192,854	272,844	16,465,698
Amortisation for the year	1,117,392	7,131	1,124,523
Impairment loss	103,119	–	103,119
At 31 December 2024	17,413,365	279,975	17,693,340
Net Book Value			
At 31 December 2024	4,934,469	–	4,934,469
At 31 December 2023	6,154,980	7,131	6,162,111

The impairment loss of £103,119 (2023: nil) arises from Thrive Renewables (Wicken) Limited and is a result of lower revenue and higher fixed cost expectation for battery projects over the life of this operational project. The impairment has been calculated on the basis of reducing the carrying value of the development costs of the asset to its fair value less cost of disposal. The remaining operating life of the CGU. The remaining development costs for Thrive Renewables (Wicken) Limited is £16,505 (2023: £126,661).

Carrying amount of development costs allocated to each of the CGU's:

	2024 £	2023 £
Thrive Renewables (Caton Moor) Limited	1,325,553	2,083,011
Thrive Renewables (Dunfermline) Limited	298,540	341,703
Thrive Renewables (Eye) Limited	713,940	800,478
Thrive Renewables (March) Limited	266,947	293,736
Boardinghouse Windfarm Limited	1,690,637	1,854,246
Thrive Renewables (Wicken) Limited	16,505	126,661
Feeder Grid Storage Limited	622,347	655,145
Total	4,934,469	6,154,980

16. Property, plant and equipment

Group	Right of use asset £	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Assets under construction/ development £	Totals £
Cost					
At 1 January 2023	2,846,013	325,000	74,287,135	10,250,672	87,708,820
Transfer to plant and machinery	–	–	10,405,609	(10,405,609)	–
Additions	317,309	–	3,629,527	154,937	4,101,773
At 31 December 2023	3,163,322	325,000	88,322,271	–	91,810,593
Transfer to plant and machinery	–	–	–	–	–
Additions	97,808	–	1,784,700	411,029	2,293,537
Development asset acquisition	–	–	–	2,096,500	2,096,500
Development asset disposal	–	–	–	(2,096,500)	(2,096,500)
Decommissioning adjustment	–	–	(377,063)	–	(377,063)
At 31 December 2024	3,261,130	325,000	89,729,908	411,029	93,727,067
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
At 1 January 2023	627,565	325,000	38,118,364	–	39,070,929
Charge for the year	190,838	–	4,051,750	–	4,242,588
Impairment loss	–	–	2,272,000	–	2,272,000
At 31 December 2023	818,403	325,000	44,442,114	–	45,585,517
Charge for the year	221,152	–	4,611,713	–	4,832,865
Impairment loss	139,635	–	2,541,754	–	2,681,389
At 31 December 2024	1,179,190	325,000	51,595,581	–	53,099,771
Net Book Value					
At 31 December 2024	2,081,940	–	38,134,327	411,029	40,627,296
At 31 December 2023	2,344,919	–	43,880,157	–	46,225,076

All right to use assets relate to property leases. Plant and machinery includes fixtures and fittings at cost of £18,101 (2023: £18,101) with accumulated depreciation of £18,101 (2023: £18,101).

The adjustment in plant and machinery of £377,063 (2023 - nil) relates to a reduction in the decommissioning asset.

Development asset acquisition and disposal
On 4th September 2024, Thrive Renewables Abergorki Hold Co, a newly incorporated 100% Thrive plc owned entity, acquired the share capital of REG Abergorki Ltd (the company name was subsequently changed to Thrive Renewables (Abergorki) Limited – an SPV containing the development rights for a 3-turbine project with a capacity of 12.6MW in Abergorki, Wales.

Subsequently, on 12th December 2024 the share capital of Thrive Renewables Abergorki Hold Co was transferred to Just Energy 1 Limited – a 100% Fair Play Clean Energy Limited owned entity. Fair Play Clean Energy Limited is a 50% joint venture of Thrive plc. The acquisition was made initially through Thrive plc because the joint venture agreements had not yet been finalised. Thrive plc acquired the SPV and held it for a short period, before transferring to the joint venture - as was always intended.

The transfer was made via a share transfer form and executed such that the contractual terms mirrored the original Abergorki deal.

Thrive plc elected to apply the concentration test under IFRS 3 Business Combinations, and the purchase of REG Abergorki Ltd passed because substantially all of the fair value is concentrated on a single development asset and the purchase is therefore not a business combination.

The total consideration has been allocated to the individual identifiable assets and liabilities on the basis of their relative fair values at the date of purchase in line with the IFRS.

The impairment loss of £2,681,389 (2023: £2,272,000) arises in Thrive Renewables (Wicken) Limited £355,362 (2023: £2,272,000), Feeder Grid Storage Limited £1,958,437 (2023: nil) and Thrive Renewables (Haverigg) Limited £367,590 (2023: £0). Each company represents a separate cash generating unit (CGU). For Thrive Renewables (Wicken) Limited and Feeder Grid Storage Limited the impairment arises as a result of lower revenue and higher fixed costs expectations for battery projects over the life of these operational projects. For Thrive Renewables (Haverigg) Limited the impairment arises as a result of lower revenue from increased downtime over the remaining life of this operational project. Impairments have been calculated on the basis of reducing the carrying value of the asset to the higher of value in use and recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of £400,000 for Thrive Renewables (Wicken) Limited was based on fair value less cost of disposal (2023: £853,709 based on value in use).

The recoverable amount of £10,574,495 (2023: £13,235,734) for Feeder Grid Storage Limited and £63,859 (2023: £642,070) was based on value in use.

16. Property, plant and equipment continued

Company	Right of use asset £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Totals £
Cost				
At 1 January 2023	29,492	11,933	18,101	59,526
Additions	70,874	–	–	70,874
At 31 December 2023	100,366	11,933	18,101	130,400
Additions	–	–	–	–
At 31 December 2024	100,366	11,933	18,101	130,400
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 January 2023	29,492	11,933	18,101	59,526
Charge for the year	11,812	–	–	11,812
At 1 January 2024	41,304	11,933	18,101	71,338
Charge for the year	11,812	–	–	11,812
At 31 December 2024	53,116	11,933	18,101	83,150
Net Book Value				
At 31 December 2024	47,250	–	–	47,250
At 31 December 2023	59,062	–	–	59,062

All right to use asset relates to property leases.

17. Investments

Group	Investment in joint ventures £	Investment in associates £	Total £
Carrying value			
At 1 January 2023	–	3,321,170	3,321,170
Additions	–	6,907,094	6,907,094
Impairment in investment	–	(1,314,620)	(1,314,620)
Dividends received	–	(870,588)	(870,588)
Share of (loss)/profit	–	904,768	904,768
At 31 December 2023	–	8,947,824	8,947,824
Additions	10	–	10
Impairment in investment	–	(208,453)	(208,453)
Dividends received	–	(3,456,912)	(3,456,912)
Share of profit/(loss)	(10)	209,765	209,755
At 31 December 2024	–	5,492,624	5,492,624
Net Book Value			
At 31 December 2024	–	5,492,624	5,492,624
At 31 December 2023	–	8,947,824	8,947,824

In 2024 the company made a new investment in Fair Play Clean Energy Limited of £10 and Eden Sustainable Growth Limited £0.20. In 2023 the company made additional investments in Fenpower Limited £3,480,559, United Downs Geothermal Limited £3,426,260 and United Downs Lithium Limited £275.

Fair Play Clean Energy Limited has also been funded by a shareholder loan of £9,365,548 (see note 18 for further information).

The impairment in investment of £208,453 (2023: £1,314,620) relates to Fenpower Limited and is the result of adjusting the carrying value of the operational wind farm to take account of the remaining useful economic life. The impairment has been calculated on the basis of reducing the carrying value of the asset to its value in use.

Results for the year ended 31 December 2024 - TR Fenpower Limited, Fenpower Limited, Green Breeze Energy (Holdings) Limited, Riding Sunbeams Apollo Limited, United Downs Geothermal Limited, United downs Lithium Limited, Geogen Limited, Fair Play Clean Energy Limited and Eden Sustainable Growth Limited.

17. Investments continued

TR Fenpower Limited - owned 50% by Thrive Renewables plc	2024 £	2023 £
Current assets	44,511	5,979,073
Non-current assets	–	–
Current liabilities	(7,912)	–
Non-current liabilities	–	–
Deferred tax	4,197	4,197
Net assets	40,796	5,983,270
Revenue	–	–
(Loss) from continuing operations	(16,115)	(29,040)
Gain on sale of investment	–	2,234,628
Recognised share of (loss)/profit	(8,058)	1,102,794

There are no other items of comprehensive income.

Fenpower Limited - owned 29% by Thrive Renewables plc	2024 £	2023 £
Current assets	1,699,041	2,502,563
Non-current assets	3,250,577	4,237,107
Current liabilities	(194,229)	(460,931)
Non-current liabilities	–	–
Deferred tax and other provisions	(1,150,950)	(1,768,216)
Net assets	3,604,439	4,510,523
Revenue	2,723,527	3,590,707
Profit from continuing operations	1,440,169	2,019,419
Recognised share of profit/(loss)	417,649	(18,196)

There are no other items of comprehensive income.

17. Investments continued

Green Breeze Energy (Holdings) Limited - owned 50% by Thrive Renewables plc	2024 £	2023 £
Current assets	3,884,039	4,882,900
Non-current assets	9,596,676	10,405,659
Current liabilities	(748,033)	(607,760)
Non-current liabilities	(11,486,571)	(14,325,497)
Deferred tax and other provisions	(1,614,453)	(1,336,774)
Net (liabilities)	(368,342)	(981,472)
Revenue	2,608,018	2,051,379
(Loss)/Profit from continuing operations	553,631	(116,356)
Recognised share of (loss)	0	0
Unrecognised share of (loss)/profit in the year	276,816	(58,178)
Unrecognised share of (loss) cumulative	(213,914)	(490,730)

There are no other items of comprehensive income.

Riding Sunbeams Apollo Limited - owned 41% by Thrive Renewables plc	2024 £	2023 £
Current assets	43,373	15,017
Non-current assets	44,221	44,221
Current liabilities	(93,493)	(57,029)
Non-current liabilities	(50,000)	(50,000)
Deferred tax	–	–
Net liabilities	(55,899)	(47,791)
Revenue	–	–
(Loss) from continuing operations	(6,855)	(21,159)
Recognised share of (loss)	(2,815)	(9,203)

17. Investments continued

United Downs Geothermal Limited - owned 20% by Thrive Renewables plc	2024 £	2023 £
Current assets	13,290,926	13,655,524
Non-current assets	13,261,322	6,813,392
Current liabilities	(151,450)	(37,218)
Non-current liabilities	(13,345,924)	(6,391,890)
Deferred tax	–	–
Net assets	13,054,874	14,039,808
Revenue	–	–
(Loss) from continuing operations - pre trade	(984,934)	(837,866)
Recognised share of (loss)	(196,986)	(168,580)

There are no other items of comprehensive income.

United Downs Lithium Limited - owned 27.5% by Thrive Renewables plc	2024 £	2023 £
Current assets	409,270	275
Non-current assets	637,706	–
Current liabilities	–	–
Non-current liabilities	(2,459,183)	(200,000)
Deferred tax	–	–
Net liabilities	(1,412,208)	(314,725)
Revenue	–	–
(Loss) from continuing operations - pre trade	(879,079)	(200,000)
Recognised share of (loss)	0	(275)
Unrecognised share of (loss)in the year	(241,747)	(54,725)
Unrecognised share of (loss) cumulative	(296,472)	(54,725)

There are no other items of comprehensive income.

17. Investments continued

Geogen Limited - owned 9.5% by Thrive Renewables plc	2024 £	2023 £
Current assets	46,487	46,749
Non-current assets	–	–
Current liabilities	–	–
Non-current liabilities	–	–
Deferred tax	–	–
Net assets	46,487	46,749
Revenue	–	–
(Loss) from continuing operations - pre trade	(262)	(693)
Recognised share of (loss)	(25)	(1,772)

There are no other items of comprehensive income.

Joint venture - Fair Play Clean Energy Limited - owned 50% by Thrive Renewables plc as at 31 December 2024	2024 £
Current assets	1,962,064
Non-current assets	17,807,807
Current liabilities	(1,903,376)
Non-current liabilities	(18,921,966)
Deferred tax	–
Net liabilities	(1,055,493)
Revenue	–
(Loss) from continuing operations - pre trade	(1,055,513)
Recognised share of (loss)	(10)
Unrecognised share of (loss)/profit in the year	(527,747)
Unrecognised share of (loss) cumulative	(527,747)

There are no other items of comprehensive income.

17. Investments continued

Eden Sustainable Growth Limited - owned 20% by Thrive Renewables plc as at 31 December 2024	2024 £
Current assets	149,228
Non-current assets	1,625,991
Current liabilities	(164,966)
Non-current liabilities	(1,799,717)
Deferred tax	–
Net liabilities	(189,464)
Revenue	143,109
(Loss) from continuing operations	(196,317)
Recognised share of (loss)	0
Unrecognised share of (loss)in the year	(39,263)
Unrecognised share of (loss) cumulative	(39,263)

There are no other items of comprehensive income.

The information above represents the consolidated amounts presented in the financial statements of the associate and joint venture (and not the group's share of these amounts), adjusted for differences in accounting policies between the group and the associate and joint venture.

There are no contingent liabilities relating to the group's interest in the associate and joint ventures.

Company Investment in subsidiary undertakings and other investments at cost:	Investment in subsidiaries £	Investment in associates £	Total investments £
Carrying value			
At 1 January 2023	15,446,093	3,444,859	18,890,952
Additions	–	6,907,095	6,907,095
Impairment	–	(1,642,008)	(1,642,008)
At 31 December 2023	15,446,093	8,709,946	24,156,039
Additions	–	10	10
Adjustment	25	(27)	(2)
Impairment	(464,806)	(2,445,789)	(2,910,595)
At 31 December 2024	14,981,312	6,264,140	21,245,452
Net book value			
At 31 December 2024	14,981,312	6,264,140	21,245,452
At 31 December 2023	15,446,093	8,709,946	24,156,039

17. Investments continued

Additions in the year related to investment in Fair Play Clean Energy Limited and Eden Sustainable Growth Limited (2023: Fenpower Limited £3,480,559, United Downs Geothermal Limited £3,426,260 and United Downs Lithium Limited £275).

The impairment in investment of £2,910,595 (2023: £1,642,008) relates to Fenpower Limited £2,445,789 (2023: £1,642,008), Thrive Renewables (Wicken) Limited £124,311 (2023: nil), and Thrive Renewables (Haverigg) Limited £340,575 (2023: nil) and is the result of adjusting the carrying value of the operational assets to take account of the remaining useful economic life. The impairment has been calculated on the basis of reducing the carrying value of the asset to its value in use.

Further information about associates and subsidiaries, including disclosures about non-controlling interests, is provided in notes 37 and 23 to the Company's financial statements.

18. Loans and other financial assets

Group	2024 £	2023 restated (Note 38) £
Loans to joint venture company (to fund capital expenditure)	12,374,847	3,835,203
Loan to joint venture company (to fund acquisition)	32,493	32,493
Mezzanine loans provided to third parties	18,723,667	12,496,339
Bonds held as investments	350,000	621,000
Other deposits	562,958	906,913
	32,043,965	17,891,948

Company	2024 £	2023 £
Loans to joint venture company (to fund capital expenditure)	12,374,847	3,835,203
Loan to joint venture company (to fund acquisition)	32,493	32,493
Loans to subsidiary company (to fund development)	179,600	179,600
Mezzanine loans provided to third parties	18,723,667	12,496,339
	31,310,607	16,543,635

In July 2016, the Company entered into a joint venture with Green Power (Drumduff) Ltd to purchase Green Breeze Energy Limited (GBEL). GBEL has successfully secured all the required rights and permits to build a 6MW wind farm in Scotland. Thrive Renewables has purchased a 50% holding in the Company but has also provided capital in the form of loans to fund capital expenditure. The project reached financial close in January 2017 and became operational in July 2017. At the year end there is a loan balance including accrued interest of £3,401,792 (2023: £3,867,696).

During the year £174,095 (2023: £173,619) of interest was accrued and there were £1,000,000 of repayments (2023: £nil).

In 2018, Thrive Renewables plc entered into a joint venture agreement with Aura Power Storage Solutions Limited. A loan of £179,600 (2023: £179,600) has been provided to the company Thrive Renewables Bess Holdings Limited (formally Aura Power Energy Solutions Limited) to fund business development work including capitalised interest. During 2021, Thrive Renewables plc purchased the entire share capital of the company and it is therefore now part of the group consolidation and therefore only shown as part of the company loan balances.

Thrive Renewables Group makes mezzanine loans to companies to fund the acquisition of renewables energy projects. At the year end the balance of these loans is £18,723,667 (2023: £12,496,339) including interest accrued.

During 2020, a 100% subsidiary of Thrive Renewables plc, Brunel Wind Limited offered all bondholders in Thrive Renewables plc the ability to sell their bonds at a value equivalent to principal plus accrued interest, this offer was extended into 2023. Therefore, in 2023 Brunel Wind Limited owned £271,000 of bonds in Thrive Renewables plc, which was repaid in 2024. In addition, Brunel Wind Limited owns bonds in Renewable Heat Holdings Limited (formerly known as Rendesco Holdings Ltd) of £350,000 (2023: £350,000).

In 2024, Thrive Renewables plc has entered into a joint venture with TopCashback Sustainability Ltd to each provide funding to develop, finance, build and own clean energy projects. Thrive Renewables plc has purchased a 50% holding in the Company (Fair Play Clean Energy Limited) but has also provided capital in the form of loans to fund the acquisition and capital expenditure for new projects. During the year, the company has provided £9,365,548 of new loans and at the year end there is a loan balance of £9,365,548 and there is no interest accrued and there were no repayments.

Further information about associates and subsidiaries, including disclosures about non-controlling interests, is provided in note 37 to the Company financial statements.

Assessment on Expected Credit Loss on financial assets:

The Company's financial assets are held in a business model whose purpose is to collect contractual cash flows and consist solely of principle and interest. Financial assets are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

The Company's financial assets listed above, are subject to consideration in respect of ECLs.

The Company keeps this position under regular review, using available reasonable and supportive forward looking information including:

- monitoring the continued timely collection of receivables,
- changes in counterparty credit ratings,
- any actual or expected changes in the industry or economic conditions that could cause a significant change to the borrower's ability to meet its obligations,
- actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the borrower,
- updated financial forecasting models of the borrower,
- significant changes in the value or nature of collateral supporting the obligation, or the quality of any third party guarantees or credit enhancements.

Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The Company establishes a provision for doubtful debts if they are more than 120 days past due. The Company continues to engage in enforcement activity until it is determined that the debt is uncollectible, at which point the outstanding amount is written off in full.

Given the nature of the financial assets in place the ECL applied to each is deemed to be minimal and therefore the identified impairment loss immaterial.

Other deposits of £562,958 (2023: £906,913) represent Debt Service Reserve Accounts (DSRA) maintained by the group as part of its financing arrangements. These accounts are held in other deposits and serve as a security measure to ensure the availability of funds for debt service obligations. The DSRA is funded to cover a specified number of months of projected debt service payments, including both interest and principal repayments. The balance in these accounts is reviewed periodically and adjusted as necessary to meet the required reserve levels.

19. Derivative financial instruments

	2024 £	2023 £
Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
Held for trading derivatives that are not designated in hedge accounting relationships	557,629	653,677
Financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
Held for trading derivatives that are not designated in hedge accounting relationships	-	-

Further details of derivative financial contracts are provided in note 29.

The following method and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value: The fair value of the interest rate swap has been estimated using a DCF model. The valuation requires management to make certain assumptions about the model inputs, including market expectations of future interest rates. the discount rate, credit risk and volatility. The probabilities of the various estimates within the range can be reasonably assessed and are used in management's estimate of fair value.

	Valuation technique	Significant observational inputs
Interest rate swap	DCF	Market expectations of future interest rates

20. Trade and other receivables

	Group		Company	
	2024 £	2023 restated (note 38) £	2024 £	2023 restated (note 38) £
Current:				
Trade debtors	841,604	2,057,742	–	110,026
Amounts owed from associates and joint ventures	7,912	–	7,912	–
Group relief debtor	–	–	1,822,632	1,714,923
Amounts owed from group	–	–	–	–
Called up share capital not paid	137	147	–	–
Prepayments and accrued income	5,495,504	6,760,219	169,277	275,125
Other deposits	537,622	–	–	–
	6,882,779	8,818,108	1,999,821	2,100,074
Non-current:				
Derivative financial instruments	557,629	653,677	–	–
Amounts owed from group undertakings	–	–	23,854,297	20,806,588
	557,629	653,677	23,854,297	20,806,588
Aggregate amounts	7,440,408	9,471,785	25,854,118	22,906,662

Amounts owed from group undertakings are repayable on demand and are interest free. An impairment of £2,933,963 (2023: £1,930,000) has been deducted from the Company amounts owed from group undertakings in relation to Thrive Renewables (Wicken) Limited.

Trade Debtors

Trade debtors disclosed above are measured at amortised cost.

The average credit period taken on sales of goods is 30 days. No interest is charged on the debtors for the first 30 days from the date of the invoice. Thereafter, interest is charged at 8% on the outstanding balance.

At the year end £785,731 has been provided against debtors for an availability claim invoiced in 2019 to our then Operations and Maintenance contractor Senvion GmbH. In July 2019 Senvion GmbH was declared insolvent by a German Court and therefore provision has been made against amounts outstanding that are not covered by a contractual right of set off. We continue to pursue payment through the German administration process but full provision against this debt has been made based on the uncertainty over recovery.

The group has not recognized any other allowance for doubtful debts as no other debts are past 120 days due and historical experience has been that debtors that are past due beyond 120 days are not recoverable. Allowances against doubtful debts are recognised against trade receivables between 30 days and 120 days based on estimated irrecoverable amounts determined by reference to past default experience of the counterparty and an analysis of the counterparty's current financial position. The group have no trade debtors which are past due date at the reporting date and therefore the Group has not made any allowance for doubtful debtors, other than disclosed above. There has not been a significant change in credit quality and all amounts are still considered recoverable. The average age of these debtors is 20 days (2023: 20 days).

In determining the recoverability of a trade receivable the Group considers and change in the credit quality of the trade receivable from the date credit was initially granted up to the reporting date.

The Directors consider that the carrying amount of trade and other debtors is approximately equal to their fair value.

Accrued Revenue

Accrued income of £4,993,522 (2023 £5,305,557) relates to metered accrual revenue. Metered accrual revenue relates to performance obligations that have been fully extinguished in providing services to customers prior to the reporting date. Payment in respect of these services is a matter of time following issuance of invoices.

Other deposit

Other deposits of £537,622 (2023: nil) represent Debt Service Reserve Accounts (DSRA) maintained by the group as part of its financing arrangements. These accounts are held in other deposits and serve as a security measure to ensure the availability of funds for debt service obligations. The DSRA is funded to cover a specified number of months of projected debt service payments, including both interest and principal repayments. The balance in these accounts is reviewed periodically and adjusted as necessary to meet the required reserve levels.

21. Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

The group classifies the following financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):

- debt instruments that do not qualify for measurement at amortised cost because there is an option to convert to equity investment.
- Equity investments that are held for trading;
- Equity investments for which the entity has not elected to recognise fair value gains and losses through OCI. No election has been made to present fair value gains and losses on equity instruments in OCI

21. Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss – continued

Current Assets Financial assets measure at FVTPL include the following:	**2024** **£**	**2023** **£**
Convertible loan (i)	6,034,376	1,582,356
Non Current Assets	**2024** **£**	**2023** **£**
Unlisted equity shares (ii)		
Carrying value		
At 1 January	25	25
Additions	-	-
At 31 December	25	25

(i) During 2020, the company provided a loan of £3,000,000 to United Down Geothermal Limited to fund the development of a deep geothermal energy project in Cornwall. The loan has the option to be converted to equity at financial close and only attracts interest if that option is not exercised.

The loan does not qualify for measurement at amortised cost as the conversion option fails the solely payment of principle and interest test, and therefore should be measured at fair value through profit and loss. During 2023 this loan was converted to 20% equity stake in the company.

During 2023, a further loan was provided by the company to United Down Geothermal Limited to fund the construction of the power plant for electricity generation and zero-carbon heat from the deep geothermal energy project. The total loan commitment is £2,875,000 and at the year end £2,875,000 had been drawn (2023: £1,437,500). The loan has the option to be converted to 14.8% equity at any time after the full loan is drawn up to the term end date of the loan. The term end date is the earlier of (a) 36 months from the term start date of 24 February 2023; or (b) 18 months following the date of which the project is commissioned. If there is no conversion before the term end date then the loan is repaid including interest accrued and compounded at 8% per annum.

The loan does not qualify for measurement at amortised cost as the conversion option fails the solely payment of principle and interest test, and therefore should be measured at fair value through profit and loss.

During 2024 the remaining £1,437,500 committed loan balance was drawn to increase the underlying loan to £2,875,000. In the year £226,267 of interest was accrued on the loan balance (2023: £93,890). The fair value gain for the year was £2,788,253 (2023: £50,966).

At the end of the accounting period the Company have assessed the fair value of the financial asset as the weighted average, based on probability, of the value of the equity option and the value of the loan plus accrued interest. The calculation resulted in a fair value assessment of £6,034,376 (2023: £1,582,356) and therefore a fair value adjustment of £2,788,253 gain (2023: £50,966 gain) is recorded in the profit and loss. The valuation includes a >95% probability of conversion. If the probability of conversion was to be 50%, it would result in a decrease in the valuation of £1,320,751 (2023: £24,142).

The following method and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value:
The fair value of the convertible loan has been estimated using a DCF model. The valuation requires management to make certain assumptions about the model inputs, including forecast cash flows, the discount rate, credit risk and volatility. The probabilities of the various estimates within the range can be reasonably assessed and are used in management's estimate of fair value.

	Valuation technique	**Significant observational inputs**
Convertible loan	DCF	Electricity Generation
		Electricity price
		Long-term operating margin
		WACC

(ii) This represents a 12.5% holding in Olympus Solar Holdings Limited in ordinary shares. Unlisted equity securities are considered as level 3 instruments as one or more significant inputs are not based on observable market data. The valuation techniques for such investments would be discounted cash flow analysis. However, as some of the projects are yet to be commissioned, we would not expect the calculation to result in a change in fair value from the cost recognised and therefore no movement is recorded in the profit and loss accounts.

22. Cash and cash equivalents

	Group		**Company**	
	2024 **£**	**2023 restated (Note 38)** **£**	**2024** **£**	**2023** **£**
Bank accounts	14,451,498	33,761,335	9,005,737	24,011,825

'Bank accounts' include restricted funds of £1,074,552 (2023 £2,039,586) held in revenue and operating accounts under the terms of a loan agreement under which the cash is restricted to move. Restricted funds are available for immediate access subject to agreement on application by the bank. A covenant compliance check is completed on a six monthly basis by the bank to confirm the on-going use of the restricted funds.

23. Non-controlling interests

	2024 **£**	**2023** **£**
At 1 January	1,835,947	1,526,218
Profit allocated to non-controlling interests	778,951	882,297
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	(539,190)	(572,568)
At 31 December	2,075,708	1,835,947

24. Called up share capital

	2024 No.	2024 £	2023 No.	2023 £
Allotted, issued and fully paid:				
Ordinary shares of £0.50 each	28,408,703	14,204,352	28,062,715	14,031,358

During the year 231,354 (2023: 221,611) ordinary shares of £0.50 each were allotted, issued and fully paid up at a premium of £1.93 (2023: £1.85) per share. This allotment is part of a SCRIP scheme whereby shareholders can receive new shares instead of cash dividends.

In addition, the Company raised additional capital for growth from the sale of new shares and 205,040 (2023: 2,088,873) ordinary shares of £0.50 each were allotted, issued and fully paid up at a premium of £1.93 per share, raising a total of £500,000 (2023: £5,100,000) of capital to fund further projects.

As part of the company's share buy back scheme 90,406 (2023:12,400) were bought back in 2024 at a price of £2.187 (being 90% of the directors' valuation of £2.43 in June 2024).

25. Reserves

Group	Retained earnings £	Share premium £	Capital redemption reserve £	Totals £
At 1 January 2024	15,665,573	34,923,577	151,402	50,740,552
Profit for the year	9,314,112	–	–	9,314,112
Dividends	(3,382,254)	–	–	(3,382,254)
Share issue	–	842,240	–	842,240
Purchase of own shares	–	(152,513)	–	(152,513)
Share issue costs	–	(5,272)	–	(5,272)
At 31 December 2024	21,597,431	35,608,032	151,402	57,356,865

Company	Retained earnings £	Share premium £	Capital redemption reserve £	Totals £
At 1 January 2024	13,940,725	34,923,575	151,402	49,015,702
Profit for the year	16,397,825	–	–	16,397,825
Dividends	(3,382,254)	–	–	(3,382,254)
Share issue	–	842,240	–	842,240
Purchase of own shares	–	(152,513)	–	(152,513)
Share issue costs	–	(5,270)	–	(5,270)
At 31 December 2024	26,956,296	35,608,032	151,402	62,715,730

Comparatives can be seen in the Statement of Changes in Equity starting on page 64 and Note 24.

The capital redemption reserve represents the nominal value of bought back shares.

26. Trade and other payables

	Group		Company	
	2024 £	2023 £	2024 £	2023 restated (Note 38) £
Current:				
Trade creditors	1,007,169	983,690	235,552	146,314
Consortium relief creditor	424,308	438,013	-	-
Social security and other taxes	380,010	815,052	215,995	83,503
Other creditors	27,364	24,034	17,418	14,087
Dividends payable	6,976	6,976	6,976	6,976
Accruals	3,096,461	3,374,723	973,879	1,445,504
Amount owed to joint venture	–	2,963,454	10	2,963,454
Amounts owed to group undertakings	–	–	15,084,015	10,759,600
	4,942,288	8,605,942	16,533,845	15,419,438

Amounts owed from group undertakings are repayable on demand and are interest free.

Pension contributions owing at the year-end amounted to £17,418 (2023: £14,060).

Trade creditors and accruals principally comprise amounts outstanding for trade purchases and ongoing costs. The average credit period taken for trade purchases is 30 days. For most suppliers no interest is charged on the trade creditors for the first 60 days from the date of the invoice. Thereafter, interest is charged on the outstanding balances at various interest rates. The Group has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all creditors are paid within the pre-agreed credit terms.

The Directors consider that the carrying amount of trade creditors approximates to their fair value.

27. Financial Liabilities – Borrowings

Group	2024 £	2023 £
Bank loans and overdrafts		
Amounts payable		
- due within one year	5,096,546	5,387,127
- due within one to two years	3,109,837	4,884,358
- due within two to five years	8,608,671	8,186,202
- due after five years	3,912,468	4,688,300
	20,727,522	23,145,987
Other loans		
Amounts payable		
- due within one year	1,200,000	12,840,518
- due after five years	518,190	527,805
	1,718,190	13,368,323
Analysis of loan repayments		
Loans and overdrafts		
- due within one year	6,339,943	18,227,645
- due within one to two years	3,133,232	4,884,358
- due within two to five years	8,678,404	8,186,202
- due after five years	4,462,940	5,216,105
Amortisation of issue costs	(168,807)	–
	22,445,712	36,514,310
Company		
Bank loans and overdrafts		
Amounts payable		
- due within one year	–	10,840,518
	–	10,840,518
Analysis of loan repayments		
Loans and overdrafts		
- within one year	–	10,840,518
	–	10,840,518

27. Financial Liabilities – Borrowings continued

As at 31 December 2024 there are bank fees of £168,807 (2023: £186,105) offset against Group bank loans.

At 31 December 2024, Group bank loans total £20,727,522 (2023: £23,145,987).

Amounts totalling £15,227,145 (2023: £16,691,157) held with Triodos bank bear interest at a weighted average fixed rate of 4.59% (2023: 4.38%). Of this amount, £3,189,471 (2023: £3,197,444) is repayable after five years. This amount bears interest at a weighted average fixed rate of 5.08% (2023: 3.11%).

Amounts totalling £5,450,378 (2023: £6,454,830) held with Santander Bank bear interest at a weighted average fixed rate of 2.45% (2023: 2.45%), of this amount £722,997 (2023: £1,490,856) is due after 5 years. The fixed rate of interest is achieved by the purchase of financial instruments (interest rate swaps) which are now shown as an asset (2023: an asset) on the balance sheet of the Group. The asset recognised at the year-end on interest rate swaps amount to £557,629 (2023: £653,677). The recognition of this asset/liability is in effect the advance charge of interest over the life of the swaps (ten-year term).

Bank loans are secured by first fixed and floating charges on the fixed assets of the subsidiary companies. The maximum term of any loan currently outstanding expires in 2034 (2023: 2030).

Other loans represent £1,200,000 (2023: £2,878,327) mezzanine loan finance which bears interest at a variable rate of 0.25% above UK bank base rate with a maximum of 5.25% payable and a minimum of 4.25% payable (2023: 4.25-5.25% variable). In addition, the Group raised a bond in 2016/2017 of £9,962,192 in Thrive Renewables plc for 7 years at 5% interest. This was repaid in full in March 2024. In addition a loan of £518,190 (2023: £527,805) is provided into one of the subsidiary companies which bears interest at a fixed rate of 7% (2023: 7%).

The Group's gearing ratio (calculated as debt/debt plus net assets) is 23% (2023: 35%).

28. Leasing

Group
Right–of–use assets
The Group leases land on which the projects they operate are located. Lease contracts are typically made for a fixed period of 20 years of operation or the period of which planning permission is granted on the site. The Company leases office space.

Minimum lease payments fall due as follows:

Group	2024 £	2023 £
Movement in lease obligations:		
Total obligations brought forward	2,485,113	2,342,489
Lease additions	97,808	317,308
Lease interest charged	92,400	95,581
Lease repayments	(272,927)	(270,265)
Total obligations carried forward	2,402,394	2,485,113
Net obligations repayable:		
Within one year	187,751	175,970
Between one and five years	775,870	745,048
In more than five years	1,438,773	1,564,095
Total	2,402,394	2,485,113

Company	2024 £	2023 £
Movement in lease obligations:		
Total obligations brought forward	60,189	–
Lease additions	–	70,874
Lease interest charged	1,888	2,315
Lease repayments	(13,001)	(13,000)
Total obligations carried forward	49,076	60,189
Net obligations repayable:		
Within one year	11,557	11,113
Between one and five years	37,519	49,076
In more than five years	–	–
Total	49,076	60,189

28. Leasing – continued

Group	2024 £	2023 £
Lease payments due:		
Within one year	272,930	237,490
Between one and five years	1,072,969	925,261
In more than five years	2,069,367	1,862,321
Total	3,415,265	3,025,072

Company	2024 £	2023 £
Lease payments due:		
Within one year	13,000	13,000
Between one and five years	39,000	52,000
In more than five years	–	–
Total	52,000	65,000

Some property leases contain variable terms that are linked to revenue generated from the project. Variable terms are used for a variety of reasons, including minimising the fixed cost base of the Company. Variable lease payments that depend on revenue are recognised in profit and loss in the period in which the condition that triggers those payments occurs.

Group	2024 £	2023 £
Lease payments due:		
Expenses relating to variable lease payments not included in lease liabilities (included in administrative expenses)	353,962	447,003

Variable lease payments represent 1.9-5% of turnover on various sites. For context, a 10% increase in turnover across all operational sites would increase variable lease payments by 3.4% (2023: 2.8%) of turnover.

The total cash outflow for leases in 2024 was £626,889 (2023: £717,266).

29. Financial instruments

Capital risk management
The group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the group will be able to continue as going concerns while maximising the return to shareholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The group's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2023.

The capital structure of the group consists of net debt (borrowings disclosed in note 27 after deducting cash and bank balances) and equity of the Group (comprising issued capital, reserves, retained earnings and non-controlling interests as disclosed in notes 24 to 25). The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Group's risk management committee reviews the capital structure on a semi-annual basis. As part of this review, the committee considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. The Group has a target gearing ratio within 30% to 50% (this is updated from 2023 80-100% to reflect the changing business)determined as the proportion debt to debt plus net assets/fixed equity. The gearing ratio at 31 December 2024 of 23% (2023: 35%) was lower than the target range due to significant retained profits in recent years.

Debt to equity ratio
The debt to equity ratio at the year-end is as follows:

	2024 £	2023 £
Debt	22,445,712	36,514,310
Equity	73,636,925	66,607,857
Debt to equity ratio	23%	35%

Debt is defined as long and short-term borrowings (excluding derivatives and financial guarantee contracts) as detailed in note 27. Equity includes all capital and reserves of the group that are managed as capital.

Significant accounting policies
Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted (including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the bases for recognition of income and expenses) for each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in note 2.

29. Financial instruments – continued

Categories of financial instruments	2024 £	2023 restated (Note 38) £
Financial assets:		
Fair vale through profit and loss (FVTPL):		
Derivative financial instruments (note 19)	557,629	653,677
Unlisted equity securities (note 21)	25	25
Convertible loan (note 21)	6,034,376	1,582,356
Amortised cost:		
Cash and bank balances	14,451,498	33,761,335
Receivables	1,379,226	2,057,742
Accrued income	4,993,522	5,305,557
Loans and financial assets	32,043,965	17,891,948
Financial liabilities:		
Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL):		
Derivative financial instruments (note 19)	–	–
Amortised cost:		
Payables	(1,845,827)	(5,231,219)
Accruals	(3,096,461)	(3,374,722)
Borrowings	(22,445,712)	(36,514,310)
Leasing liabilities	(2,402,394)	(2,485,114)

Financial risk management objectives

The Group's Corporate Treasury function provides services to the business, co-ordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Group through internal risk reports which analyses exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow interest rate risk.

The Group seeks to minimise the effects of these risks by using derivative financial instruments to hedge these risk exposures. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Group's policies approved by the board of Directors, which provide written principles on foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, the use of financial derivatives and non-derivative financial instruments and the investment of excess liquidity. Compliance with policies and exposure limits is reviewed by the internal auditors on a continuous basis. The Group does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

Market risk

The Group's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates (see below). The group enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign currency risk, including:

- forward foreign exchange contracts to hedge the exchange rate risk arising on the purchase of assets stated in foreign currencies and;d;
- interest rate swaps to mitigate the risk of rising interest rates.

Market risk exposures are measured using value-at-risk (VaR) analysis supplemented by sensitivity analysis. There has been no change to the group's exposure to market risks or the manner in which these risks are managed and measured.

All financial instruments are classified as level 2 per the fair value hierarchy apart from unlisted securities of £25 (2023: £25) which are classified as level 3 (see note 21).

30. Provisions

	Group	
	2024 £	2023 £
Decommissioning provision	5,428,190	5,572,863
Analysed as follows:		
Current	–	313,020
Non-current	5,428,190	5,259,843
	5,428,190	5,572,863

Decommissioning provision

Movement in decommissioning provision:	2024 £	2023 £
Provision brought forward	5,572,863	3,953,058
Additions to provision	(377,062)	1,464,452
Interest charged	232,389	155,353
Provision carried forward	5,428,190	5,572,863

The provision for the decommissioning of the operational projects represents the net present value of the Group's best estimate of the costs to decommission each project at the end of its useful life. The provisions were re-estimated at the end of the year to reflect current management expectations of the future liability.

The closing provision has been discounted to its present value for each project separately, based on the yield on a UK gilt maturing at the end of its economic life (between 2025 and 2051).

Decommissioning assets are recognised to match the decommissioning liability and included within plant and machinery in note 16. Unwinding of discount amount is recognised only in the decommissioning liability.

The provision at 31 December 2024 at a discount rate of 4.17% (2023: 3.93%) is £5,428,190 (2023: £5,572,863). Increasing the discount rate used for the decommissioning provision by 1%, would result in a reduction in the provision of £530,132 (2023: £570,899) and decreasing the discount rate by 1% would be increase in the provision by £619,267 (2023: £674,047). The provision is not sensitive to a change in the inflation rate which is set to the long-term government target.

31. Deferred tax

Group

	2024 £	2023 £
Balance at 1 January	4,896,078	5,645,883
Credit to profit & loss account	587,845	(690,328)
Development cost additions nil tax base		
Adjustments in respect of previous years	(39,873)	(16,047)
Effects of change in tax rates	–	(43,430)
Balance at 31 December	5,444,050	4,896,078

The amounts of deferred taxation provided in the financial statements are as follows:

	2024 £	2023 restated (Note 38) £
Accelerated capital allowances	5,804,539	6,822,665
Decommissioning assets	(1,375,400)	(1,412,645)
Tax losses carried forward	(354,419)	(2,091,766)
Deferred tax on derivatives	139,407	163,419
Short-term timing differences	(4,355)	(125,001)
Deferred tax on development costs	1,234,278	1,539,406
	5,444,050	4,896,078

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the Company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	2024 £	2023 £
Deferred tax assets - non current	(1,978,951)	(1,674,807)
Deferred tax liabilities - non current	7,423,001	6,570,885
Net deferred tax liabilities	5,444,050	4,896,078

The company has a deferred tax asset of £5,438 (2023: £128,496).

32. Ultimate parent company

Thrive Renewables plc is the ultimate parent company of the group. There is no ultimate controlling party.

33. Contingent liabilities

HSBC Bank has issued a performance bond in the sum of £48,000 in relation to certain undertakings given by the Group Company Thrive Renewables (Caton Moor) Limited in respect of planning obligations at its wind farm site. The maximum contingent liability of the Company is equal to the bond.

34. Related party disclosures

During 2016 the Group raised new investment by way of bonds. The following is the Director's interest in those bonds as at 31 December 2023 as the bond matured in March 2024 and was fully repaid.

	Thrive Renewables plc bond 2024 £	Thrive Renewables plc 2023 £
Charles Middleton	–	£10,000
Simon Roberts	–	£3,000
Peter Weston	–	£15,240

The company regularly employs consultants to assist with technical due diligence on prospective new projects. During the year the Company engaged Everoze Partners Limited for this purpose and Colin Morgan is a Director of Everoze and a Director of Thrive until June 2024. Robin Redfern is also a Partner at Everoze and was appointed as a Director of Thrive in July 2024. In 2024 consultancy fees of £40,914 were paid to Everoze (2023: £27,426) and no amounts were outstanding at the year end.

The company recharges fees to companies that it has an ownership stake in. These fees are for costs invoiced to Thrive Renewables plc which cover a number of subsidiaries and for fees related to directorships.

All related party disclosures in the table below relate to the Group and Company apart from Boardinghouse Windfarm Limited which is only applicable to the company.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 101 - paragraph 8.k of the requirement to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member.

34. Related party disclosures – continued

Related party company	Transactions in the year		Balance at the year end	
	2024 £	2023 £	2024 £	2023 £
Greenbreeze Holdings Limited				
Interest on shareholder loan	174,095	173,619	3,041,792	3,867,696
Invoices for fees	10,000	20,000	–	10,000
Consortium relief	2,617	26,215	41,499	38,882
Greenbreeze Energy Limited				
Invoices for fees	6,000	6,000	–	–
Recharges	2,490	–	–	–
Consortium relief	(16,735)	23,388	373,075	389,810
Boardinghouse Windfarm Limited				
Group relief creditor	–	33,159	–	33,159
Recharge of audit and tax fees	12,809	9,702	12,809	9,702
Management fee	30,321	26,986	30,321	26,986
Dividends	1,560,811	1,657,432	-	-
TR Fenpower Limited				
Recharge of audit and tax fees	7,912	6,241	7,912	–
Consortium relief	–	4,415	9,734	9,734
Inter-company liability	–	–	–	2,963,179
Dividends received	2,963,179	–	–	–
Fenpower Limited				
Directors fees	9,794	9,314	–	–
Dividends received	493,333	870,588	–	–
Olympus Solar Holdings Limited				
Interest charged	81,466	81,244	1,480,347	1,448,881
Eden Sustainable Growth Limited				
Invoices for fees				
Interest on shareholder loan	100,526	–	1,822,646	–
Fair Play Clean Energy Limited				
Invoices for fees	482,500	–	–	–
Shareholder loan balance	–	–	9,365,548	–
United Downs Geothermal				
Convertible loan drawn	1,437,500	1,437,500	2,875,000	1,437,500
Interest on shareholder loan (at fair value)	226,267	93,890	320,157	93,890
Fair value adjustment on convertible loan	2,788,253	50,966	2,839,219	50,966
United Downs Lithium				
Shareholder loan	–	–	760,000	–

35. Reconciliation of profit before income tax to cash generated from operations

	2024 £	2023 £
Profit before income tax	12,541,386	12,545,104
Depreciation and amortisation charges	5,957,390	5,342,000
Interest on leases and decommissioning	324,788	250,936
Fair value adjustment on derivatives	96,048	323,530
Impairment non-cash	2,992,961	3,586,646
Gain on investment	(2,788,253)	–
Finance costs	1,087,310	1,403,295
Finance income	(2,804,986)	(1,327,320)
	17,406,644	22,124,191
Share of profit of associates	(209,755)	(904,768)
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	1,877,868	(3,018,998)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	(335,890)	749,797
Cash generated from operations	18,738,867	18,950,222

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	1 January 2024 £	Cash flows £	New loans £	Lease additions £	Other £	31 December 2014 £
Current interest-bearing loans and borrowings	18,227,645	(17,027,645)	213,528		4,883,018	6,296,546
Current lease liabilities	175,970	(175,970)			187,751	187,751
Non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings	18,286,665	(48,637)	2,786,472		(4,875,334)	16,149,166
Non-current lease liabilities	2,309,142	(4,560)		97,808	(187,748)	2,214,643
Total liabilities from financing activities	38,999,423	(17,256,812)	3,000,000	97,808	7,687	24,848,106

36. Cash and cash equivalents

The amounts disclosed on the Statement of Cash Flows in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these Statement of Financial Position amounts:

Year ended 31 December 2024	31 December 2024 £	1 January 2024 restated (Note 38) £
Cash and cash equivalents	14,451,498	33,761,335

Year ended 31 December 2023	31 December 2023 restated (Note 38) £	1 January 2023 £
Cash and cash equivalents	33,761,335	27,713,014

37. Subsidiary undertakings

Details of the subsidiaries and other investments are as follows:

Name of company	Class	Owned	Country of Incorporation	Principal Activity
Thrive Renewables (Caton Moor) Limited*	Ordinary	100%	England	Energy supply
Thrive Renewables (Ness Point) Limited*	Ordinary	100%	England	Energy supply
Thrive Renewables (Sigurd) Limited*	Ordinary	100%	England	Energy supply
Thrive Renewables (Severn) Limited*	Ordinary	100%	England	Energy supply
Thrive Renewables (Beochlich) Limited	Ordinary	100%	England	Energy supply
Thrive Renewables (Haverigg II) Limited	Ordinary	100%	England	Energy supply
Brunel Wind Limited	Ordinary	100%	England	Holding Company
Thrive Renewables (HGL) Limited	Ordinary	100%	England	Dormant
Thrive Renewables (HL) Limited*	Ordinary	100%	England	Dormant
Thrive Renewables (HEL) Limited*	Ordinary	100%	England	Dormant
Thrive Renewables (Buchan) Limited	Ordinary	100%	England	Holding Company
Thrive Renewables (Dunfermline) Limited	Ordinary	100%	England	Energy supply
Thrive Renewables (Eye) Limited	Ordinary	100%	England	Energy supply
TR (Fenpower) Limited	Ordinary	50%	England	Holding Company
Fenpower Limited**	Ordinary	29%	England	Energy supply
Thrive Renewables (Bristol) Limited	Ordinary	100%	England	Holding Company
Thrive Renewables (Cambridge) Limited	Ordinary	100%	England	Holding Company
Thrive Renewables (March) Limited*	Ordinary	100%	England	Energy supply
Thrive Renewables (Auchtygills) Limited*	Ordinary	100%	England	Energy supply
Thrive Renewables (Clayfords) Limited*	Ordinary	100%	England	Energy supply
Thrive Renewables (Boardinghouse) Limited	Ordinary	100%	England	Holding Company
Thrive Renewables (Girvan) Limited	Ordinary	100%	England	Project development
Boardinghouse Windfarm Limited	Ordinary	75%	England	Energy supply
Green Breeze Energy (Holdings) Limited	Ordinary	50%	Scotland	Holding Company
Green Breeze Energy Limited*	Ordinary	50%	Scotland	Energy supply
Thrive Renewables (BESS Holdings) Limited - formerly Aura Power Energy Solutions Limited	Ordinary	50%	England	Holding Company
Thrive Renewables (Wicken) Limited	Ordinary	100%	England	Battery Storage Co
Feeder Grid Storage Limited*	Ordinary	100%	England	Battery Storage Co
Riding Sunbeams Apollo Limited	Ordinary	41%	England	Project development
Geogen Limited	Ordinary	9.5%	England	Geothermal development
United Downs Geothermal Limited	Ordinary	20%	England	Geothermal Development
United Downs Lithium Limited	Ordinary	27.5%	England	Lithium Extraction Development
Olympus Solar Holdings Limited	Ordinary	12.5%	England	Holding Company
Eden Sustainable Growth Limited	Ordinary	20%	England	Energy supply
Burgar Hill Energy Limited	Ordinary	40%	Scotland	Project development
Fair Play Clean Energy Limited	Ordinary	50%	England	Holding Company

* ownership held indirectly
** ownership held indirectly until February 2023

The registered office of all subsidiaries and associates is Deanery Road, Bristol, Avon, BS1 5AS apart from:-

Green Breeze Energy (Holdings) Limited and Green Breeze Energy Limited - E Centre, Cooperage Way, Alloa, Clackmannashire, Scotland, FK10 3LP.

Geogen Limited, United Downs Geothermal and United Downs Lithium - United Downs Industrial Estate, St Day, Redruth, Cornwall TR16 5HY.

Olympus Solar Holdings Limited - The Sustainability Hub, Exeter EX6 7BE.

Burgar Hill Energy Limited - Roshaven Evie, Orkney, United Kingdom KW17 2NJ

Eden Sustainable Growth Limited - 28 Queen Street London United Kingdom EC4R 1BB

Fenpower Limited has 74 A shares, 74 B shares and 107 C shares all with £1 nominal value and all having equal voting and dividend rights. Thrive Renewables plc owns 100% of the B shares.

38. Restatement of comparative information

During the current reporting period, the Group/ Company identified certain errors in previously issued financial statements. These errors were related to the classification of certain assets and liabilities. The corrections have been made to accurately reflect the financial position of the Group/Company. Importantly, these adjustments do not impact the profit and loss or reserves for any of the periods presented. The restatement has been made solely to ensure compliance with accounting standards and to provide a more accurate representation of the Group/ Company's financial position.

The company has restated the amounts owed by subsidiary companies from current to non-current assets reflecting the expectation that the receivable will not be repaid within twelve months.

	Previously reported 2023 £	Adjustment to prior year comparative information £	Restated 2023 £
Company Statement of Financial Position			
Non-current assets	–	20,806,588	20,806,588
Current assets	20,806,588	(20,806,588)	–

	2022 £	Adjustment in prior year comparative information £	Restated 2022 £
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position			
Non-current assets	–	24,747,680	24,747,680
Current assets	24,747,680	(24,747,680)	–

The Group has restated the amounts held in cash and cash equivalents where the balances held were in debt service reserve accounts. The group has assessed that these deposits do not meet the definition of cash equivalents as these are being held for a longer period with a restriction of use against a corresponding loan.

	Previously reported 2023 £	Adjustment to prior year comparative information £	Restated 2023 £
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position			
Cash and cash equivalents	34,668,248	(906,913)	33,761,335
Other deposits with loans and other financial assets	–	906,913	906,913

	2022 £	Adjustment in prior year comparative information £	Restated 2022 £
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position			
Cash and cash equivalents	27,713,014	(808,009)	26,905,005
Other deposits with loans and other financial assets	–	808,009	808,009

	Previously reported 2023 £	Adjustment in prior year comparative information £	Restated 2023 £
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows			
Total (Decrease)/Increase in cash and cash equivalents balance	34,668,248	(906,913)	33,761,335
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	27,713,014	(809,009)	26,904,005
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	6,955,234	(97,904)	6,857,330
Net cash used in financing activities	1,967,772	(97,904	1,869,868
Contributions made to other deposits	–	(97,904)	(97,904)

The Group has restated the deferred tax asset in prior year to offset against the deferred tax liability on the Statement of Financial Position to reflect the Group having met the offset requirements of IAS 12.74.

	Previously reported 2023 £	Adjustment in prior year comparative information £	Restated 2023 £
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position			
Deferred tax assets	1,674,807	(1,674,807)	–
Deferred tax liabilities	(6,570,885)	1,674,807	(4,896,078)

38. Restatement of comparative information – continued

	2022 £	Adjustment in prior year comparative information £	Restated 2022 £
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position			
Deferred tax assets	1,561,151	(1,561,151)	–
Deferred tax liabilities	(7,207,034)	1,561,151	(5,645,883)

The Group has adopted the IASB amendments to IAS 12 in respect of deferred tax relating to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction. In line with the amendments, the Group now recognises deferred tax assets and liabilities "gross" in respect of decommissioning responsibilities separately in the disclosure note 31.

	Previously reported 2023 £	Adjustment in prior year comparative information £	Restated 2023 £
Accelerated capital allowances	6,822,665	–	6,822,665
Decommissioning assets	–	(1,412,645)	(1,412,645)
Tax losses carried forward	(2,091,766)	–	(2,091,766)
Deferred tax on derivatives	163,419	–	163,419
Short-term timing differences	(1,537,646)	1,412,645	(125,001)
Deferred tax on development costs	1,539,406	–	1,539,406
	4,896,078	–	4,896,078

39. Post balance sheet events

On 14th February 2025 Thrive signed a joint venture agreement with Burgar Hill Renewables on the repowering of Burgar Hill in Orkney. The JV company is called Burgar Hill Energy Limited and is owned 40% by Thrive and 60% by Burgar Hill Renewables Limited.

On 20th March the taking over of the overhauled turbine at Ness Point was completed.

On 26th March Thrive Renewables (BESS Holdings) repaid the entire loan and accrued interest to Bristol Community Energy Limited and the 1 share owned by Bristol Community Energy was transferred to Thrive and now Thrive own 100% of the share capital of Thrive Renewables (BESS) Holdings Limited.

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