AMENDED ACCOUNTS

Registered in England and Wales: 10430843

AvantiGas ON Limited
Report and Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 September 2020



AvantiGas ON Limited Annual Reports and Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2020 Contents

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Strategic report

The Directors present their strategic report for the year ended 30 September 2020.

Review of business and future developments

AvantiGas ON Limited specifically targets the Small and Medium Enterprise business to business segment, initially via the provision of gas, with the expectation of extending into power in future years. Market share has been established by offering services and products which rival the existing major incumbents. AvantiGas ON continues to differentiate from other similar market challengers through 1) offering a highly digitalised and simplified customer journey driven by accurate data, and 2) utilising our extensive UGI group wide experience in the European gas & power traded markets.

During the current period the business has had a net increase of 1,287 customer meter points (2019: 2,999), with a total meter points on supply of 4,862 at 30 September 2020 (30 September 2019: 3,575). This was achieved through contractual relationships with customers and channel partners. The continued growth demonstrates the ongoing foundational work undertaken in establishing key market relationships, implementing core systems/processes, whilst managing both business and regulatory risks.

Adjusting for the impact of fair value movements on commodity hedges in respect of future periods, reflected through the income statement as the company does not hedge account, the gross profit of £1,302k (2019: gross loss £2,607k) would be a gross profit of £2,997k (2019: £802k). The company continues to utilise commodity hedges in order to provide customers clear and consistent pricing over contract terms. The Directors are satisfied with the results for the period and the company's financial position at the period end.

Moving into 2021, the customer base continues to expand as we maintain our commitment to excel in the most critical activities we undertake; customer service and operational efficiency. The business is now targeting the achievement of a break-even profit position.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company operates a risk-based approach to identify and manage risk. Management review the principal risks and uncertainties pertaining to the business on a regular basis and adopt appropriate measures to mitigate such risks and uncertainties.

COVID-19

The company continues to monitor and assess the impact of COVID-19, both the virus itself and the actions of the Government, on the business. The company has implemented appropriate safety measures to protect their customers and employees which has enabled trading to continue during "lockdown". The company expects volumes and profitability for 2021 and 2022 to be improved on 2020 based on performance to date, due to continued customer growth and focus on management of margins and bad debt risk.

Strategic report (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Competitive Risk

The company focuses on the provision of enhanced services to customers, strategically operating as a Gas Shipper and Supplier in the market, establishing strong customer relationships and delivering value through digitally enabled customer service.

Legislative Risk

The company is fully aware of the regulatory framework within the UK and is committed to delivering operations in line with the obligations, while enhancing the experience of our employees, customers and the communities we serve.

Financial Instrument Risk

Further details of the company's financial risk management are set out in the Directors' Report and in note 14 to the financial statements:

Key performance indicators

The company will operate key performance indicators (KPI's) which give an understanding of the development, performance and position of the business. Set out below are some of the key performance indicators that the Directors will use to monitor the performance of the business as operations mature:

| KPI | Year ended 30 Sept 2020 | Year ended 30 Sept 2019 | Basis of calculation |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Return on capital employed | -189% | -94% | Operating profit divided by capital employed |
| Days sales outstanding | 33.1 | 40.5 | Trade receivables divided by revenue times number of days in period |
| Growth | 2.10 | 3.18 | This period's volume divided by last period's volume |
| Meter Points | 4,862 | 3,575 | Number of meter points supplied |

The principal movements in the KPIs above are due to the continued growth of the company.

On behalf of the Board

Dean Ewart Director 30 July 2021

Directors' report

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 September 2020.

Profit and dividends

The results for the period are shown in the income statement on page 11. No dividend payments were made this period.

Directors

The Directors who held office during the period and up to the date of signing the financial statements are given below:

Beth Reid (resigned 2 December 2019)
Neil Murphy (resigned 2 December 2019)
Angela Widdup (resigned 2 December 2019)
Roger Perreault
Donald Groth (resigned 2 December 2019)
Thaddeus Jastrzebski (resigned 2 December 2019)
Dean L. Ewart (appointed 2 December 2019)
Jessica A. Milner (appointed 2 December 2019)
Marie-Dominique Ortiz-Landazabal (appointed 2 December 2019)

Financial risk management

The company's Directors follow risk management policies, which include specific guidelines on the management of market, credit and liquidity risk and advice on the use of financial instruments to manage them. The main risks to which the company is exposed through its operations are price and credit risks and these are managed as described below.

Price risk

The company is exposed to commodity price risk as a result of its operations. This risk is being managed by the appropriate use of hedging contracts.

Credit risk

The company has implemented policies that require appropriate credit checks on potential customers before sales are made.

Liquidity risk

The company has sufficient surplus funds together with efficient working capital management to support operations and capital investments plans.

Directors' indemnities

The ultimate parent company, UGI Corporation, has granted an indemnity to its directors against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties subject to the conditions set out in section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third party indemnity provision remains in force as at the date of approving the directors' report.

Directors' report (continued)

Employment and health and safety policies

It is the policy of the company that there should be no unfair discrimination in considering applications for employment, including those from disabled persons. Should any employee become disabled, every practical effort is made to provide continuing employment.

The Directors are committed to maintain and develop communication with employees, who are encouraged to become aware of and involve themselves in the performance of the company.

The management of safety continues to be of the highest priority for the company. This is attained through a structure of safety committees, policy guidelines and employee involvement.

Future developments

The Directors aim to maintain the management policies which have established the company and created the platform for future growth. They consider that the next year will show a stable performance in line with the 2021 business plan under challenging UK economic conditions.

Events since the balance sheet date

The company continues to be impacted by the global COVID-19 pandemic. The company has seen some impact on volumes however expects overall volumes for 2021 and 2022 to continue to grow and to reach profitability over that period. COVID-19 continues to impact the company's customer base and their demand for gas. In addition, in extreme circumstances COVID-19 might cause customer businesses to fail exposing the company to increased risk of bad debt and lack of return on the costs of gaining new business.

A range of temporary social measures such as remote working continue to be taken to ensure our employees are protected as far as possible by minimising all but business critical office based tasks, whilst ensuring our customers continue to be served to a high standard.

In light of COVID-19, the directors have considered whether any adjustments are required to the amounts reported in the financial statements. The directors have concluded that no adjustments are required to the financial statements.

Going concern

At the date of approval of the accounts, the UK continues to experience economic, social and political uncertainty surrounding COVID-19. As such, in assessing the company's ability to adopt the going concern basis in preparation of the financial statements, the directors have considered the financial impact that COVID-19 is having and may have on the company alongside other risks impacting the business.

The company has seen some impact on volumes however expects overall volumes for 2021 and 2022 to continue to grow and to achieve profitability over that period. Sensitivity analysis with significantly reduced revenues has been performed over the forecast result for the remainder of the year to 30 September 2021 and through the whole of the year to 30 September 2022. This demonstrates that the company may need financial support of another group company. Avanti Gas

Directors' report (continued)

Limited, to meet its liabilities for a period up to 30 September 2022, particularly in the event of further COVID-19 disruption. The company has received written confirmation from Avanti Gas Limited that it has the ability to and will provide such support to the company.

The ability of Avanti Gas Limited to provide this support has been assessed through a review of forecast cashflows including undertaking sensitivity analysis with significantly reduced revenues performed over period to 30 September 2022. They demonstrate that Avanti Gas Limited has the sufficient cash reserves, under all plausible scenarios, to provide the required support for a period up to 30 September 2022. Due to the ongoing confirmed availability of financial support from other group companies the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future as a going concern and have therefore prepared these financial statements on a going concern basis.

Re-appointment of auditors

In accordance with s485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution is to be proposed at the Annual General Meeting for re-appointment of Ernst & Young LLP as auditor of the company.

Disclosure of information to auditors

All Directors in office at the date of approval of the Directors' report confirm that so far as each of the Directors is aware, there is no relevant audit information (meaning information needed by the company's auditors in connection with preparing their report) that has not been disclosed to the company's auditors. Each of the Directors believes that he or she has taken all steps that ought to have been taken to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

On behalf of the Board

Dean Ewart

Director

30 July 2021

Statement of Directors' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period. Under that law, the Directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (FRS 102).

Under company law, the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards, including FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- notify its shareholders in writing about the use of disclosure exemptions, if any, of FRS 102 used in the preparation of financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent auditor's report

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of AvantiGas ON Limited for the year ended 30 September 2020 which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 18, including a summary of significant accounting policies The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2020 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report below. We are independent of the company 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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial
- statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties
 that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going
 concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the
 financial statements are authorised for issue.

Independent auditor's report (continued)

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information.

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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of 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 period 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 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 or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- · the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Independent auditor's report (continued)

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 6, 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 company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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.

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.

Andrew Merrick (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor

Birmingham

Date: 30 July 2024

Income Statement for the period ended 30 September 2020

| | Note | 2020 £000's | 2019 £000's |
|---|------|----------------|----------------|
| Revenue | 4 | 24,381 | 11,522 |
| Cost of sales | | (23,079) | (14,129) |
| Gross profit/loss | | 1,302 | (2,607) |
| Administrative expenses | | (5,873) | (2,892) |
| Interest received | | • | 1 |
| Interest paid | | (1) | |
| Loss on ordinary activities before taxation | .5 | (4,572) | (5,498) |
| Tax on loss on ordinary activities | 7 | 121 | 29 |
| Loss for the financial period | | (4,451) | (5,469) |

All amounts are from continuing operations.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

There are no items of other comprehensive income, therefore the total comprehensive income equals the loss for the financial period of £4,451k in the period ended 30 September 2020 (2019: £5,469k).

AvantiGas ON Limited

Registered in England and Wales: 10430843

Statement of financial position

as at 30 September 2020

| | Note 2020 | ote 2020 £000's | 2019 |
|--|-----------|--------------------|------------------|
| | | | £000's |
| Fixed assets | | | |
| Intangible assets | 8 | 306 | 349 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 9 | <u> </u> | 8 |
| | | 306 | 357 |
| Current assets | | - | |
| Inventories | | - | - |
| Trade and other receivables | | | |
| Amounts falling due within one year | 10 | 7,418 | 6,482 |
| Amounts falling due after one year | 10 | 340 | 163 |
| Deferred tax asset | 13 | 150 | 30 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | ··· | 2,174 | 2,217 |
| | | 10,082 | 8,892 |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 11 | (7,964) | (3,421) |
| Net current assets | | 2,118 | 5,471 |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | 2,424 | 5,828 |
| Creditors: amounts falling due over one year | 12 | (2,030) | (983) |
| Provisions for liabilities | | - | - |
| Net assets | | 394 | 4,845 |
| Equity | | | |
| Share Capital | 15 | ÷ | - |
| Share premium | | 11,900 | 11,900 |
| Retained earnings | | (11,506) | (7, <u>055</u>) |
| Total equity | | 394 | 4,845 |

The financial statements on pages 10 to 29 were approved by the Board of Directors on 30 July 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:

Dean Ewart Director

Statement of changes in equity for the period ended 30 September 2020

| | Share capital £000's | Share premium £000's | Retained earnings £000's | Total |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|
| Balance as at 1 October 2018 | 4 | 5,900 | (1,586) | 4,314 |
| Loss for the period | - | • | (5,469) | (5,469) |
| Dividends paid | - | - | ÷ | - |
| Issuance of shares | 3 | 6,000 | • | 6,000 |
| Balance as at 1 October 2019 | 7 | 11,900 | (7,055) | 4,845 |
| Loss for the period | - | | (4,451) | (4,451) |
| Dividends paid | • | - | - | - |
| Issuance of shares | - | - | - | - |
| Balance as at 30 September 2020 | 7 | 11,900 | (11,506) | 394 |

Notes to the financial statements

1. General information

AvantiGas ON Limited is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in England and Wales. The company was incorporated on 17 October 2016.

The address of its registered office is: UGI House, Gisborne Close, Staveley, Chesterfield, England, S43 3JT.

The company's principal activity during the year was the marketing and supply of mains gas.

2. Statement of compliance

The individual financial statements of AvantiGas ON Limited have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. These are the first set of financial statements to comply with FRS 102 as these are the company's first set of financial statements.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies that have been applied consistently throughout the period are set out below. These have been consistently applied to all the years presented unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, the Companies Act 2006 and applicable accounting standards in the United Kingdom including FRS 102. The financial statements are prepared in sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest £'000.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in the 'Critical accounting judgements and key source of estimation uncertainty' policy.

Going concern

At the date of approval of the accounts, the UK continues to experience economic, social and political uncertainty surrounding COVID-19. As such, in assessing the company's ability to adopt the going concern basis in preparation of the financial statements, the directors have considered the financial impact that COVID-19 is having and may have on the company alongside other risks impacting the business.

The company has seen some impact on volumes however expects overall volumes for 2021 and 2022 to continue to grow and to achieve profitability over that period. Sensitivity analysis with significantly reduced revenues has been performed over the forecast result for the remainder of the year to 30 September 2021 and through the whole of the year to 30 September 2022. This demonstrates that the company may need financial support of another group company, Avanti Gas

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Limited, to meet its liabilities for a period up to 30 September 2022, particularly in the event of further COVID-19 disruption. The company has received written confirmation from Avanti Gas Limited that it has the ability to and will provide such support to the company.

The ability of Avanti Gas Limited to provide this support has been assessed through a review of forecast cashflows including undertaking sensitivity analysis with significantly reduced revenues performed over period to 30 September 2022. They demonstrate that Avanti Gas Limited has the sufficient cash reserves, under all plausible scenarios, to provide the required support for a period up to 30 September 2022. Due to the ongoing confirmed availability of financial support from other group companies the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future as a going concern and have therefore prepared these financial statements on a going concern basis.

Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions, if certain conditions have been complied with, including notification of and no objection to, the use of exemptions by the company's shareholders. A qualifying entity is defined as a member of a Group that prepares publicly available financial statements, which give a true and fair view, in which that member is consolidated.

The company is a qualifying entity as its results are consolidated into the financial statements of UGI Corporation which are publicly available.

As a qualifying entity, the company has taken advantage of the following exemptions:

- from the requirement to prepare a statement of cash flows as required by paragraph 3.17(d) of FRS 102;
- ii) from the requirement to present certain financial instrument disclosures, as required by sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102;
- from the requirement to present a reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the period as required by paragraph 4.12(a)(iv) of FRS 102; and
- iv) from the requirement to disclose the key management personnel compensation in total as required by paragraph 33.7 of FRS 102.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue

Revenue represents the amount receivable net of discounts, value added tax and Climate Change Levy for goods sold and services rendered in the ordinary course of business.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised on the basis of gas supplied during the period. For those customers awaiting a bill an estimate is made of sales value of units supplied and included in trade receivables to the extent they are considered recoverable.

Employee benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including paid holiday arrangement and defined contribution pension plans.

i) Short-term benefits

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

ii) Pension costs

The company operates a Personal Pension Plan for employees. The Pension Plan is a defined contribution scheme and pension contributions are charged against profits in the period in which they are payable. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals in the statement of financial position.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Taxation

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised directly in equity respectively.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

i) Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the period or prior periods. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

The company records a tax charge or credit in the income statement calculated at the tax rate prevailing in the period for tax payable to HM Revenue and Customs, or for group relief to surrender to or to be received from other Group undertakings, and for which payment may be requested.

Group relief is surrendered to the company's parent, UGI Midlands Limited, to the extent that it is able to offset the taxable losses of AvantiGas ON against its own taxable profits.

ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period-end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

AvantiGas ON Limited

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets are amortised over its estimated useful life, on a straight line basis as follows:

Computer software

20%

Where factors, such as technological advancement or changes in market price, indicate that residual value or useful life have changed, the residual value, useful life or amortisation rate are amended prospectively to reflect the new circumstances. The assets are reviewed for impairment if the above factors indicate that the carrying amount may be impaired.

Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase price of the asset and the costs attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Depreciation is not charged on assets under construction or on freehold land.

Depreciation of other property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis on cost over periods appropriate to their estimated useful lives, taking into account normal commercial and technical obsolescence. The following annual rates have been used:

Computer Hardware

33.3%

Assets in the course of construction are stated at cost. These assets are not depreciated until available for use. Property, plant and equipment are de-recognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected. On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in the income statement.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date non-financial assets not carried at fair value are assessed to determine whether there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. If there is such an indication, the recoverable amount of the asset is compared to the carrying amount of the asset.

The recoverable amount of the asset is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future pre-tax and interest cash flows obtainable as a result of the asset's continued use. The pre-tax and interest cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk-free rate and the risks inherent in the asset.

If the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the income statement, unless the asset has been revalued when the amount is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation. Thereafter, any excess is recognised in the income statement

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the income statement.

Financial instruments

The company has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other trade payables, cash and bank balances, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period, financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the income statement.

If there is decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in income the statement.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

i) Useful economic lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The depreciation charge for property, plant and equipment and amortisation of intangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets. See note 9 and 8 for the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment and intangible assets respectively and accounting policy for the useful economic lives for each class of assets.

ii) Impairment of trade receivables

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other receivables. When assessing the impairment of trade and other receivables, management considers factors including the credit rating of the receivable, the ageing profile of receivables and historical experience. See note 10 for the net carrying amount of the receivables and associated impairment provision.

Future amendments to FRS 102

Amendments to FRS 102 were issued in December 2019. The amendments are mandatory for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. None of these are expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements of the company. Notes to the financial statements (continued)

4. Revenue

The company's revenue and operating profit relate entirely to its principal activity and arise in the following geographic areas:

| | 2020 | 2019 £000's |
|--|--------|----------------|
| | £000's | |
| United Kingdom | 24,381 | 11,522 |
| 5. Operating Loss | | |
| | 2020 | 2019 |
| | £000's | £000's |
| Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting): | | |
| Auditors' remuneration | | |
| - audit fees in respect of the UK statutory audit | .40 | 45 |
| Depreciation of property, plant and equipment | | |
| - owned assets (Note 9) | 8 | 10 |
| Amortisation of software (Note 8) | 85 | 43 |

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

i) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, are initially recognised at transaction price.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derivatives are not basic financial instruments.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or income as appropriate.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

ii) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets or financial liabilities are recognised by the company in the statement of financial position only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Derivatives are used in the management of commodity price risk. These derivative contracts are recognised at fair value and included within trade payables or receivables as appropriate. Changes in the fair value of these hedging instruments are recognised within cost of sales in the income statement.

Critical accounting judgements and key source of estimation uncertainty

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

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

6. Directors and employee information

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|-------------------------------|--------|-------|
| | £0003s | £0003 |
| Staff costs | | |
| Wages and salaries | 781 | 544 |
| Social security costs | 72 | 71 |
| Other pension costs (Note 17) | 33. | 34 |
| | 886 | 649 |

| | 2020 No. | 2019 Ņo. |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| | | |
| Average monthly number employed including executive Directors | | |
| Selling and distribution | 5 | 2 |
| Administration | 11 | 12 |
| | 16 | 14 |

None of the directors received any remuneration in respect of their services to this company as they are remunerated by other group companies and their services to the company are considered to comprise an immaterial element of their total remuneration.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

7. Tax on profit on ordinary activities

The charge for the period is analysed as follows:

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|-----------------------|--------|
| | £000's | £000's |
| Current tax | | |
| UK corporation tax on loss for the period | - | |
| Total current tax | • | |
| Deferred tax | | |
| Origination and reversal of timing differences | (117) | (29) |
| Adjustments in respect of prior years | (4) | - |
| Total deferred tax | (121) | (29) |
| Tax charge on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities | (121) | (29) |
| The tax assessed for the period differs from the standard rate of L differences are explained below: | JK Corporation tax 19 | %. The |
| Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax | (4,571 | (5,498 |
| Expected tax charge/(credit) at 19% | (869) | (1,045 |
| Non-deductible expenditure | - | 1 |
| Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods – deferred tax | (3) | - |
| Change in tax rate | - | 3 |
| Group relief surrendered for no consideration | 751 | 1,01 |
| Total tax charge for the period | (121) | (29) |

It is the policy of the company to record a tax charge or credit in the income statement calculated at the tax rate prevailing in the period for tax payable to the taxation authorities, or for group relief to be surrendered to or received from other group undertakings, and for which payment may be requested.

In his budget of 2021, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to increase the standard rate of corporation tax from the current rate of 19% to 25%, effective 1 April 2023. The change was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021, after the balance sheet date, and therefore does not impact on the carrying value of deferred tax assets and liabilities in the financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

8. Intangible assets

| | Computer software | Total |
|----------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| | £000's | ,£0003, |
| Cost | | |
| At 1 October 2019 | 416 | 416 |
| Additions | 41 | 41 |
| At 30 September 2020 | 457 | 457 |
| Amortisation | | - · · · - |
| At 1 October 2019 | 67 | 67 |
| Charge for the year | 84 | .84 |
| At 30 September 2020 | 151 | 151 |
| Net book amount | | |
| At 30 September 2020 | 306 | 306 |
| At 30 September 2019 | 349 | 349 |

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

9. Property, plant and equipment

| | Computer Hardware | Total |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------|
| <u> </u> | £000's | £000's |
| Cost | | |
| At 1 October 2019 | 30 | 30 |
| Additions | <u> </u> | <u>.</u> |
| At 30 September 2020 | 30 | 30 |
| Depreciation | | |
| At 1 October 2019 | 22 | 22 |
| Charge for the year | 8 | 8 |
| At 30 September 2020 | 30 | 30 |
| Net book amount | | |
| At 30 September 2020 | • | |
| At 30 September 2019 | 8 | 8 |

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

10. Trade and other receivables

| | 2020 £000's | 2019 £000's |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| | | |
| Trade receivables | 2,093 | 1,485 |
| Other receivables falling due within one year | 530 | 27 |
| Other receivables falling due after one year | 340 | 163 |
| Intercompany receivables | 296 | - |
| Other taxation and social security | • | 80 |
| Prepayments and accrued income | 3,414 | 3,965 |
| Deposit deeds | 1,085 | 925 |
| | 7,758 | 6,645 |

Other receivables include:

£870k (2019: £190k) unrealised gains on commodity hedges which were categorised at fair value through profit or loss.

Deposit Deed payments have been made to suppliers to cover indebtedness.

Deposit Deeds are repayable if AvantiGas ON:

- (a) Ceases to be a user and has no present or future, actual or contingent liability to the suppliers or:
- (b) provides a substitute deposit or any other security acceptable to the supplier in all respects to secure Indebtedness or;
- (c) requests a release of the deposit in accordance with the provisions of the supplier code and satisfaction of the conditions for such a release.

Trade receivables includes a provision for bad debt of £776k (2019: £170k).

AvantiGas ON Limited

Registered in England and Wales: 10430843

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

| | 2020 £000's | 2019 £000's |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | |
| Trade payables | 1,778 | 1,192 |
| Amounts owed to fellow subsidiary | 505 | 103 |
| Other payables | 3,313 | 2,039 |
| Other taxation and social security | 2,270 | - |
| Accruals and deferred income | 98 | 87_ |
| | 7,964 | 3,421 |

Amounts owed to fellow subsidiary are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Other payables includes £3,313k (2019: £1,984) unrealised losses on commodity hedges which were categorised at fair value through profit or loss.

Supplier payment policy

The company's policy is to make payments to suppliers in accordance with its standard terms and conditions.

12. Creditors: amounts falling due over one year

| | 2020 | 2019 £000's |
|----------------|-------|----------------|
| | £0003 | |
| Other payables | 2,030 | 983 |
| | 2,030 | 983 |

Other payables includes £2,030k (2019; £983k) unrealised losses on commodity hedges which were categorised at fair value through profit or loss but which do not mature for 12 months from the balance sheet date.

13. Deferred tax

The amount set aside for deferred tax represents the timing differences between the recognition of items of income and expenditure for accounting and tax purposes for the years up to and including 2020. The provision comprises:

| | 2020 | 2019 £000's |
|--------------------------------|--------|----------------|
| | £000's | |
| Corporation tax deferred by: | | |
| Accelerated capital allowances | (150) | (30) |

The provision made is based on enacted corporation tax rates of 19% depending on the rate expected to be ruling at the date the timing difference reverses.

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)

14. Financial instruments

Financial instruments and other derivative contracts in the statement of financial position comprise cash, and certain amounts (including derivatives) reported within receivables (note 10) and creditors (note 11).

Market risk

Market risk is the possibility that changes in the price of natural gas will adversely affect the value of expected future cash flows. The company is exposed to commodity price risk through its operations and manages this by the appropriate use of hedging contracts; this gives commodity price certainty to both the company and customer and maintains the company's customer margin.

Credit risk

Robust credit management policies and procedures are in place to minimise the credit risk. Customers are credit checked and appropriate exposure levels are set, with collection procedures followed to ensure timely receipt of monies owing.

Liquidity risk

The company's liquidity risk is that insufficient funds are available to enable it to meet its planned business activities. This risk is mitigated through effective cash flow management and the existence of support from other group entities. Business activities are funded through self-funding and share capital and there is no external borrowing.

At 30 September 2020, the fair value of derivatives are included within Other Payables and Other Receivables.

The company has the below financial instruments:

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|--------|--------|
| | £000's | £000's |
| Assets | | |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | | |
| Forward contracts for the purchase of gas | 870 | 190 |
| Liabilities | | |
| Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss | | |
| Forward contracts for the purchase of gas | 5,343 | 2,968 |

The income, expense and changes in fair value of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss recorded in income statement as follows:

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

14. Financial instruments (continued)

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|---------|---------|
| | £000's | £000's |
| Net (loss)/gain on derivatives: | | |
| Forward contracts for the purchase of gas | (2,323) | (3,563) |

Fair value methodology

The group purchase derivative contracts to manage commodity price volatility and forward foreign currency contracts to hedge currency exposure on the firm future commitments. With effect from 31 December 2017 the company's commodity hedges have been transacted through a fellow group company with external contracts entered into by that entity, mirrored by an intergroup contract between that entity and the company. The fair value of the intergroup contract is considered to be equal to the final value of the associated external contract. The fair values of the assts and liabilities held at fair value through profit and loss at the balance sheet date are determined using quoted prices. The valuation of derivative contracts at fair value utilises a combination of observable market information and other criteria, consistent with the market, the key inputs for which include future prices, volatility, price correlation, counterparty risk and market liquidity, as appropriate.

The notional amounts of the commodity derivative contracts at 30 September 2020 were £31,512k (2019: £29,502k).

15. Share capital

| | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| | | |
| Authorised | | |
| Ordinary shares of £1 each | 7 | 7 |
| Allotted, called-up and issued | | |
| Ordinary shares of £1 each | 1 | 11 |
| Allotted, called-up, issued and fully paid | | |
| Ordinary shares of £1 each | 6 | 6 |

There is a single class of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

16. Related party disclosures

In accordance with the exemption allowed in paragraph 33.1A of FRS 102, no disclosure is made of transactions with other wholly owned member companies of the UGI group.

17. Pension costs

The company operates a Personal Pension Plan for employees. The pension plan is a defined contribution scheme and pension contributions are charged against profits in the period in which they are payable. The pension charge for the period was £33k (2019: £34k).

18. Immediate and ultimate parent undertaking

The immediate parent company, UGI Midlands Limited, is incorporated in the United Kingdom. The registered office is UGI House, Gisborne Close, Staveley, S43 3JT.

The ultimate parent undertaking and ultimate controlling party is UGI Corporation, which is incorporated in the USA.

UGI Corporation is the parent undertaking of the largest group of undertakings to prepare consolidated financial statements which include AvantiGas ON Limited. The smallest group is UGI International LLC:

Copies of the consolidated financial statements of UGI Corporation are available from:

Investor Relations UGI Corporation P. O. Box 858 Valley Forge, PA 19482 USA