Registration number: 3299002

BG Gas Services Limited

Annual Report

and

Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2019

WEDNESDAY



A40

30/09/2020 COMPANIES HOUSE

#62

Contents

Directors' report	1 to 3
Independent Auditor's report	4 to 6
Profit and loss account	7
Balance sheet	8
Statement of changes in equity	9
Notes to the financial statements	10 to 19

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2019

The Directors present their report and the financial statements of BG Gas Services Limited (also referred to as the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2019. The Company has taken advantage of the small companies' exemption available under section 415A and 414B of the Companies Act 2006 and has not prepared a strategic report nor given certain disclosures in the Directors' report from which it is exempt.

The Company is one of the entities within the "Shell Group". In this context the term "Shell Group" and "Companies of the Shell Group" or "Group companies" means companies where Royal Dutch Shell plc, either directly or indirectly, is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the Company and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the Company. Companies in which Group companies have significant influence but not control are classified as "Associated companies". Royal Dutch Shell plc, a company incorporated in England and Wales, is known as the "Parent Company" of the Shell Group. In this report "Shell", "Shell Group" and "Royal Dutch Shell" are sometimes used for convenience where references are made to Royal Dutch Shell and its subsidiaries in general. These expressions are also used where no useful purpose is served by identifying the particular company or companies.

The Directors' report and audited financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Business review

The Company was incorporated on 6 January 1997 and is a wholly owned subsidiary of BG International Limited.

The Company ships Shell Group's gas and sells capacity on the UK national gas transmission system. The gas consists of offshore equity production, re-gas from LNG imports, exports and imports via the UK/Belgian Interconnector and third party gas sales and purchases. The company started shipping during 1999 following the granting - by the Director General of Gas Supply - of a gas shippers licence under Section 7A(2) of the Gas Act 1986. The Company acts as an agent on behalf of Shell Energy Europe Limited and other group undertakings and all costs and revenues of its operations are recharged or allocated to Shell Energy Europe Limited. The Company has recorded a profit of £1,007 during the period.

Future Outlook

No significant change in the business of the Company has taken place during the year or is expected in the immediately foreseeable future.

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

Directors of the Company

The Directors who held office during the year, and to the date of this report (except as noted) were as follows:

M Plaum (appointed 1 May 2019)

J T McCloy (appointed 1 May 2019)

S Liow (resigned 3 May 2019)

H J Stinis (resigned 3 May 2019)

Events after the end of the reporting period

After the balance sheet date, we have seen macro-economic uncertainty with regards to prices and demand for oil, gas and products as a result of the COVID-19 (coronavirus) outbreak. Furthermore, recent global developments and uncertainty in oil supply in March have caused further abnormally large volatility in commodity markets. The scale and duration of these developments remain uncertain but could impact our earnings, cash flow and financial condition. These developments are not expected to materially impact the recoverability of receivables from other group companies.

Statement of Directors' responsibilities

The Directors acknowledge their responsibilities for preparing the Directors' report and the Company's financial statements in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether United Kingdom Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on a 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.

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

Disclosure of information to the auditors

Each Director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a Director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information. The Directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditor is unaware.

Approved by the Board on 23/09/2020 and signed on its behalf by:

-DocuSigned by:

Jonathan McCloy E415E4059E78431...

J T McCloy

Director

Independent Auditor's report to the Member of BG Gas Services Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of BG Gas Services Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2019, which comprise the Profit and loss account, Balance sheet, Statement of changes in equity, and the related notes 1 to 9, 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 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its profit 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. 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.

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to Note 9 of the financial statements, which describes the economic and social disruption, the company is facing as a result of COVID-19 which is impacting commodity prices and financial markets. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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 to the Member of BG Gas Services Limited (continued)

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report set out on pages 1 to 3, 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 our 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 this 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 Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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; or
- the Directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

Independent Auditor's report to the Member of BG Gas Services Limited (continued)

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' responsibilities set out on page 2, 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 member, 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 member 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 member as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Ernst 2 Young LP
Khilan Shah (Senior Statutory Auditor)

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

London

Date: 29 September 2020

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2019

Continuing operations

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
OPERATING RESULT	3	-	-
RESULT BEFORE INTEREST AND TAXATION			
RESULT BEFORE TAXATION			
Tax on result	5	1,007	10
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		1,007	10

The profit for the current year and for the prior year are equal to the total comprehensive income and accordingly a statement of comprehensive income has not been presented.

(Registration number: 3299002) Balance sheet as at 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Current assets			
Debtors	6	7,666,834	6,782,193
		7,666,834	6,782,193
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	7	(7,664,145)	(6,780,511)
Net current assets		2,689	1,682
Total assets less current liabilities		2,689	1,682
Net assets		2,689	1,682
Equity			
Called up share capital	8	22,282	22,282
Profit and loss account		(19,593)	(20,600)
Total equity		2,689	1,682

The financial statements on pages 7 to 19 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 23/09/2020 and signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

Jonathan McCloy

E415E4059E78491...

J T McCloy

Director

BG Gas Services Limited

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2019

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account	Total £
Balance as at 01 January 2018	22,282	(20,610)	1,672
Result for the year		10	10
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>-</u>	10	10
Balance as at 31 December 2018	22,282	(20,600)	1,682
Balance as at 01 January 2019	22,282	(20,600)	1,682
Result for the year	<u>-</u>	1,007	1,007
Total comprehensive income for the year	_	1,007	1,007
Balance as at 31 December 2019	22,282	(19,593)	2,689

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

General information

The Company is a private company limited by share capital incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is: Shell Centre, London, SE1 7NA, United Kingdom.

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework, which involves the application of International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") with a reduced level of disclosure. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for certain items measured at fair value, and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

As applied to the Company, there are no material differences between EU endorsed IFRS and IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, except for the adoption of IFRS 16 and IFRIC 23.

Change in accounting policy

New standards applied

New and amended standards and interpretations

The adoption of IFRS 16 and IFRIC Interpretation 23 has had no material impact on the Company's retained earnings or balance sheet as at 1 January 2019.

The following exemptions from the disclosure requirements of IFRS have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements, in accordance with FRS 101:

- Paragraphs 45(b) and 46 to 52 of IFRS 2, 'Share-based payment' (details of the number and weighted-average exercise prices of share options, and how the fair value of goods or services received was determined)
- IFRS 7, 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures'
- Paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13, 'Fair value measurement' (disclosure of valuation techniques and inputs used for fair value measurement of assets and liabilities)
- Paragraph 38 of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements' comparative information requirements in respect of:

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

- (i) paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1 'Presentation of financial statements';
- (ii) paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 'Property, plant and equipment';
- (iii) paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 'Intangible assets' (reconciliation between the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period);
- The following paragraphs of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements':
 - (i) 10(d), (statement of cash flows);
 - (ii) 10(f) (a balance sheet as at the beginning of the preceding period when an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively or makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements, or when it reclassifies items in its financial statements);
 - (iii) 16 (statement of compliance with all IFRS);
 - (iv) 38A (requirement to present a minimum of two statements for each of the primary financial statements, including cash flow statements and related notes);
 - (v) 38B-D (additional comparative information);
 - (vi) 40A-D (requirements for a third balance sheet);
 - (vii) 111 (cash flow statement information); and
 - (viii) 134-136 (capital management disclosures)
 - The following paragraphs of IFRS 15, 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers';
 - (i) the requirements of the second sentence of paragraph 110 (qualitative and quantitative information about contracts with customers, significant judgements, changes in judgements in applying this standard to those contracts, and assets recognised from the costs to obtain or fulfil a contract);
 - (ii) paragraph 113(a) (revenue recognised from contracts with customers);
 - (iii) paragraphs 114 and 115 (disaggregation of revenue);
 - (iv) paragraph 118 (changes in contract asset and liability);
 - (v) paragraphs 119(a) to (c) and 120 to 127 (performance obligations); and
 - (vi) paragraph 129 (practical expedients);
- IAS 7, 'Statement of cash flows';
- Paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors' (requirement for the disclosure of information when an entity has not applied a new IFRS that has been issued but is not yet effective);
- Paragraphs 17 and 18A of IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' (key management compensation);
- The requirements in IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more wholly owned members of a group.
- The following paragraphs of IFRS 16, 'Leases':
 - (i) paragraph 58 (separate maturity analysis for lease liabilities);
 - (ii) paragraphs 90 and 91 (table of lease income from operating leases, including separate disclosure of income from variable lease payments not dependant on an index or a rate);
 - (iii) paragraph 93 (qualitative and quantitative explanation of the significant changes in the carrying amount of the net investment in finance leases).

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Consolidation

The immediate parent company is BG International Limited.

The ultimate parent company and controlling party is Royal Dutch Shell plc, which is incorporated in England and Wales. Royal Dutch Shell plc is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group to consolidate these accounts.

The consolidated accounts of Royal Dutch Shell plc are available from:

Royal Dutch Shell plc Tel: +31 888 800 844 email: order@shell.com

Registered office: Shell Centre, London, SE1 7NA

Fundamental accounting concept

As the majority of the company's trading is intragroup, it is dependent on group companies for its business operations and the continuance of its financial position and cashflow. RDS Plc has taken a number of steps to enhance its resilience across the group with an ongoing review of the evolving business environment and assessing strategic decisions to deliver sustainable cash flow generation. The Group is actively managing operational and financial levers including reducing capital expenditure and operating expenses, and temporarily pausing its share buyback program. The Group has access to extensive Commercial Paper Programmes and has also negotiated additional undrawn credit facilities. Having reviewed the company's current performance, and the financial strength of the Group, the directors are satisfied that the Group entities with which the company trades, and the company itself, will remain well funded for the foreseeable future. Whilst there remains uncertainty on the impact of volatile commodity prices and COVID-19, and the length of time for which these conditions will continue, the Directors have concluded it is appropriate for the financial statements to be prepared on a going concern basis.

Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that tax attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Current tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date 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.

Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Pounds Sterling (£), which is also the Company's functional currency.

(ii) Transaction and balances

Income and expense items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into £ at the rate ruling on their transaction date.

Monetary assets and liabilities recorded in foreign currencies have been expressed in £ at the rates of exchange ruling at the year end. Differences on translation are included in the profit and loss account. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency are translated using exchange rates at the date of the transaction. No subsequent translations are made once this has occurred.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified at initial recognition and subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The classification of financial assets is determined by the contractual cash flows and where applicable the business model for managing the financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if the objective of the business model is to hold the financial asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest. Financial assets at amortised cost are initially recognised at fair value plus or minus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset. Subsequently the financial asset is measured using the effective interest method less any impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired. All equity instruments and other debt instruments are recognised at fair value. For equity instruments, on initial recognition, an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) can be made to designate these as at FVOCI (without recycling to profit and loss) instead of FVTPL. Dividends received on equity instruments are recognised as other income in profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in other comprehensive income.

Impairment of financial assets

The impairment requirements for expected credit losses are applied to financial assets measured at amortised cost, financial assets measured at FVOCI and financial guarantees contracts to which IFRS 9 is applied and that are not accounted for at FVTPL and lease debtors under IFRS 15 that give rise to a conditional right to consideration. If the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the loss allowance for the financial asset is measured at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses. In other instances, the loss allowance for the financial asset is measured at an amount equal to the twelve month expected credit losses (ECLs). Changes in loss allowances are recognised in profit and loss. For trade debtors that do not contain a significant financing component, the simplified approach is applied recognising expected lifetime credit losses from initial recognition.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL, such as instruments held for trading, or the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL. Debt and trade creditors are recognised initially at fair value based on amounts exchanged, net of transaction costs, and subsequently at amortised cost. Interest expense on debt is accounted for using the effective interest method and is recognised in income.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Netting off policy

Balances with other companies of the Shell Group are stated gross, unless both of the following conditions are met:

- Currently there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and
- There is intent either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

Provision for expected credit losses of trade debtors

The Company computes probability of default rates for third party trade debtors based on historical loss experience adjusted for current and forward looking information. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed. For intra-group trade debtors, the Company uses an internal credit rating to determine the probability of default. Internal credit ratings are based on methodologies adopted by independent credit rating agencies.

3 Operating result

The Company acts as an agent for Shell Energy Europe Limited (SEEL) with respect to the shipping of the Shell Group's gas on the UK national gas transmission system. Accordingly, revenue and costs are presented on a net basis. As costs are recharged at nil margin, there are no revenues or costs in the income statement.

The Company had no employees during 2019 (2018: none).

None of the Directors received any emoluments (2018: none) in respect of their services to the Company.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

4 Auditor's remuneration

The auditor's remuneration of £5,386 (2018: £1,380) in respect of the statutory audit was borne by the immediate parent company for both the current and preceding years.

Fees paid to the Company's auditor and its associates for non-audit services to the Company itself are not disclosed in the individual financial statements of the Company because the Royal Dutch Shell plc consolidated financial statements are required to disclose such fees on a consolidated basis.

5 Tax on result

Tax credit in the profit and loss account

The tax credit for the year of £1,007 (2018: £10) is made up as follows:

	2019	2018
·	£	£
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	(14)	-
UK corporation tax adjustment to prior periods	(993)	(10)
Total current tax credit	(1,007)	(10)
Total deferred tax charge	<u> </u>	
Tax credit in the profit and loss account	(1,007)	(10)

Reconciliation of total tax (credit)

The tax on result before tax for the year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%).

The differences are reconciled below:

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

5 Tax on result (continued)

	2019 £	2018 £
Tax on result calculated at standard rate (2019- 19.00%) (2018-19.00%)	(14)	-
Effects of:		
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(993)	(10)
Total tax credit	(1,007)	(10)

UK Finance Act (No 2) Act 2015 which introduced reductions in the UK corporation tax rate to 19% effective from 1 April 2017 and to 18% effective from 1 April 2020 was enacted on 15 November 2015.

UK Finance Act 2016 which introduced further reductions in the UK corporation tax rate to 17% effective 1 April 2020 was enacted on 15 September 2016.

UK 2020 Union Budget resolutions which was passed in March 2020, revised the corporation tax rate to 19% for the next two years. Thus, the corporation tax rate for the tax year from 1 April 2020 has been substantively enacted to 19%.

The tax on result before tax for the year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Tax on result calculated at standard rate (2019- 19.00%) (2018-19.00%)	(14)	-
Effects of:		
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(993)	(10)
Total tax credit	(1,007)	(10)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

5 Tax on result (continued)

UK Finance Act (No 2) Act 2015 which introduced reductions in the UK corporation tax rate to 19% effective from 1 April 2017 and to 18% effective from 1 April 2020 was enacted on 15 November 2015.

UK Finance Act 2016 which introduced further reductions in the UK corporation tax rate to 17% effective 1 April 2020 was enacted on 15 September 2016.

UK 2020 Union Budget resolutions which was passed in March 2020, revised the corporation tax rate to 19% for the next two years. Thus, the corporation tax rate for the tax year from 1 April 2020 has been substantively enacted to 19%.

6 Debtors

Debtors: amounts due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors Amounts owed by Group undertakings:	-	8,557
Parent undertakings	10,404	10,404
Fellow subsidiary undertakings	1,012,100	1,066,097
Prepayments and accrued income	3,311,023	3,300,000
Tax receivable	3,333,307	2,397,135
	7,666,834	6,782,193

Amounts owed by Group undertakings are payable upon demand and interest free.

Prepayments and accrued income relates to amount deposited as security with National Grid NTS for import of gas and are repayable on demand.

No assets were assessed as credit impaired.

The Company has recorded all financial assets at amortised cost.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	519,594	571,545
Amounts owed to Group undertakings		
Fellow subsidiary undertakings	7,144,551	6,208,966
	7,664,145	6,780,511

Creditors include £7,039,089 (2018: £6,133,228) of amounts owed to Group undertakings which is interest bearing liabilities (2019: 1.21%; 2018: 1.82%) repayable on demand. All other amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

The Company has recorded all financial liabilities at amortised cost.

8 Called up share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	No.	c	T . 7	•
	110.	£	No.	£
Issued share capital of £1 each	22,282	22,282	22,282	22,282

9 Events after the end of the reporting period

After the balance sheet date, we have seen macro-economic uncertainty with regards to prices and demand for oil, gas and products as a result of the COVID-19 (coronavirus) outbreak. Furthermore, recent global developments and uncertainty in oil supply in March have caused further abnormally large volatility in commodity markets. The scale and duration of these developments remain uncertain but could impact our earnings, cash flow and financial condition. These developments are not expected to materially impact the recoverability of receivables from other group companies.