

Registered number: 03463584

**INDUSTRIELLE DE CHAUFFAGE ENTERPRISE UNITED KINGDOM
LIMITED**

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

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INDUSTRIELLE DE CHAUFFAGE ENTERPRISE UNITED KINGDOM LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

DIRECTORS	G Proctor P Rawson
COMPANY SECRETARY	S Gregory
REGISTERED NUMBER	03463584
REGISTERED OFFICE	ENGIE Q3 Office Quorum Business Park Benton Lane Newcastle-upon-Tyne Tyne and Wear NE12 8EX
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS	Ernst & Young LLP Citygate St James' Boulevard Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE1 4JD

INDUSTRIELLE DE CHAUFFAGE ENTERPRISE UNITED KINGDOM LIMITED

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INDUSTRIELLE DE CHAUFFAGE ENTERPRISE UNITED KINGDOM LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of Industrielle de Chauffage Enterprise United Kingdom Limited ("the company") is the provision of design engineering services.

During the year the company transitioned from previously extant UK GAAP to FRS 101 - Reduced Disclosure Framework and has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions allowed under this standard. The company's parent undertaking, ENGIE Urban Energy Limited (formerly Cofely District Energy Limited), was notified of and did not object to the use of the EU-adopted IFRS disclosure exemptions. Details of the recognition or measurement differences arising on the adoption of FRS 101 are included in note 15 to these financial statements.

DIRECTORS

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

G Proctor (appointed 1 January 2016)
P Rawson
R Blumberger (resigned 31 January 2016)

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The directors have decided to wind down the trading activities of the company and therefore all activities of the company are discontinuing. The expectation is that the company will eventually become dormant.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The company monitors its exposure to risk on an on-going basis. The company's activities do not expose it to any material price risk, interest rate cash flow risk or foreign exchange risk. Due to the nature of the company's business and the assets and liabilities contained within the balance sheet, the financial risks the directors consider relevant to the company are credit risk and liquidity risk. The company has not used financial instruments to change its exposure to these risks.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises on the company's principal financial assets, which are cash at bank, trade debtors and amounts owed by group undertakings. The credit risk associated with cash is limited, as the company uses financial institutions with a high credit rating for banking requirements. All customers are credit checked prior to any sales and only customers with an appropriate credit risk history are offered credit terms. The company has no significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a large number of customers. The credit risk on amounts owed by group undertakings is not considered to be significant.

Liquidity risk

The company is exposed to liquidity risk on its financial liabilities, including trade creditors and amounts owed to group undertakings. In order to maintain liquidity to ensure sufficient funds are available for ongoing operations and future developments, the company has access to banking facilities and loans from group companies.

INDUSTRIELLE DE CHAUFFAGE ENTERPRISE UNITED KINGDOM LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015**

QUALIFYING THIRD PARTY INDEMNITY PROVISIONS

Company officers and duly appointed delegates thereof, are indemnified by the ENGIE global directors and officers policy ("the policy") in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. This qualifying third party indemnity provision was in force throughout the year and remains in force as at the date of approving these financial statements.

GOING CONCERN

The directors have considered the company's current and future prospects and its availability of financing from within the ENGIE group and are satisfied that the company can continue to pay its liabilities as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. For this reason the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of preparation for these financial statements.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

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

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

This report was approved by the Board on 29 September 2016 and signed on its behalf.



G Proctor
Director

**DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015**

The directors are responsible for preparing the 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 year. 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 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'. 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 judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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 TO THE MEMBERS OF INDUSTRIELLE DE CHAUFFAGE ENTERPRISE UNITED KINGDOM LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Industrielle de Chauffage Enterprise United Kingdom Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015 which comprise the Income Statement, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 15. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'.

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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Directors' Report and Financial Statements to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2015 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF INDUSTRIELLE DE CHAUFFAGE ENTERPRISE UNITED KINGDOM LIMITED (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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' exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report

Ernst + Young LLP

Caroline Mulley (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Newcastle upon Tyne
30 September 2016

INDUSTRIELLE DE CHAUFFAGE ENTERPRISE UNITED KINGDOM LIMITED

**INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015**

	Note	2015 £000	2014 £000
Turnover	4	106	969
Cost of sales		41	(681)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Gross profit		147	288
Administrative expenses		(63)	(621)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Operating profit/(loss)	5	84	(333)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax		84	(333)
Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	7	(17)	72
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		<hr/> 67	<hr/> (261)

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2015 or 2014 other than those included in the income statement and therefore no statement of comprehensive income has been presented.

The notes on pages 9 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

INDUSTRIELLE DE CHAUFFAGE ENTERPRISE UNITED KINGDOM LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 03463584

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Note	2015 £000	2014 £000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	8	-	-
		-	-
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	9	257	251
Cash at bank and in hand	10	30	34
		287	285
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(186)	(251)
Net current assets		101	34
Total assets less current liabilities		101	34
Net assets		101	34
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	13	-	-
Profit and loss account		101	34
Total equity		101	34

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board and were signed on its behalf on 29 September 2016.


G Proctor
 Director

The notes on pages 9 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

INDUSTRIELLE DE CHAUFFAGE ENTERPRISE UNITED KINGDOM LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Called up share capital £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
At 1 January 2015	-	34	34
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the financial year	-	67	67
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	67	67
At 31 December 2015	-	101	101

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

	Called up share capital £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
At 1 January 2014	-	295	295
Comprehensive loss for the year			
Loss for the financial year	-	(261)	(261)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(261)	(261)
At 31 December 2014	-	34	34

The notes on pages 9 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

INDUSTRIELLE DE CHAUFFAGE ENTERPRISE UNITED KINGDOM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The financial statements of Industrielle De Chauffage Enterprise United Kingdom Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015 were authorised for issue by the Board of directors on 29 September 2016 and the statement of financial position was signed on the Board's behalf by G Proctor.

The company is a private limited liability company, incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The address of its registered office is ENGIE Q3 Office, Quorum Business Park, Benton Lane, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Tyne and Wear, NE12 8EX.

The results of the company are included in the consolidated financial statements of ENGIE S.A., which are available from ENGIE, 16 Rue de la Ville l'Eveque, 75383 Paris, Cedex 08, France.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

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

Information on the impact of first-time adoption of FRS 101 is given in note 15.

The functional and presentation currency of the company is Pounds Sterling ("£") and all values in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest thousand pounds ("£'000") except when otherwise indicated.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

First time application of FRS 100 and FRS 101

In the current year the company has adopted FRS 100 and FRS 101. In previous years the financial statements were prepared in accordance with applicable UK accounting standards.

This change in the basis of preparation has not materially altered the recognition and measurement requirements previously applied in accordance with UK GAAP. Consequently the principal accounting policies are unchanged from the prior year. The change in basis of preparation has enabled the company to take advantage of all of the available disclosure exemptions permitted by FRS 101 in the financial statements, the most significant of which are summarised below. There have been no other material amendments to the disclosure requirements previously applied in accordance with UK GAAP.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.2 Financial reporting standard 101 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
 - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
 - paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- the requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member

2.3 Going concern

The directors have considered the company's current and future prospects and its availability of financing from within the ENGIE group and are satisfied that the company can continue to pay its liabilities as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. For this reason the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of preparation for these financial statements.

2.4 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably, and;
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.5 Long-term contracts

In respect of long-term contracts, the company enters into long-term contracts when connecting new customers to the heat and electricity supply facility.

Profit on long-term contracts is taken as the work is carried out if the final outcome can be assessed with reasonable certainty. The profit included is calculated on a prudent basis to reflect the proportion of the work carried out at the year end, by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses. Turnover is calculated as that proportion of total contract value which costs incurred to date bear to total expected costs for that contract. Revenues derived from variations on contracts are recognised only when they have been accepted by the customer. Full provision is made for losses on all contracts in the year in which they are first foreseen.

2.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Office equipment	- 33%
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The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'other operating income' in the income statement.

2.7 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.9 Financial instruments

The company recognises financial instruments when it becomes a party to the contractual arrangements of the instrument. Financial instruments are de-recognised when they are discharged or when the contractual terms expire. The company's accounting policies in respect of financial instruments transactions are explained below:

Financial assets

The company classifies all of its financial assets as loans and receivables.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise principally through the provision of goods and services to customers (e.g. trade receivables), but also incorporate other types of contractual monetary asset. They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment.

Impairment provisions are recognised when there is objective evidence (such as significant financial difficulties on the part of the counterparty or default or significant delay in payment) that the company will be unable to collect all of the amounts due under the terms receivable, the amount of such a provision being the difference between the net carrying amount and the present value of the future expected cash flows associated with the impaired receivable. For trade receivables, which are reported net, such provisions are recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised within administrative expenses in the income statement. On confirmation that the trade receivable will not be collected, the gross carrying value of the asset is written off against the associated provision.

Financial liabilities

The company classifies all of its financial liabilities as liabilities at amortised cost.

At amortised cost

Financial liabilities at amortised cost including bank borrowings are initially recognised at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of the instrument. Such interest bearing liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, which ensures that any interest expense over the period to repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability carried into the statement of financial position.

2.10 Creditors

Creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers

Creditors are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.11 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the income statement, except that a change attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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 in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the statement of financial position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015**

3. JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the statement of financial position date and the amounts reported for turnover and costs during the year. However, the nature of estimation means the actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

The following judgements, estimates and assumptions have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Profit on long-term contracts is taken as the work is carried out if the final outcome can be assessed with reasonable certainty. The profit included is calculated on a prudent basis to reflect the proportion of the work carried out at the year end, by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses. Turnover is calculated as that proportion of total contract value which costs incurred to date bear to total expected costs for that contract. Revenues derived from variations on contracts are recognised only when they have been accepted by the customer. Full provision is made for losses on all contracts in the year in which they are first foreseen.

Provisions and accruals for liabilities

Management estimation is required to determine the appropriate amounts of provisions for bad and doubtful debts, customer rebates and accruals for certain administrative expenses. The judgements, estimates and associated assumptions necessary to calculate these provisions are based on historical experience and other reasonable factors.

Taxation

The company establishes provisions based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective countries in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience with previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority.

Management estimation is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with an assessment of the effect of future tax planning strategies.

4. ANALYSIS OF TURNOVER

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom from the company's principal activity, which is the provision of design engineering services.

INDUSTRIELLE DE CHAUFFAGE ENTERPRISE UNITED KINGDOM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

5. OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)

The company has no employees other than the directors (2014: none). The company does not directly employ any staff. All employees hold contracts of employment with other group companies, with the costs allocated to the company via an overhead recharge.

All directors' remuneration is paid by a fellow group undertaking in respect of their services to group companies. The directors' services to the company do not occupy a significant amount of time and consequently the directors do not feel that they have received any remuneration for their incidental services to this company for the year (2014: £nil).

6. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

The company paid the following amounts to its auditors in respect of the audit of the financial statements and for other services provided to the company:

	2015 £000	2014 £000
Fees for the audit of the company	6	6

The company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose amounts paid for non audit services as these are disclosed in the group accounts of the parent company.

7. TAX ON PROFIT/(LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

	2015 £000	2014 £000
CORPORATION TAX		
Current tax on profit/(loss) for the year	17	(72)
TOTAL CURRENT TAX	17	(72)
DEFERRED TAX		
TOTAL DEFERRED TAX	-	-
TAXATION ON PROFIT/(LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES	17	(72)

INDUSTRIELLE DE CHAUFFAGE ENTERPRISE UNITED KINGDOM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

7. TAX ON PROFIT/(LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES (continued)

FACTORS AFFECTING TAX CHARGE/(CREDIT) FOR THE YEAR

The tax assessed for the year is the same as (2014: the same as) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.25% (2014: 21.50%) as set out below:

	2015 £000	2014 £000
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	84	(333)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.25% (2014: 21.50%)	17	(72)
EFFECTS OF:		
TOTAL TAX CHARGE/(CREDIT) FOR THE YEAR	17	(72)

FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT FUTURE TAX CHARGES

The standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 21% to 20% with effect from 1 April 2015. Accordingly, the company's profits for this accounting period are taxed at an effective rate of 20.25%.

In the Summer Budget on 8 July 2015, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced further reductions in the rate of corporation tax from 20% to 19% effective from 1 April 2017 and from 19% to 18% effective from 1 April 2020. These changes were substantively enacted on 18 November 2015 as part of the Finance Act 2015. This will reduce the company's tax charges accordingly.

The March 2016 Budget announced that the rate will further reduce to 17% by 1 April 2020. This change had not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

INDUSTRIELLE DE CHAUFFAGE ENTERPRISE UNITED KINGDOM LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015**

8. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Office equipment £000
COST	
At 1 January 2015	8
At 31 December 2015	8
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 January 2015	8
At 31 December 2015	8
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2015	-
At 31 December 2014	-

9. DEBTORS

	2015 £000	2014 £000
Trade debtors	1	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	218	195
Group relief receivable owed by group undertakings	38	56
	<u>257</u>	<u>251</u>

10. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2015 £000	2014 £000
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>30</u>	<u>34</u>

INDUSTRIELLE DE CHAUFFAGE ENTERPRISE UNITED KINGDOM LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015**

11. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

	2015	2014
	£000	£000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	10	102
Accruals and deferred income	176	149
	<u>186</u>	<u>251</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured and interest free.

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	2015	2014
	£000	£000
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Cash and receivables	<u>287</u>	<u>285</u>
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	<u>(186)</u>	<u>(251)</u>

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade debtors, amounts owed by group undertakings and group relief receivable owed by group undertakings.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditors, amounts owed to group undertakings and accruals.

13. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	2015	2014
	£000	£000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

INDUSTRIELLE DE CHAUFFAGE ENTERPRISE UNITED KINGDOM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

14. CONTROLLING PARTY

The immediate parent company of Industrielle De Chauffage Enterprise United Kingdom Limited is ENGIE Urban Energy Limited (formerly Cofely District Energy Limited), a company registered in England and Wales. The directors regard ENGIE S.A. as the ultimate parent company and controlling party of Industrielle De Chauffage Enterprise United Kingdom Limited. ENGIE S.A. is registered in France.

The parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group which includes the company for which consolidated financial statements are prepared is ENGIE S.A.

Copies of the group's consolidated financial statements may be obtained from:
ENGIE, 16 Rue de la Ville l'Eveque, 75383 Paris, Cedex 08, France.

15. FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF FRS 101

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 December 2014, the company prepared its financial statements in accordance with previously extant United Kingdom generally accepted accounting practice (UK GAAP). These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015, are the first the company has prepared in accordance with FRS 101.

Accordingly, the company has prepared individual financial statements which comply with FRS 101 (applicable for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015) and the significant accounting policies meeting those requirements are described in the relevant notes.

In preparing these financial statements, the company has started from an opening balance sheet as at 1 January 2014, the company's date of transition to FRS 101, and made those changes in accounting policies and other restatements required for the first-time adoption of FRS 101.

The directors have assessed the impact of the transition to FRS 101 on the opening balance sheet and have concluded no restatements are required.

On transition to FRS 101, the company has applied the reporting requirements of paragraphs 6-33 of IFRS 1 "First time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards".