
NORMANFRAME (UK CO 6) LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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NORMANFRAME (UK CO 6) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

DIRECTORS	S Pinnell D Alcock M Ichikawa
COMPANY SECRETARY	S Gregory
REGISTERED NUMBER	05250056
REGISTERED OFFICE	Level 20 25 Canada Square London E14 5LQ
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR	Ernst & Young LLP Citygate St James' Boulevard Newcastle-upon-Tyne United Kingdom NE1 4JD

NORMANFRAME (UK CO 6) LIMITED

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NORMANFRAME (UK CO 6) LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

INTRODUCTION

The Directors present their Strategic report of Normanframe (UK Co 6) Limited (the Company) for the year ended 31 December 2018.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company is an investment holding company. The Company is a private company limited by shares.

BUSINESS REVIEW

The profit for the financial year after taxation amounted to \$8,116,000 (2017: \$165,000).

As shown in the income statement on page 8, the profit for the financial year ended 31 December 2018 has increased in comparison with the prior year. This was mainly due to income received from shares in group undertakings.

The statement of financial position on page 9 shows the Company's financial position at the end of the current and preceding financial year. The net assets have increased from \$8,092,000 to \$8,270,000 because of the profit retained for the financial year offset by the dividend paid during the year.

The Directors do not monitor the performance of the Company through the use of key performance indicators (KPIs). The ENGIE group manages its business and measures the delivery of its strategic objectives through the application of KPIs at both an ENGIE division and group level.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Investments in group undertakings

The Company holds a 1% investment in Normanclose 2 LLP. Although the Directors are satisfied that the recoverable amounts of the Company's investments are not less than their book value, there is a risk that in future periods the book value may become impaired. The Directors have assessed this exposure as acceptable.

Credit risk

The largest receivables relate to amounts lent to undertakings within the ENGIE group. The Company continually reviews its receivable position and the credit risk associated with this position. The Directors believe that payment default remains a low risk and have assessed this exposure as acceptable.

With respect to treasury activities, the Company's financial counterparty credit exposure is principally limited to cash pooling arrangements with ENGIE Treasury Management S.a.r.l., also included within 'Amounts owed by group undertakings'. This results in a concentration of risk to the ENGIE group, but the risk of default remains low given ENGIE's strong credit rating.

Currency risk

The Company has transactions in currencies other than its functional currency. Transaction exposures arise when dividends or other funds are remitted from the Company's overseas investees. Transaction exposure also arises on interest expense on amounts owed to group undertakings denominated in sterling. The Directors have assessed the exposure to currency transaction risk as acceptable.

The Company has translation risk on monetary liabilities denominated in currencies other than its functional currency. As at 31 December 2018 the Company has amounts owed to ENGIE group undertakings denominated in sterling totalling £nil (2017: £3,000 (\$4,000)). The Company does not have sufficient foreign currency assets to offset this foreign exchange exposure. It is not the Company's policy to hedge currency translation exposures

NORMANFRAME (UK CO 6) LIMITED

**STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

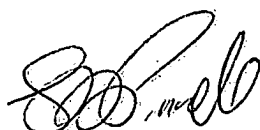
through foreign exchange contracts or currency swaps. Although the net foreign currency asset creates volatility in earnings from period to period, the Directors have assessed this exposure as acceptable.

Interest rate risk

The Company has interest-bearing assets in the form of intercompany balances with ENGIE group undertakings.

As at 31 December 2018 interest-bearing assets with a carrying value of \$6,878,000 (2017: \$6,631,000) earned interest at floating rates plus a margin. Although the rates of interest are variable and create volatility in earnings from period to period, the Directors have assessed this risk as acceptable.

This report was approved by the Board on *5 September 2019* and signed on its behalf.



S Pinnell
Director

NORMANFRAME (UK CO 6) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

MATTERS COVERED IN THE STRATEGIC REPORT

The following information has been disclosed in the Strategic Report:

- Principal activities
- Business review
- Principal risks and uncertainties

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The profit for the financial year, after taxation, amounted to \$8,116,000 (2017: \$165,000).

The Directors approved payment of dividends of \$7,938,000 in respect of the year ended 31 December 2018 (2017: \$nil).

DIRECTORS

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

S Mingham (resigned 10 May 2019)
S Pinnell
J S Sandhu (resigned 30 September 2018)
H Kayamori (resigned 1 April 2019)
D Alcock (appointed 1 October 2018)
M Ichikawa (appointed 31 March 2019)

SHARE CAPITAL

The Company's share capital comprises 13,001 ordinary shares of \$1.00 each which rank *pari passu* with each other in respect of all rights, including dividend, voting and return of capital.

GOING CONCERN

The Company's activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development and position, are set out in the Strategic report. The Company's Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will be able to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The Company has no significant future developments to report.

EMPLOYEES

The Company had no employees (2017: none) and incurred no related costs during the financial year (2017: \$nil).

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITOR

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

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and

NORMANFRAME (UK CO 6) LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

- the 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 auditor is aware of that information.

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

Ernst & Young LLP was appointed as the Company's auditor during the period and will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on *5 September 2019* and signed on its behalf.



S Pinnell
Director

NORMANFRAME (UK CO 6) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, 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 elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including Financial Reporting Standard 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 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 to 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 NORMANFRAME (UK CO 6) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Normanframe (UK Co 6) Limited (the Company) for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the Income Statement, Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 16, 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 Company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 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 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 United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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.

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 year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the 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 the 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 5, 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 FRC'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.

Ernst + Young LLP

Caroline Mulley (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Newcastle upon Tyne
9 September 2019

NORMANFRAME (UK CO 6) LIMITED

**INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

	Note	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Income from shares in group undertakings		7,938	-
Profit before interest		7,938	-
Interest receivable and similar income	6	178	168
Other finance expense	7	-	(3)
Profit before tax		8,116	165
Tax on profit	8	-	-
Profit for the financial year		8,116	165

There were no recognised gains and losses for the years ended 2018 or 2017 other than those included in the income statement.

The notes on pages 11 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

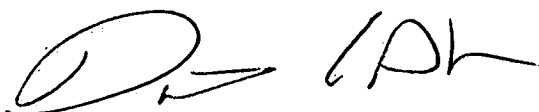
All results are derived from continuing operations.

NORMANFRAME (UK CO 6) LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 05250056

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note	2018 \$000	2017 \$000
Fixed assets			
Investments	9	433	433
		<u>433</u>	<u>433</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	10	7,837	7,659
Net current assets		<u>7,837</u>	<u>7,659</u>
Net assets		<u>8,270</u>	<u>8,092</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	13	13
Profit and loss account	12	8,257	8,079
Total equity		<u>8,270</u>	<u>8,092</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board and were signed on its behalf by:



D Alcock
Director

Date: 5 September 2019

NORMANFRAME (UK CO 6) LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	\$000	\$000	\$000
At 1 January 2017	13	7,914	7,927
Profit for the financial year	-	165	165
At 1 January 2018	13	8,079	8,092
Profit for the financial year	-	8,116	8,116
Dividends (Note 13)	-	(7,938)	(7,938)
At 31 December 2018	13	8,257	8,270

The notes on pages 11 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

NORMANFRAME (UK CO 6) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Normanframe (UK CO 6) Limited (the Company) is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in England and limited by shares. The address of its registered office is Level 20, 25 Canada Square, London E14 5LQ, United Kingdom. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Strategic Report on page 1.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been applied consistently to all years presented.

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' and the Companies Act 2006.

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).

Changes in accounting policy and disclosures

(a) New standards, amendments and interpretations

The Company has applied IFRS 15 '*Revenue from contracts with customers*', IFRS 9 '*Financial instruments*' and the *Annual Improvements 2014-2016 cycle* for the first time for the reporting period commencing 1 January 2018. The application of these standards did not have a material impact on the Company.

(b) New standards, amendments and interpretations not yet adopted

The Company has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2018.

A number of new standards and amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2019 and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these are expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

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;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D,

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.2 Financial reporting standard 101 - reduced disclosure exemptions (continued)

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 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of IPM Eagle LLP, a partnership owned 70% by a wholly owned subsidiary of its ultimate parent, ENGIE S.A. and 30% by Mitsui Power Ventures Limited. It is included in the consolidated financial statements of ENGIE S.A. which are publicly available. Therefore, under Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 and paragraph 4(a) of IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company is exempt from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements. Consequently, these separate financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not its group. Where relevant, equivalent disclosures have been given in the group accounts of ENGIE S.A.

The group accounts of ENGIE S.A. are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 16.

2.3 Going concern

The Company's activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development and position, are set out in the Strategic Report. The Company's Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will be able to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

2.4 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentation currency is US dollar.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Income Statement except when deferred in other comprehensive

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4 Foreign currency translation (continued)

income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Income Statement within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Income Statement within 'other operating income'.

2.5 Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised in the Income Statement when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

2.6 Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount.

2.7 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except that a charge 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 expense 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.

2.8 Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are stated at cost less provision for any impairment. At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where an indicator of impairment exists, the Company makes a formal estimate of the asset's recoverable amount (greater of fair value less costs to sell and value in use). Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. An impairment provision is reversed to the extent that the asset's recoverable amount is greater than the carrying value of the fixed asset investment.

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 and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value in accordance with IFRS 9.

Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at amortised cost.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost where they are financial assets held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Amortised cost is calculated using the effective interest method and represents the amount measured at initial recognition less repayments of principal plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses (ECL) associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For receivables, the Company requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Financial liabilities

At amortised cost

Financial liabilities which are neither contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, held for trading, nor designated as at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or where appropriate a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

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

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires the use of estimates and assumptions to determine the value of assets and liabilities, and contingent assets and liabilities at the reporting date, as well as income and expenses reported during the period.

The Company regularly revises its estimates in light of currently available information because of uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. Final outcomes could differ from those estimates.

The key estimates used in preparing the Company's financial statements predominately relate to the measurement of the recoverable amount of investments.

Recoverable amount of investments

Determining whether the Company's investment in its participating interest has been impaired requires estimation of the investment's value in use. The value in use calculation requires the entity to estimate the future cash flows expected to be generated from the investee and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value. The carrying amount of the investment at the reporting date was \$433,000 (2017: \$433,000) with no impairment loss recognised in 2018 or 2017.

NORMANFRAME (UK CO 6) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

3. JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Recoverable amount of debtors

Management regularly assesses whether there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on debtors has been incurred. The Company's risk management procedures include an assessment of risk – in particular counterparty risk – in the measurement of its financial instruments. The carrying amount of the debtors at the reporting date was US\$7,837,000 (2017: US\$7,659,000).

4. DIRECTORS' AND EMPLOYEES' REMUNERATION

The Directors did not receive any fees or emoluments from the Company during the year (2017: \$nil) directly attributable to their position within the Company. There exist no qualifying services from Directors attributable to the Company and Director fees are paid by other entities in their management of the group as a whole (of which \$nil is applicable to this entity).

The Company had no employees during the financial year (2017: none).

5. AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

The auditor's remuneration in respect of the statutory audit for the year ended 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017 was borne by International Power Ltd.

The auditor's remuneration was as follows:

	2018 \$000	2017 \$000
Auditor's remuneration for the financial year	1	2

6. INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME

	2018 \$000	2017 \$000
Interest receivable from group undertakings	178	165
Other interest receivable	-	3
	178	168

Group companies are subsidiaries of ENGIE S.A.

NORMANFRAME (UK CO 6) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

7. OTHER FINANCE EXPENSE

	2018	2017
	\$000	\$000
Other interest expense	-	(3)
	<u>-</u>	<u>(3)</u>

8. TAXATION

	2018	2017
	\$000	\$000
Total current tax	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Factors affecting tax expense for the year

The current year applicable statutory tax rate is 19%.

The prior year applicable statutory tax rate was 19.25% representing a weighted average based on 20% applicable for the three months to 31 March 2017, and 19% applicable from 1 April 2017.

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2017: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017: 19.25%). The differences are explained below:

	2018	2017
	\$000	\$000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>8,116</u>	<u>165</u>
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017: 19.25%)	1,542	32
Effects of:		
Non-taxable income	(1,523)	-
Utilisation of tax losses of investee	(24)	(32)
Transfer pricing adjustments	5	-
Total tax expense for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

NORMANFRAME (UK CO 6) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

8. TAXATION (continued)

Factors that may affect future tax expense

The tax rate for the current year is lower than the prior year due to changes in the UK corporation tax rate which decreased from 20% to 19% from 1 April 2017.

Changes to the UK corporation tax rates were substantively enacted as part of the Finance (No. 2) Act 2015 (on 26 October 2015) and the Finance Act 2016 (on 6 September 2016). These include reductions to the main rate to reduce the rate to 19% from 1 April 2017 and to 17% from 1 April 2020. This will reduce the Company's tax expenses accordingly.

At the balance sheet date the Company has \$2,569,001 (2017: €2,692,813) of tax losses carried forward on which no deferred tax asset has been recognised due to the uncertainty regarding the realisation of this asset.

9. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

	Other fixed asset investment \$000
Cost	
At 1 January 2018	433
At 31 December 2018	433
Net book value	
At 31 December 2018	433
At 31 December 2017	433

Directly held other fixed asset investment

The following was a subsidiary undertaking of the Company:

Name	Registered office	Class of shares	Holding
Normanclose 2 LLP	Level 20, 25 Canada Square, London E14 5LQ, United Kingdom	Partners' capital	1%

NORMANFRAME (UK CO 6) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

10. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2018	2017
	\$000	\$000
Amounts owed by group undertakings - loan	7,362	7,362
Amounts owed by group undertakings - interest	107	69
Amounts owed by group undertakings - current account	368	228
	7,837	7,659

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, either interest free or are subject to floating rates of interest plus a margin, and repayable within one year. Within amounts owed by group undertakings there are amounts that do not accrue interest of \$959,000 (2017: \$1,028,000).

11. SHARE CAPITAL

	2018	2017
	\$000	\$000
Issued, called up and fully paid		
13,001 (2017: 13,001) ordinary shares of \$1.00 each	13	13

The share capital represents the ordinary shares in the Company which carry rights to participate in the distribution of dividends or capital of the Company.

Ordinary shares rank *pari passu* with each other in respect of all rights, including dividend, voting and return of capital.

12. RESERVES

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

13. DIVIDENDS

	2018	2017
	\$000	\$000
Dividend paid	7,938	-

Interim dividends of \$5,877,752, \$550,000 and \$1,510,000 were paid on 15 January 2018, 20 July 2018 and 14 December 2018 respectively (2017: \$nil).

NORMANFRAME (UK CO 6) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

As at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, the Company was a wholly owned subsidiary of Normanglade 4 LLP which is wholly owned by IPM Eagle LLP, a partnership owned 70% by a wholly owned subsidiary of ENGIE S.A. and 30% by Mitsui Power Ventures Limited. The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 8(k) of FRS 101 and has therefore not disclosed transactions with other wholly owned entities of IPM Eagle LLP. There are no transactions with related parties that are not wholly owned by IPM Eagle LLP.

The balances outstanding with related parties are as follows:

	2018 \$000	2017 \$000
Amounts owed by related parties		
Parent - Normanglade 4 LLP	959	959
Other related parties	6,878	6,700
	<u>7,837</u>	<u>7,659</u>

Other related parties comprise fellow subsidiaries of ENGIE S.A. not owed by the Company, and participating interests that are not directly owned by the Company.

Loans between related parties are made on an arm's length basis.

15. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There have been no events since the reporting date which should be considered for a proper understanding of these financial statements.

16. CONTROLLING PARTY

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Normanglade 4 LLP, the registered address of which is Level 20, 25 Canada Square, London E14 5LQ, United Kingdom.

The Directors consider the Company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party to be ENGIE S.A. which was incorporated in France and is headquartered in Paris, France and which is the parent undertaking of the largest and smallest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated for the year ended 31 December 2018 and the year ended 31 December 2017. The consolidated financial statements of ENGIE S.A. may be obtained from its registered office at 1 Place Samuel de Champlain, Faubourg de l'Arche, 92930 Paris la Défense, France.