REGISTERED NUMBER: 05618883 (England and Wales)

SGN Smart Limited

Directors' Report and

Audited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

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SGN Smart Limited

Company Information for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

DIRECTORS: Charlotte Brunning

Charles Thomazi (Alternate) Nicholas Robin Salmon (Chair)

Michael Botha Martin Catchpole Rebecca Lumlock Felipe Ortiz Paul Trimmer Christian Fingerle Jeffrey Rosenthal Michael Smart

SECRETARIES: Nicola Shand

Sharmila Sylvester

REGISTERED OFFICE: St Lawrence House

Station Approach

Horley Surrey RH6 9HJ

REGISTERED NUMBER: 05618883 (England and Wales)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR: Ernst & Young LLP

1 More London Place

London SE1 2AF

<u>Directors' Report</u> for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements for SGN Smart Limited (the "Company") in respect of the year ended 31 March 2022. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Scotia Gas Networks Limited ("SGN"), which together with its subsidiary undertakings (including the Company) is hereinafter referred to as the "Group".

EVENTS SINCE THE END OF THE YEAR

Information relating to events since the end of the year is given in the notes to the financial statements.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 April 2021 to the date of this report.

Charlotte Brunning Charles Thomazi (Alternate) Nicholas Robin Salmon (Chair)

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

Gregor Alexander - resigned 22 March 2022
Guy Lambert - resigned 22 March 2022
Robert McDonald - resigned 22 March 2022
Michael McNicholas - resigned 23 March 2022
Peter Mccosker (Alternate) - resigned 30 May 2021
Delphine Voeltzel - resigned 1 July 2021
Michael Botha - appointed 22 March 2022
Martin Catchpole - appointed 23 March 2022
Rebecca Lumlock - appointed 22 March 2022
Felipe Ortiz - appointed 22 March 2022
Paul Trimmer - appointed 23 March 2022
Henrik Onarheim - appointed 5 July 2021 - resigned 23 March 2022

GOING CONCERN

The Company accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

As part of the directors' assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, a support letter has been received from Scotia Gas Networks Limited confirming that Scotia Gas Networks Limited can and will support the Company in meetings its liabilities for a period of twelve months (to 31 July 2023) from the signing of the Company's financial statements.

The directors have therefore considered the going concern assessment undertaken at the Scotia Gas Networks Limited group level, the conclusion of which is that even under severe but plausible downside scenarios there is headroom in relation to both liquidity and covenants. Further detail on the Group's assessment of going concern can be found in the Directors' Report in the annual report for Scotia Gas Networks Limited for the year ended 31 March 2022.

<u>Directors' Report</u> for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

GOING CONCERN (continued)

After making reasonable enquiries and having considered the matters described above, the directors believe that the Company will be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due and will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for twelve months (to 31 July 2023) from the date of approval of this report. Accordingly, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

None of the Directors who held office at the end of the year had an interest in the shares or loan stock of the Company or any Group undertakings at the end of the financial year, or at any time during the financial year subsequent to their appointment as a Director of the Company.

DIRECTORS' INSURANCE AND INDEMNITIES

The Directors of the Company have the benefit of the indemnity provisions in the Company's Articles of Association. The Directors have been granted a qualifying third-party indemnity provision which was in force throughout the year. In addition, SGN has purchased and maintained throughout the year Directors' and officers' liability insurance in respect of itself, the Group, the Directors and other senior executives of the Group.

AUDITOR

Each of the Directors at the date of this report confirms that:

- 1) So far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- 2) The Director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provision of Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

On 21 July 2006 the Company's shareholders passed a written resolution to dispense with the obligation to appoint the auditor annually.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD:

Sharmila Sylvester
Sharmila Sylvester - Secretary

25-07-22 | 12:22 PM BST

Date:

<u>Directors' Responsibilities Statement</u> for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and Section 1A of FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller Entities).

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently.
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of SGN Smart Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity, and the related notes 1 to 14, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2022 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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of 12 months (to 31 July 2023) from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

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 contained within the annual report.

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the 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 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 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies' regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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.

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

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

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are those that relate to the reporting framework (FRS 102 and the Companies Act 2006) and the local tax legislation.
- We understood how the Company is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management, internal audit and those responsible for legal and compliance procedures and the Company secretary. We corroborated our enquiries through our review of Board minutes, papers provided to the Audit Committee and correspondence received from regulatory bodies and noted that there was no contradictory evidence.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur, by meeting with management from various parts of the business to understand where it considered there was susceptibility to fraud. We considered the programmes and controls that the Company has established to address risks identified, or that otherwise prevent, deter and detect fraud; and how senior management monitors those programmes and controls. Where the risk was considered to be higher, we performed audit procedures to address each identified fraud risk. These procedures included using data analysis for testing journal entries that met our defined risk criteria based on our understanding of the business and challenging the assumptions and judgements made by management in areas where judgement is required.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved understanding management's internal controls over compliance with laws and regulations; enquiry of legal counsel, management and internal audit; and reviewing internal audit reports and whistleblowing logs.

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

Use of our report

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

Ernst & Joung LLP

Steven Dobson (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor London

25 July 2022 Date:

Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

	Notes	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
TURNOVER	3	4,996	8,976
Net operating costs		(3,135)	(2,534)
OPERATING PROFIT		1,861	6,442
Interest receivable and similar in Interest payable and similar	come 5	18	6
expenses		-	(3)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	6	1,879	6,445
Tax on profit	7	(357)	(1,225)
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL	YEAR	<u>1,522</u>	5,220

The above results relate to continuing operations in both the current year and previous year.

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

Notes	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	1,522	5,220
Other comprehensive income	-	
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	<u>1,522</u>	5,220

Balance Sheet 31 March 2022

	Notes	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
CURRENT ASSETS Debtors	9	9,791	8,319
CREDITORS Amounts falling due within one ye	ear 10	<u>(410</u>)	<u>(460</u>)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>9,381</u>	7,859
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURREN LIABILITIES	łΤ	<u>9,381</u>	<u>7,859</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called up share capital Retained earnings	11	- <u>9,381</u>	
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u>9,381</u>	7,859
		<u>9,381</u>	7,859

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on $\frac{25-07-22}{12:17}$ PM BST and were signed on its behalf by:

—Docustaned by:

Mck Salmon

Nicholas Robin Salmon (Chair) - Director

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

	Called up share capital £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total equity £'000
Balance at 1 April 2020 Profit for the year	<u> </u>	2,639 5,220	2,639 5,220
Total comprehensive income		5,220	5,220
Balance at 31 March 2021		7,859	7,859
Profit for the year		1,522	1,522
Total comprehensive income	_	1,522	1,522
Balance at 31 March 2022		9,381	9,381

Called up share capital is £1 as at 31 March 2022 (2021: £1).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General information and basis of preparation

SGN Smart Limited is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the registered office is St. Lawrence House, Station Approach, Horley, Surrey, RH6 9HJ, United Kingdom. The Company's principal activity is providing managed services through MSAs (managed service agreements) to MapleCo1 Ltd and MapleCo3 Ltd, which are companies that provide smart metering services.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards in the United Kingdom and the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. There were no material departures from that standard.

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the accounting policies.

The functional currency of SGN Smart Limited is considered to be pound sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. Amounts are expressed in thousands of pounds, except where noted otherwise.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

Going concern

The Company accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

As part of the directors' assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, a support letter has been received from Scotia Gas Networks Limited confirming that Scotia Gas Networks Limited can and will support the Company in meetings its liabilities for a period of twelve months (to 31 July 2023) from the signing of the Company's financial statements.

The directors have therefore considered the going concern assessment undertaken at the Scotia Gas Networks Limited group level, the conclusion of which is that even under severe but plausible downside scenarios there is headroom in relation to both liquidity and covenants. Further detail on the Group's assessment of going concern can be found in the Directors' Report in the annual report for Scotia Gas Networks Limited for the year ended 31 March 2022.

After making reasonable enquiries and having considered the matters described above, the directors believe that the Company will be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due and will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for twelve months (to 31 July 2023) from the date of approval of this report. Accordingly, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Turnover

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration for the sale of services supplied by the Company exclusive of value added tax. Turnover is recognised in the year in which the services are rendered and is only recognised when the Company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its services.

Financial instruments

Financial liabilities and equity are classified according to the substance of the financial instrument's contractual obligations, rather than its legal form.

The company's trade and other debtors and its trade and other creditors are measured initially at the transaction price, including transaction costs, and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

If a transaction constitutes a financing transaction it is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arises from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if: a) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and b) the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

1. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Interest receivable and interest payable

Interest payable and similar expenses include other interest payable. Interest receivable and similar income includes interest receivable on intercompany loans.

Interest income and interest payable are recognised in the profit or loss as they accrue, using the effective interest method.

2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

There are no critical accounting judgements or key sources of estimation uncertainty.

3 **TURNOVER**

Turnover arises entirely in the United Kingdom and is attributable to the continuing activity of the Company.

EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS 4.

The Company had no employees at 31 March 2022 (2021: nil) or at any time during the current or previous financial year.

The company utilises the services of employees contracted to a fellow group company. These employees are involved in day-to-day operations of the business. The cost of these services recharged to the company in the year was £1,848k (2021: £2,462k).

The Directors are remunerated by other Group undertakings and did not receive any remuneration for their qualifying services to the Company during the year (2021: £nil). No retirement benefits are accruing to any Directors under money purchase or defined benefit schemes, in respect of their services to the Company.

INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME 5.

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Interest on loans to group undertakings	18	6
For further details of these loans see Note 9.		

6. PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION

The profit is stated after charging:		
	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Fees payable to Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's		
annual financial statements	5	4
Operating lease rentals	18	24

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

6. PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION - continued

The net operating costs in the year of £3,135k (2021: £2,534k) predominantly consist of staff and software recharges from the Group.

7. TAXATION

Analysis of the tax charge

The tax charge on the profit for the year was as follows:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Current tax: UK corporation tax	357	1,225
Tax on profit	357	1,225

UK corporation tax has been charged at 19% (2021 - 19%).

The tax charge assessed for the current and prior years are the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK.

At the balance sheet date, Finance Bill 2021 had been substantively enacted confirming that the main UK corporation tax rate will increase from 19% to 25% with effect from 1 April 2023. This change is expected to increase the Company's future tax charges accordingly.

8. **DIVIDENDS**

No final dividends have been paid or proposed in respect of the year ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021.

9. **DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Trade debtors	405	440
Amounts owed by group undertakings	9,019	7,542
Prepayments and accrued income	<u>367</u>	337
	<u>9,791</u>	<u>8,319</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings includes:

- an intercompany loan due from SGN Commercial Services Limited of £9,678k (2021: £9,214k);
- intercompany trade balances due to the Group of £659k (2021: £1,672k).

The loan is repayable on demand, and it bears interest at the Bank of England Base Rate.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

10	CREDITORS:	AMOUNTS	FALLING	DUF WITHIN	ONE YEAR
10.	CINEDITORO.				

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Trade creditors	12	10
Taxation and social security	202	201
Other creditors	6	7
Accruals	<u>190</u>	242
	410	460

11. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allottea, iss	sued and fully paid:			
Number:	Class:	Nominal	2022	2021
		value:	£	£
1	Ordinary	£1	1	1

The Company was incorporated with the issue of one subscriber share of £1.

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

12. FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases for the Company are as follows:

	Oth	Other	
	2022	2021	
	£'000	£'000	
Operating lease commitments which are owed:	•		
	<u>45</u>	28	

13. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

In accordance with FRS 102 Section 1A paragraph 1AC.35, the Company is exempt from disclosing transactions with other wholly owned group companies.

The smallest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by Scotia Gas Networks Limited, the immediate and ultimate parent undertaking of the Company. The address of Scotia Gas Networks Limited's registered office is St Lawrence House, Station Approach, Horley, Surrey, RH6 9HJ, United Kingdom.

14. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There are no subsequent events to report.