Energy Services Acquisitions Limited Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2019



# Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2019

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# Directors and advisers for the year ended 30 April 2019

#### **Directors**

G J Knight (Appointed 26 January 2018)

D Simon (Appointed 28 November 2018)

R Harrison (appointed 26 September 2019, resigned 29 January 2020)

S Cargill (appointed 26 September 2019)

B Coady (resigned 28 November 2018)

G M Stokes (resigned 31 October 2018)

#### Registered office .

Ribble House

Ballam Road

Lytham St. Annes

Lancashire

England

FY8 4TS

#### Independent auditors

**BDO LLP** 

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

3 Hardman St

Manchester

**M3 3AT** 

#### **Solicitors**

**Eversheds Sutherland** 

**Eversheds House** 

70 Great Bridgewater St

Manchester

M1 5ES

#### Bankers

HSBC Bank Plc

Yorkshire Corporate Bank Centre

4th Floor, City Point

29 King Street

Leeds

LS1 2HL

## Strategic report for the year ended 30 April 2019

The Directors present their Strategic report for the year ended 30 April 2019.

#### Review of the business and future developments

The company's principal activity is that of a holding company for its subsidiaries. There was no trading activity during the period within the Company. The trading subsidiary is a specialist provider of strategic energy procurement, risk management, compliance, consultancy, cost reduction, bureau and management solutions to a broad range of clients including corporate, public sector and SME customers. The Directors are satisfied with the performance of the company.

The Directors anticipate current levels of financial activity to continue for the foreseeable future.

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

The company's principal risk relates to the recoverable value of its equity investments.

#### Financial risk management ...

The company's exposure to financial risks including credit risk, cash flow risk and liquidity risk, is managed at a group level within Igloo Investment Topco Limited, an intermediate parent undertaking.

#### Key performance indicators (KPIs)

The use of KPIs is not considered appropriate due to the simple nature of the company's business.

#### Results and dividends

The company's results for the financial year are set out in the statement of comprehensive income on page 7.

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2018: £Nil).

#### Going concern

The company is dependent upon the financial support of an intermediate parent undertaking, ICG EFV Luxembourg S.a.r.l. ICG EFV Luxembourg S.a.r.l has confirmed its present intention to support the company by providing the funds necessary to continue as a going concern for the minimum of 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

#### On behalf of the board

S Cargill
Director

31January 2020

Company registered number: 08500814

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## Directors' report for the year ended 30 April 2019

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 April 2019.

#### Principal activities

The principal activities of the company are discussed in the Strategic report on page 2

#### **Future developments**

Future developments likely to affect the performance of the Company are discussed in the Strategic report on page 2.

#### Results and dividends

The company's results for the financial year are set out in the statement of comprehensive income on page 8. For a review of trading activity in the year see the Strategic report on page 2.

No dividends were paid during the year (2018: £nil). The Directors do not recommend payment of a dividend (2018: £nil).

#### Financial risk management and going concern

Financial risk management and going concern are described in the Strategic report on page 2.

#### **Directors**

The Directors who served in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements are listed on page

#### Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

A qualifying third party indemnity provision as defined in Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006 is in force for the benefit of each of the directors and company secretary in respect of liabilities incurred as a result of their office, to the extent permitted by law. In respect of those liabilities for which directors may not be indemnified, a directors' and officers' liability insurance policy was maintained throughout the financial year.

#### Disclosure of information to auditors

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

- In so far as the Directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as Directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

#### Independent auditors

The auditors, BDO LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office and a resolution concerning their reappointment will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

## Directors' report for the year ended 30 April 2019 (continued)

#### Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law). 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 the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently; state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are 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.

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.

#### On behalf of the board

S Cargill Director

31 January 2020

Company registered number: 08500814

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO MEMBERS OF ENERGY SERVICES ACQUISITIONS LIMITED

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Energy Services Acquisitions Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 30 April 2019 which comprise Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity and the notes to the financial statements, 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 Financial Reporting Standard 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 30 April 2019 and of its loss for the period 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

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 Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Strategic report and Directors' report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic report and Directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic report and Director's 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' Report, 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 at the Financial Reporting Council's website at:

https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO MEMBERS OF ENERGY SERVICES ACQUISITIONS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

#### 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.

BDO LLP

Stuart Wood (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor
Manchester, UK

31/1/2020

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

## Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 30 April 2019

	Note	2019	2018
		£'000	£'000
Administrative income / (expenses)		(14,361)	78,238
Other operating charges		(181)	(181)
		,	
Operating loss before exceptional items		(161)	(235)
Exceptional Items	6	(14,381)	78,292
Operating profit/(loss)	5	(14,542)	78,057
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(7,983)	(7,909)
Profit/(loss) before taxation	9	(22,525)	70,148
Tax on profit/(loss)	9	-	<u>-</u>
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		(22,525)	70,148

The company's results are derived from continuing operations.

The company has no other comprehensive income for the current and preceding financial year, therefore no separate statement of comprehensive income has been presented.

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

## Statement of financial position as at 30 April 2019

	Note	2019	2018
·		£'000	£'000
Fixed assets			
Investments	10	65,222	79,603
		65,222	79,603
Current assets			
Debtors	11	181	181
Cash at bank and in hand		7	7
		188	188
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(27,583)	(27,602)
Net current liabilities		(27,395)	(27,415)
Total assets less current liabilities		37,827	52,188
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13	(89,009)	(80,846)
Net liabilities		(51,182)	(28,657)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	15	444	444
Accumulated losses		(51,626)	(29,101)
Total shareholders' funds		(51,182)	(28,657)

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 31 January 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:

S Cargill.\_\_\_

Director

31 January 2020

Company registered number: 08500814

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

# Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 April 2019

	Called up Share capital	Retained earnings	Total shareholders' funds
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance as at 1 May 2017	444	(99,249)	98,805
Profit for the financial year	-	70,148	70,148
Balance as at 30 April 2018	444	(29,101)	(28,657)
Loss for the financial year	-	(22,525)	(22,525)
Balance as at 30 April 2019	444	(51,626)	(51,182)

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2019

#### 1 General information

Energy Services Acquisitions Limited is a holding company investing in subsidiaries whose principal activities are to act as a specialist provider of strategic energy procurement, risk management, compliance, consultancy, cost reduction, bureau and management solutions.

The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The address of its registered office is Ribble House Ballam Road, Lytham St. Annes, Lancashire, FY8 4TS.

### 2 Statement of compliance

The individual financial statements of Energy Services Acquisitions Limited have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland' ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

## 3 Summary of significant accounting policies

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

#### a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

#### b) Going concern

The company is dependent upon the financial support of an intermediate parent undertaking, ICG EFV Luxembourg S.a.r.l. ICG EFV Luxembourg S.a.r.l has confirmed its present intention to support the company by providing the funds necessary to continue as a going concern for the minimum of 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

The Directors therefore consider that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

#### c) Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions if certain conditions have been complied with, including notification of, and no objection to, the use of exemptions by the Company's shareholders. A qualifying entity is defined as a member of a group that prepares publicly available financial statements, which give a true and fair view, in which that member is consolidated. The Company is a qualifying entity as its results are consolidated into the financial statements of Igloo Investment Topco Limited which are publicly available.

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2019 (continued)

## 3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

- (i) from the requirement to prepare a statement of cash flows as required by paragraph 3.17(d) of FRS 102;
- (ii) from the requirement to present certain financial instrument disclosures, as required by sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102;
- (iii) from the requirement to present a reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the period as required by paragraph 4.12(a)(iv) of FRS 102;
- (iv) from the requirement to disclose the key management personnel compensation in total as required by paragraph 33.7 of FRS 102;
- (v) from the requirement to disclose related party transactions for the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries as required by Paragraph 33.1A of FRS 102.

#### d) Consolidated financial statements

At the year end the company was a wholly owned subsidiary of Igloo Investment Bidco Limited, and is included in the consolidated financial statements of Igloo Investment Topco Limited, an intermediate parent undertaking, which are publicly available. Therefore the company is exempt by virtue of Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements.

These financial statements are the company's separate financial statements.

#### e) Interest receivable

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

#### f) Interest payable

Interest payable is recognised in the profit and loss account in the year in which it is incurred.

#### g) Taxation

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

Current or deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

#### (i) Current tax

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

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2019 (continued)

### 3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### g) Taxation (cont)

#### (ii) Deferred tax

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

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

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

#### h) Fixed asset investments

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are recognised at cost and subsequently stated at cost less provision for impairment in value.

#### i) Impairment of non-financial assets

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of its investments. The company reviews its investments for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be supported by its underlying assets.

#### j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes amounts held with banks

#### k) Financial instruments

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

#### (i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including amounts owed by group undertakings, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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

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

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2019 (continued)

## 3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### k) Financial instruments (cont)

#### (i) Financial assets

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

#### (ii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including loan notes and amounts owed to group undertakings are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Basic debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in fair value of derivatives are recognised in the profit and loss account within interest payable and similar charges or interest receivable as appropriate.

The company does not currently apply hedge accounting for interest rate or foreign exchange derivatives.

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

#### (iii) Offsetting

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

#### l) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2019 (continued)

## 4 Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

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

#### (a) Critical judgements in applying the company's accounting policies

The company does not make any critical judgements in applying its accounting policies.

#### (b) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

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

#### Fixed asset investments

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of its investments. The company reviews its investments for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be supported by its underlying assets.

#### Fair value of derivatives

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. The company uses its judgement to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of reporting period.

## 5 Operating profit/(loss)

	2019	2018
The operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging/(crediting):	£'000	£'000
Amortisation of debt issue costs	181	181
Exceptional items (note 6)	(14,381)	(78,292)

Auditors' remuneration of £5,000 (2018: £5,000) for the year was borne by Inenco Group Limited, a subsidiary undertaking.

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2019 (continued)

## 6 Exceptional items

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Impairment of investment in subsidiaries	(14,381)	-
Write off of intercompany debtors	-	542
Waiver of Intercompany creditor on Transaction	-	(78,834)
Exceptional items	(14,381)	(78,292)

Following an assessment of future cashflows, the investment carrying value was impaired by £14.4m.

In the previous year, following the acquisition of the Company and its subsidiaries on 5 December 2017, intercompany creditors due to the previous parent company of £78.8m were waived, and intercompany debtors of £0.5m written off.

## 7 Employees and directors

#### **Employees**

The company had no employees during the current or previous financial year.

#### **Directors**

Director emoluments for services to the company for the current year were £Nil (2018: £Nil).

## 8 Interest payable and similar expenses

·	7,983	7,909
Other interest payable	-	28
Interest payable on loan notes	7,983	7,881
	2019 £'000	2018 £'000

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2019 (continued)

### 9 Tax on profit/(loss)

	2019	2018
	£,000	£,000
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on losses for the year		-

#### Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher (2018: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%). The differences are explained below:

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Profit/(loss) before taxation	(22,526)	70,146
Tax on loss on ordinary activities at standard CT rate	(4,280)	13,328
Of 19.00%		
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for taxation purposes	3,904	-
Income not taxable for tax purposes	-	(14,876)
Group Relief surrendered / (claimed)	366	58
Adjust closing deferred tax to average rate of 19%	82	<u>-</u>
Adjust opening deferred tax to average rate of 19%	(80)	-
Deferred tax not recognised	8	1,490
Total tax charge / (credit) for the period	Nil	Nil

### Factors that may affect future tax charges

Changes to the UK corporation tax rates were substantively enacted as part of Finance Bill 2015 (on 26 October 2015) and Finance Bill 2017 (on 7 September 2017). These included reductions to the main rate to reduce the rate to 19% from 1 April 2018 and to 17% from 1 April 2020. Deferred tax has been calculated using the tax rate of 17% on a prudent approach being the tax rate applicable from April 2020.

#### **Deferred** taxation

The Company has non-trading losses of £3.9m (2018: £4.0m) available to offset against future non-trading profits giving rise to a potential deferred tax asset of £669,033 (2018: £2,014,981). No deferred tax asset has

# 9 Tax on profit/(loss) (continued)

been recognised in respect of the taxable losses on the basis that it is not sufficiently certain whether there will be sufficient taxable profits in the future to realise the deferred tax asset.

### 10 Investments

	Investments in subsidiary undertakings
	£'000
Cost	ŧ.
At 1 May 2018	79,603
At 30 April 2019	79,603
	·
Impairment	
At 1 May 2018	-
Charge for the year	(14,381)
At 30 April 2019	(14,381)
Net Book Value	
At 30 April 2019	65,222
At 1 May 2018	79,603

The directors believe that the carrying value of the investment is supported by their underlying assets.

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2019 (continued)

#### Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the company:

Name of business	Class of share capital held	Country of incorporation	Proportion held by parent Company	Nature of business
Inenco Holdings Limited	Ordinary	England	100%	Intermediate holding company
Inenco Limited*	Ordinary	England	100%	Intermediate holding company
Inenco Group Limited*	Ordinary	England	100%	Provider of strategic energy services
Inenco Energy Trading Limited*	Ordinary	England	100%	Provider of energy trading to its immediate parent undertaking

<sup>\*</sup> Indirectly held

All of the above named businesses are registered in England and Wales. Their registered head office address is at Ribble House, Ballam Road, Lytham St. Anne's, Lancashire, FY8 4TS.

### 11 Debtors

	2019	2018
	£,000	£'000
Prepayments	181	181
·	181	181

Included within prepayments are capitalised debt issue costs of £175,000 (2018: £175,000), to be amortised within one year.

## 12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
,	£'000	£'000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	27,583	27,582
accruals	•	20
	27,583	27,602

Amounts owed to Group undertakings are unsecured and non-interest bearing. No formal terms have been agreed between Group entities governing when intercompany balances are due to be repaid. As such, intercompany balances are repayable on demand.

## 13 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	89,010	80,846
Related party debt (net of issue costs)	89,010	80,846
	£'000	£'000
	2019	2018

### 14 Financial instruments

The company has the following financial instruments:

#### Financial liabilities

·	, NI - 4 -	2019	2018
	Note	£'000	£'000
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost			
Amounts owed to group undertakings	13	27,583	27,582
Related party debt (net of issue costs)	14	89,010	80,846
		116,593	108,428

The carrying value of issue costs at the year end was £28k (2018: £209k).

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2019 (continued)

## 15 Called up share capital

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
444,445 (2018: 444,445) ordinary shares of £1 each	444	. 444

## 16 Controlling parties

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking is ICG Europe Fund V No.1 Limited Partnership (which represents the funds managed or controlled by ICG Europe Fund V GP Limited). Accordingly, the Directors consider the Company's ultimate controlling party to be ICG Europe Fund V No.1 Limited Partnership, a fund registered in Jersey.

Igloo Investment Topco Limited, an intermediate parent undertaking, is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements. The consolidated financial statements are available from the Company Secretary at Ribble House, Ballam Road, Lytham St. Annes, Lancashire FY8 4TS.

### 17 Related parties

The company has taken advantage of the exemption as provided by paragraph 33.1A of FRS 102, from disclosing transactions with group companies as it is a wholly owned subsidiary and its results are included in the consolidated financial statements of another group Company which are publicly available. There were no other related party transactions.