Registered number: 04382246

Opus Energy Limited

Annual report and financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2016



Company Information

Directors

Charles Crossley Cooke

Frederick Esiri Timothy Boylan Louise Boland Stephen Foster

Daniel Maitland (resigned 14 April 2016)

Andrew Nash Ian Stockbridge

Alexander Sena (appointed 14 April 2016)

Registered number

04382246

Registered office

Lambourne House 311-321 Banbury Road

Oxford OX2 7JH

Independent auditor

KPMG LLP

Arlington Business Park

Theale Reading RG7 4SD

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Strategic report For the year ended 31 March 2016

Introduction

The directors present their strategic report for the Company for the year ended 31 March 2016.

Business review and future developments

Opus Energy Limited is licensed to supply electricity and gas to commercial customers in Great Britain. The Company is also licensed to ship gas in Great Britain. Electricity is supplied to commercial customers under the Opus brand name. Gas is shipped for the Company's sister company, Opus Gas Supply Limited. Electricity is also supplied to domestic and commercial customers under the brand names of the Company's third party partners.

The Company continued to grow during the year, with significant progress in expanding the customer base. Turnover for the year increased by 4%, from £347.0 million to £360.6 million, principally as a result of a higher number of customers and increased sales of gas and electricity to other group companies. Gross profit increased by 9% from £53.4 million to £58.0 million, and the gross margin percentage increased from 15% to 16%. Operating expenses increased by 16%, from £34.5 million to £40.0 million due to higher customer acquisition costs. Profit before tax decreased by 6% to £17.6 million. The net assets of the Company have increased by £0.8 million to £31.5 million.

The Directors expect the Company to experience further revenue growth in the current year as the Company continues to increase the number of customers supplied. Gross profit and profit before tax are anticipated to increase due to the revenue growth across the business and no material change in the mix of the customers.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The primary risks and uncertainties facing the Company are: competition; volatility in the Company's costs of supply; the effect of the macroeconomic environment on the ability of customers to pay their energy bills on a timely basis and the impact of regulatory changes on margins and cashflow.

The business energy market is very competitive. The Company seeks to manage the risk of losing customers to competitors by strict cost controls, disciplined pricing strategies, innovation in billing systems and maintaining high standards of customer service.

The Company devotes considerable management resources and develops systems and models designed to hedge price risk and match as closely as possible the quantities of electricity which it buys at a fixed price with its commitments to supply to customers at a fixed price. However, in volatile wholesale electricity commodity markets, it is not always possible to match these prices and volumes; variables include the weather and end-customer demand. In addition to the rigorous modelling of the demand of its portfolio of customers, which is continually updated, the Company seeks to protect itself through its contractual terms with its customers and through maintenance of a pricing policy which ensures sufficient margin for such inevitable forecasting errors.

Bad debts associated with failure of customers to pay their energy bills represent one of the largest administrative expenses of the business. Late payment of customer bills also imposes increased working capital requirements of the Company. The Company actively monitors the credit of its customers, varies its pricing to accommodate customer credit risk profile, manages its customer portfolio to mitigate credit concentration and devotes significant resources to managing its debtor book, including the development and continuous improvement of IT systems to minimise the billing inaccuracies which can lead to late payments.

The energy sector is subject to considerable political and regulatory scrutiny. The Company maintains a regular dialogue with the regulator to ensure that it is fully informed of changes in market structure which could have a commercial impact on the business.

Strategic report (continued)

The Competition and Markets Authority ("CMA") is due on 25th June 2016 to finalise its investigation into the UK energy market and to propose remedies to increase effective competition and engagement. The directors continue to be optimistic that any outcome that lessens the market share of the large vertically integrated companies will provide significant opportunity for continued growth.

Key performance indicators

The directors monitor the following key performance indicators (KPIs) of the Company on a regular basis:

	2016	2015
	%	%
Gross profit percentage	16.1%	15.4%
Operating profit percentage	5.0%	5.4%
Profit after tax	4.0%	4.4%

This report was approyed by the board on 8 June 2016 and signed on its behalf.

C Crossley Cooke

Director

Directors' report For the year ended 31 March 2016

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £14,410k (2015: £15,164k).

A dividend of £13,600k was paid in the year (2015: £11,000k).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

Charles Crossley Cooke
Frederick Esiri
Timothy Boylan
Louise Boland
Stephen Foster
Daniel Maitland (resigned 14 April 2016)
Andrew Nash
lan Stockbridge

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

Post balance sheet events

Post balance sheet events are detailed in note 21 of the financial statements.

Auditor

The auditor, KPMG LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 8 June 2016 and signed on its behalf.

C Crossley Cooke

Director

Directors' responsibilities statement For the year ended 31 March 2016

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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under Company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Opus Energy Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Opus Energy Limited for the year ended 31 March 2016 set out on pages 7 to 24. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK Accounting Standards (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

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

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

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

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
 and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or

Independent auditor's report to the members of Opus Energy Limited

· 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.

Andrew Stevenson (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants
Arlington Business Park
Theale
Berkshire
RG7 4SD

13 June 2016

Statement of comprehensive income For the year ended 31 March 2016

		2016	2015
	Note	£000	£000
Turnover	3	360,631	347,041
Cost of sales		(302,603)	(293,629)
Gross profit		58,028	53,412
Administrative expenses		(39,992)	(34,526)
Operating profit	4	18,036	18,886
Interest receivable and similar income		88	89
Interest payable and expenses	8	(511)	(316)
Profit before tax		17,613	18,659
Tax on profit	10	(3,203)	(3,495)
Profit for the year		14,410	15,164
	:	 :	

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2016 or 2015 other than those included in the profit and loss account. The notes on pages 10 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

Opus Energy Limited Registered number:04382246

Balance sheet As at 31 March 2016

Nata		2016		2015 £000
Note		£UUU		2000
11		4,802		2,499
12	85,947 10,908		74,829 12,116	•
	96,855		86,945	
13	(70,168)	,	(58,789)	
		26,687		28,156
		31,489		30,655
14	(7)		-	
		(7)		-
		31,482		30,655
16		4,000		4,000
15		396		379
15		27,086		26,276
		31,482		30,655
	12 13 14 16 15	11 12	Note £000 11 4,802 12 85,947 10,908 96,855 13 (70,168) 26,687 31,489 14 (7) (7) 31,482 16 4,000 15 396 15 27,086	Note £000 11

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

C Crossley Cooke

Director

The notes on pages 10 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity As at 31 March 2016

	Share capital £000	Other reserves £000	Retained earnings £000	Total equity
At 1 April 2015	4,000	379	26,276	30,655
Profit for the year	<u>.</u>	<u>-</u>	14,410	14,410
Share based payment transactions	-	17	-	17
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	(13,600)	(13,600)
At 31 March 2016	4,000	396	27,086	31,482

Statement of changes in equity As at 31 March 2015

				•
	Share capital	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 1 April 2014	4,000	331	22,112	26,443
Profit for the year	-	<u>-</u>	15,164	15,164
Share based payment transactions	-	(1)		(1)
Dividends: Equity capital		-	(11,000)	(11,000)
Transfer between other reserves	-	49	-	49
At 31 March 2015	4,000	379	26,276	30,655

The notes on pages 10 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2016

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Company information

Opus Energy Limited is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The Registered Office is Lambourne House, 311-321 Banbury Road, Oxford, OX2 7JH.

1.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

Information on the impact of first-time adoption of FRS 102 is given in note 23.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£) and rounded to the nearest £'000.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 2).

The directors have reviewed the financial position of the Company and cash flow forecasts for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these accounts and are satisfied that the going concern assumption remains appropriate.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

1.3 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 4 Statement of Financial Position paragraph 4.12(a)(iv);
- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.39 to 11.48A;
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.29;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Opus Energy Group Limited as at 31 March 2016 and these financial statements may be obtained from the Company's Registered Office.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2016

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.4 Turnover

Turnover represents the fair value of the consideration received or receivable from the sale of actual and estimated electricity and gas supplied during the year, net of discounts and value added taxes, and to a lesser extent, turnover from services provided to other companies associated with the supply of electricity and gas.

Turnover includes the directors' best estimate of differences between estimated sales and billed sales. All actual metered consumption data related to customers' electricity consumption received by the end of the year has been reflected in turnover. Actual metered consumption data relating to the year but received after the year end is not reflected in turnover. The estimated consumption data is revised over a fourteen month settlement period.

Turnover is recognised when the associated risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred, to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company and where the turnover can be measured reliably. For electricity supplied and gas shipped, turnover is recognised on consumption.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

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

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives range as follows:

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Improvements to property - 10 years
Fixtures and fittings - 4 years
Office equipment - 4 years
Computer equipment - 3 years

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

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

1.6 Operating leases: Lessee

Leases that do not transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases.

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2016

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.7 Financial instruments

Trade and other debtors / creditors that have no stated interest rate, do not constitute a financing transaction, and are due to be settled within one year are initially and subsequently measured at the undiscounted amount of consideration expected to be received, net of impairment.

Where trade and other debtors / creditors constitute a financing transaction, the Company measures the financial instrument initially and subsequently at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. In instances where the financing transactions are repayable on demand, the present value of the future payments will equal the undiscounted amount expected to be received.

Trade and other debtors / creditors that have a stated interest rate are initially measured at the transaction price. Subsequently, such instruments are measured at amortised cost using the effective rate of interest method.

1.8 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by shareholder resolution.

1.9 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payments obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

1.10 Current and deferred taxation

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

Full provision is made for deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from all timing differences between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and recognition in the tax computation.

A net deferred tax asset is recognised only if 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 assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates expected to be effective at the time the timing differences are expected to reverse.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2016

Accounting policies (continued)

1.11 Contract costs

Commissions payable to third parties in respect of obtaining customer contracts are amortised over the life of the contract.

2. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for sales and expenses during the year. The most critical of these accounting judgments and estimates are detailed below.

2.1 Turnover and cost of sales

Turnover derived from the supply of energy includes an estimate of the value of electricity supplied to customers between the date of the last meter reading and the end of the reporting period. Estimates of the number of units consumed but not yet processed through the settlement process are based on industry data until final reconciliation data is received.

Similarly purchase volumes are also subject to the same degree of estimation, with associated settlement costs dependant on the receipt of final reconciliation data.

2.2 Financial instruments

The Company has long term commercial agreements for the supply of electricity and gas. On the grounds that these contracts are held for the purpose of the delivery of a non-financial item in accordance with the Company's expected purchase and sale requirements, net settlement of the contracts through the exchange of cash or another financial instrument is not permitted, and the Company has no prior history of settling similar contracts in this way, the own use exemption has been applied. As a result, the agreements do not fall within the scope of Section 12 of FRS 102 and are not accounted for as derivatives.

2.3 Impairment of trade debtors

Trade debtors are stated net of the allowance for the impairment of bad and doubtful debts. The allowance is calculated by applying historical collection rates to balances outstanding as at the year-end date, with the amount of any loss recognised in the statement of comprehensive income under administrative expenses.

2.4 ROC recycle

Renewable Obligation Certificates (ROCs) are green certificates used by suppliers to demonstrate that they have met their obligation to source a certain proportion of the electricity they supply from renewable sources. The value of a ROC is determined by the buy out price, set by Ofgem, and a re-cycle element of the final ROC value determined once all energy suppliers have demonstrated either compliance or non-compliance. The Company estimates a re-cycle value based on industry data relating to the total output of renewable energy in the UK, generation capacity and demand, until a final value is determined.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2016

3. Analysis of turnover

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

4. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	907	725
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of		
the company's annual accounts	20	20
Operating lease payments	2,332	1,988

Amounts payable to the Company's auditor in respect of services to the Company and its associates, other than the audit of the Company's financial statements, have not been disclosed as the information is disclosed on a group basis in the consolidated financial statements of Opus Energy Group Limited.

5. Employees

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Wages and salaries	23,023	18,390
Social security costs	2,200	1,771
Cost of defined contribution scheme	525	466
•	25,748	20,627

Included in wages and salaries is a total expense of share-based payments of £18k (2015: -£1k).

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2016 No.	2015 No.
Administrative staff Sales staff	643 50	530 41
	693	571

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2016

6. Directors' remuneration 2016 2015 £000 £000 Directors' emoluments 2,017 1,930 Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes 15 55 2,032 1,985

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 6 directors (2015: 6) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of £592k (2015: £571k).

The value of the company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to nil (2015: £40k).

At 31 March 2016 the following directors held options in shares of the parent company: F Esiri: 15,625 (2015: 15,625); S Foster: nil (2015: 4,000); A Nash: nil (2015: 8,000) and L Boland: nil (2015: 10,000).

7. Employee loans

In October 2009, the Company made loans with a term of 32 years available to senior management employees which the employees used to purchase shares of the Company pursuant to the exercise of share options. The employees are required to apply a proportion of any dividend receipts or share sale proceeds to the early repayment of the loans. The loans incurred interest at 3.0% during the year ended 31 March 2016 (2015: 3.5%).

In March 2016, the Company made additional loans with a term of 32 years available to senior management employees which the employees used to purchase shares of the Company pursuant to the exercise of share options. The employees are required to apply a proportion of any dividend receipts or share sale proceeds to the early repayment of the loans. The loans incurred interest at rates ranging between 1.5% and 3.0% during the year ended 31 March 2016. The Company provided loans to three directors as follows:

	A Nash £000	I Stockbridge £000	L Boland £000
Balance at 1 April 2015	7	7	-
Principal	220	-	550
Net repayments	(5)	(7)	-
Interest		-	1
At 31 March 2016	222		551

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2016

8.	Interest payable and similar charges		
		2016 £000	2015 £000
	Bank interest payable	511	316
		511	316
9.	Dividends		
	•	2016 £000	2015 £000
	Dividends Paid	13,600	11,000
		13,600	11,000

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2016

Taxation		
	2016	201
	£000	£000
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	3,179	3,449
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	13	-
Total current tax	3,192	3,449
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	11	46
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	3,203	3,495
· · · · · ·		
Factors affecting tax charge for the year	•	
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2015: lower than) the standard	rate of corporation	n tax in the
	·	
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2015: lower than) the standard	rate of corporation 2016 £000	on tax in the 2015 £000
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2015: lower than) the standard UK of 20% (2015: 21%). The differences are explained below:	2016	2015
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2015: lower than) the standard UK of 20% (2015: 21%). The differences are explained below: Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in	2016 £000	2015 £000
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2015: lower than) the standard	2016 £000 17,613	2015 £000 18,659
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2015: lower than) the standard UK of 20% (2015: 21%). The differences are explained below: Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015: 21%) Effects of:	2016 £000 17,613	2015 £000 18,659
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2015: lower than) the standard UK of 20% (2015: 21%). The differences are explained below: Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015: 21%)	2016 £000 17,613	2015 £000 18,659
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The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2015: lower than) the standard UK of 20% (2015: 21%). The differences are explained below: Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015: 21%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods Short term timing difference leading to an increase (decrease) in taxation Adjustment in research and development tax credit leading to an increase	2016 £000 17,613 	2015 £000 18,659 3,918 14 (20) - 11
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2015: lower than) the standard UK of 20% (2015: 21%). The differences are explained below: Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015: 21%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods Short term timing difference leading to an increase (decrease) in taxation Adjustment in research and development tax credit leading to an increase (decrease) in the tax charge	2016 £000 17,613 ————————————————————————————————————	2015 £000 18,659 3,918 14 (20) - 11 (14)
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2015: lower than) the standard UK of 20% (2015: 21%). The differences are explained below: Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015: 21%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods Short term timing difference leading to an increase (decrease) in taxation Adjustment in research and development tax credit leading to an increase (decrease) in the tax charge Tax deduction arising from exercise of employee options	2016 £000 17,613 	2015 £000 18,659 3,918 14 (20) - 11 (14) (423)
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2015: lower than) the standard UK of 20% (2015: 21%). The differences are explained below: Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015: 21%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods Short term timing difference leading to an increase (decrease) in taxation Adjustment in research and development tax credit leading to an increase (decrease) in the tax charge Tax deduction arising from exercise of employee options Income charge on employee loans	2016 £000 17,613 ————————————————————————————————————	2015 £000 18,659 3,918 14 (20 - 11 (14, (423,
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2015: lower than) the standard UK of 20% (2015: 21%). The differences are explained below: Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015: 21%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods Short term timing difference leading to an increase (decrease) in taxation Adjustment in research and development tax credit leading to an increase (decrease) in the tax charge Tax deduction arising from exercise of employee options	2016 £000 17,613 ————————————————————————————————————	2015 £000 18,659 3,918 14 (20) - 11 (14) (423)

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2016

10. Taxation (continued)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

Reductions in the UK corporation tax rate from 23% to 21% (effective from 1 April 2014) and 20% (effective from 1 April 2015) were substantively enacted on 2 July 2013. Further reductions to 19% (effective from 1 April 2017) and to 18% (effective 1 April 2020) were substantively enacted on 26 October 2015.

An additional reduction to 17% (effective from 1 April 2020) was announced in the Budget on 16 March 2016.

11. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold Land £000	Improvements to property £000	Fixtures and fittings £000	Office equipment £000	Computer equipment £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation						
At 1 April 2015	800	962	390	334	3,275	5,761
Additions	2,167	119	-	19	905	3,210
At 31 March 2016	2,967	1,081	390	353	4,180	8,971
Depreciation						
At 1 April 2015	= *	446	357	247	2,212	3,262
Charge owned for the period	-	194	28	43	642	907
At 31 March 2016	-	640	385	290	2,854	4,169
At 31 March 2016	2,967	441	5	63	1,326	4,802
At 31 March 2015	800	516	33	87	1,063	2,499

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2016

12. Debtors

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Trade debtors	25,358	24,194
Amounts owed by group undertakings	15,258	11,835
Other debtors	3,624	3,916
Prepayments	27,126	21,825
Accrued income	14,581	13,055
Deferred taxation	-	4
	85,947	74,829

Loans aggregating £1,001k at 31 March 2016, extended to employees by the Company to finance the exercise of share options in the parent company, are included under other debtors (2015: £123k). These loans are repayable by the employees in 2041 (6% of the loans) or 2048 (94% of the loans) if they have not been repaid sooner. £10k of the deferred tax liability will be realised as and when the employee loans are repaid (2015: £31k of the deferred tax asset).

13. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Trade creditors	4,347	8,910
Amounts owed to group undertakings	14,079	15,152
Corporation tax	1,661	1,711
Taxation and social security	3,557	4,745
Other creditors	9,067	1,552
Accruals	36,905	26,137
Deferred income	552	582
	70,168	58,789
		

The Company has a £35m revolving credit facility which expires in June 2019. At 31 March 2016 the Company has nil drawn down from the facility (2015: nil). Interest on borrowings under this facility is payable at a fixed margin over Libor. The facility is secured by a fixed and floating charge granted to Barclays Bank PLC as agent.

A fixed and floating charge has been granted in favour of IPM Energy Trading Limited.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2016

14. Deferred taxation

	Deferred tax
	£000
At 1 April 2015	4
Charged to the profit or loss	(11)
At 31 March 2016	(7)
•	

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

The deferred tax liability as at 31 March 2016 has been calculated based on the rate of 20%.

The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Accelerated capital allowances	(50)	(44)
Other timing differences	43	48
	(7)	4

15. Reserves

Other reserves

This reserve is used to record capital contributions received from the Parent company to reflect the increase in equity of the Company through the granting of share options.

Profit and loss account

Includes all current and prior period retained profits.

16. Share capital

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Authorised		2000
4,050,000 Ordinary shares shares of £1 each	4,050	4,050
		'
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
4,000,000 Ordinary shares shares of £1 each	4,000	4,000

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2016

17. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the Company to the scheme and amounted to £525k during the year ended 31 March 2016 (2015: £466k).

Contributions which amounted to £110k at 31 March 2016 (2015: £91k) were payable to the scheme and are included in creditors.

18. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2016 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Land and buildings		
Not later than 1 year	709	598
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	819	1,311
Total	1,528	1,909
	2016 £000	2015 £000
Other		
Not later than 1 year	1,874	1,296
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	6,700	4,836
Later than 5 years	3,388	2,796
Total	11,962	8,928
Other financial commitments		

19. Other financial commitments

At 31 March 2016, the Company had committed to purchase the following:

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Wholesale gas and electricity	202,038	187,139
Other financial commitments	12,282	10,100
	214,320	197,239

The commitment to purchase wholesale gas and electricity extends to March 2019.

For material committments entered into post balance sheet date, see note 21.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2016

20. Related party transactions

As the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Opus Energy Group Limited the Company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in Section 33 of FRS 102 and has therefore not disclosed transactions with other wholly owned entities which form part of the group.

In October 2009, the Company made loans available to senior management employees which the employees used to purchase shares of the parent company pursuant to the exercise of share options. The Company provided loans to 5 directors pursuant to loan agreements under this facility. At 31 March 2016, 1 director owed the Company £2k (2015: £14k owed by 2 directors). See note 7.

In March 2016, the Company made additional loans with a term of 32 years available to senior management employees which were used to purchase shares of the Company pursuant to the exercise of share options. The Company provided loans to 2 directors pursuant to loan agreements under this facility. At 31 March 2016, 2 directors owed the Company £771k (2015: £nil).

Subsidiaries of International Power Limited ("IPM") own 30% of the parent company and supply wholesale power and gas to the Company. The Company incurred £192,582k in cost of sales to a subsidiary of IPM in the year ended 31 March 2016 (2015: 208,928k). All debts had been settled by the reporting date (2015: £4,490k payable to IPM was included in the Group's trade creditors at the year end).

International Power Limited is wholly owned by Engie SA (formerly "GDF Suez").

21. Post balance sheet events

Since the balance sheet date, the Company has paid a dividend of £3.25 per share.

The Company also signed an agreement to purchase land and a building for £9.35 million.

22. Controlling party

The Company was controlled throughout the year by Opus Energy Group Limited which owns 100% of the ordinary share capital.

C Crossley Cooke and F Esiri were directors of Opus Energy Limited during the year and were also directors of Opus Energy Group Limited during the year and controlled the Company by virtue of their voting control over the majority of the shares of the parent company.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2016

23. First time adoption of FRS 102

	Note	As previously stated 1 April 2014 £000	Effect of transition 1 April 2014 £000	(as restated) 1 April 2014 £000	As previously stated 31 March 2015	Effect of transition 31 March 2015 £000	FRS 102 (as restated). 31 March 2015 £000
Fixed assets		2,160	-	2,160	2,499	-	2,499
Current assets		62,958	-	62,958	86,945	-	86,945
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	1	38,467	157	38,624	58,630 ———	159	58,789
Net current assets		24,491 ————————	(157)	24,334	28,315	(159)	28,156
Total assets less current liabilities		26,651	(157)	26,494	30,814	(159)	30,655
Net assets		26,651	(157)	26,494	30,814	(159)	30,655
Capital and reserves	1	26,651	(157)	26,494	30,814	(159)	30,655

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2016

23. First time adoption of FRS 102 (continued)

	As previously stated 31 March 2015 £000	Effect of transition 31 March 2015 £000	FRS 102 (as restated) 31 March 2015 £000
Turnover	347,041	-	347,041
Cost of sales	(293,629)	-	(293,629)
Administrative expenses	53,412 (34,526)	-	53,412 (34,526)
Operating profit	18,886	-	18,886
Interest receivable and similar income	89	-	89
Interest payable and similar charges	(316)	-	(316)
Taxation	(3,495)	-	(3,495)
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation and for the financial year	15,164	-	15,164

Explanation of changes to previously reported profit and equity:

1 Annual Leave Accrual

FRS 102 requires short term employee benefits to be charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings as the employee service is received. This has resulted in the Company recognising a liability on transition to FRS 102 in relation to employees who have earned but not taken the entitlement to annual leave at the reporting date. The accrual has been measured at £159k, being the undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefit expected to be paid in exchange for the service provided. Under previous UK GAAP, annual leave accruals were not recognised and were charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings as they were paid. In the year to 31 March 2016, a credit of £10k was recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings and the liability at the year-end was £148k.