Utilita Energy Limited
Financial Statements
For the year ended
31 March 2018

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Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2018

Contents	Pages
Officers and professional advisers	1
Strategic report	2 to 3
Directors' report	4 to 5
Independent auditor's report to the member	6 to 8
Income statement	9
Statement of financial position	10
Statement of changes in equity	11
Notes to the financial statements	12 to 22

Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors

W.N. Bullen

M.D.E. Smith

Company secretary

M.D.E. Smith

Registered office

Secure House Moorside Road Winchester Hampshire SO23 7RX

Auditor

James Cowper Kreston

Chartered accountants & statutory auditor

The White Building 4 Cumberland Place Southampton

SO15 2NP

Strategic Report

Year ended 31 March 2018

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company during the year was supply of electricity and gas. We specialise in supplying gas and electricity to pre-pay residential customers in GB.

Business review

The directors are pleased to report that the turnover of the company has increased by 39% to £540m (2017 53% increase to £389m). The number of supply points that energy is supplied to has also increased by 22% (2017 52%). A further increase is predicted for the year 2018-19.

The substantial growth in the energy retailing business continues to lead to extra demands being placed on the resources of the group. Independent banking facilities, additional office accommodation and a wholesale energy purchasing agreement have been put in place to enable this growth to be maintained.

The company has made a profit before tax in the current year of £9.9m (2017 £18.9m) in a year that Utilita has had to overcome significant changes to the regulatory regime it operates under.

On 1 April 2017, the amount of money energy suppliers can charge a domestic prepayment meter (PPM) customer per unit of energy became subject to a safeguard tariff (or 'price cap'). This has resulted in fewer customers switching away from the Six Large Energy Suppliers (Big Six) and has restricted growth. The level that the price cap has been set at means that only the most efficient PPM energy supplier can remain profitable.

The company has steadily followed its growth path with the net addition of 118k (2017 177k) customers, and 202k (2017 319k) energy supply points, during the year bringing the total customer base to 615k (2017 497k) and 1,138k (2017 936k) energy supply points. The company is now the 9th largest energy supplier in GB and 2nd largest PPM energy supplier.

The group has continued to install Secure Meters smart prepayment meters at its customers' homes, 90% (2017 81%) of our customers now have such a meter. We also continue to drive the efficiencies in the business operations and cash collection processes.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Market risk:

The GB retail energy market remains dominated by the Big Six suppliers, although independent suppliers now make up approximately 23% of the total GB market. Utilita has based its strategy on being a niche supplier to the prepayment segment of the market. This segment is poorly served by the Big Six mainly due to a high cost to serve. On 1 April 2017, the amount of money suppliers can charge a domestic prepayment meter (PPM) customer per unit of energy became subject to a safeguard tariff (or 'price cap'). This price cap is set by Ofgem semi-annually and contains assumptions on costs that do not reflect actual costs incurred. Switching rates in the prepayment sector have fallen since the introduction of the cap. Utilita continues to diversify from its core prepayment business with the introduction of a B2B product and offering "Flexipay" to its domestic customers.

Technical risk:

As the company operates in an industry using sophisticated technology, there is a risk of technical issues related to utility meters used in the field, and from the regulator, which the group has to face. New demands from the regulator placed on the company continue to need to be incorporated into systems and procedures. The planned introduction of Smets2 meters will require system changes. The business requires appropriate planning horizons and timescales to make major change in order keep costs to to consumers down. Government's apparent strategy of drip feeding delays adds costs. SMETS2 prepayment functionality is inferior to that available and in use in SMETS1. A request to review the Smets1 end date has been made to BEIS.

Currency risk:

The company is not exposed to foreign currencies. All transactions are incurred in the functional currency, Sterling. However, GB energy prices have a significant link to the world price of oil, which is denominated in US Dollars.

Strategic Report (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2018

Industry risk:

The company is exposed to many industry related risks that are outside its control. The GB retail energy market is dominated by the Big Six suppliers and many industry practices are weighted in their favour. It is very difficult for a small independent supplier to influence practices and procedures that work to the detriment of small and new entrant suppliers.

Wholesale energy market risk:

The company operates in the GB energy retail market and purchases its energy in the GB wholesale markets. The company fixes the prices to its customers until notifying a change and sources the energy from the wholesale market at the prevailing prices. Due to the volatility in the market, there remains a price risk in the energy retailing market. However, the group forward purchases wholesale energy, in accordance with a board level agreed hedging policy, to reduce the price risk.

Liquidity risk:

The company is in a continued growth phase, its market share and its addressable market are expanding, the company faces liquidity risk. However, cash flows are strong and this risk is being efficiently managed. Industry regulations require us to have substantial levels of credit cover in place to cover future purchases but daily fluctuations in liabilities can still result in significant cash calls having to be paid out or cash deposits having to be placed. The wholesale energy purchasing agreement has reduced the company's exposure to liquidity risk by removing the requirement to place collateral for energy purchases.

Political risk:

Energy remains an important political issue and this exposes the business to higher regulatory risk than would be the normal for any other retail market. The recent Competition and Markets Authority investigation into the retail energy sector has placed further demands on the business with the introduction of a price cap for prepayment customers from April 2017. Further interventions are taking place with the extension of the safeguard tariff to all "vulnerable" customers and the wider Standard Variable Tariff (SVT) cap. These interventions will reduce the competitiveness of the market. Policy changes with regard to renewable energy have also impacted the domestic market disproportionately. It is not expected that these interventions will cease in the short term.

Key performance indicators

Turnover:

Turnover as compared to last year has increased by 39%.

Customer acquisition:

The number of energy supply points at 31 March 2018 as compared to last year has increased by 22%.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 12 July 2018 and signed on behalf of the board by:

M.D.E. Smith Company Secretary

Registered office: Secure House Moorside Road Winchester Hampshire SO23 7RX

Directors' Report

Year ended 31 March 2018

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

W.N. Bullen M.D.E. Smith

Dividends

Particulars of recommended dividends are detailed in note 10 to the financial statements.

Employment of disabled persons

Utilita Energy Limited is committed to providing equal opportunities for all employees and job applicants. We aim to create a working environment in which all individuals are able to make best use of their skills, free from discrimination or harassment, and in which all decisions are based on merit.

Striving to ensure that the work environment is free of harassment and bullying and that everyone is treated with dignity and respect is an important aspect of ensuring equal opportunities in employment.

Employee involvement

Utilita Energy Limited is committed to involving and consulting employees in all aspects of the company's business. This includes the use of "U" Magazine, company wide emails, an intranet, open access to HR staff and senior management. During the year the U-Team has been set up as a discussion forum for staff this is chaired each month by Bill Bullen, CEO.

Disclosure of information in the strategic report

Certain information required by schedule $\bar{7}$ of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 has been included in the strategic report.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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 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.

Directors' Report (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2018

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.

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

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

This report was approved by the board of directors on 12 July 2018 and signed on behalf of the board by:

M.D.E. Smith Company Secretary

Registered office: Secure House Moorside Road Winchester Hampshire SO23 7RX

Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of Utilita Energy Limited

Year ended 31 March 2018

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Utilita Energy Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2018 which comprise the income statement, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity and the related notes, 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 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- 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 other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of Utilita Energy Limited (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2018

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of Utilita Energy Limited (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2018

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.

Louise Hallsworth BA FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of James Cowper Kreston Chartered accountants & statutory auditor The White Building 4 Cumberland Place Southampton SO15 2NP

24/07/2018

Income Statement

Year ended 31 March 2018

	Note	2018 £000	2017 £000
Turnover	4	540,368	388,938
Cost of sales		476,739	332,852
Gross profit		63,629	56,086
Administrative expenses Other operating income	5	56,176 485	39,154 155
Operating profit	6	7,938	17,087
Other interest receivable and similar income	8	1,935	1,804
Profit before taxation		9,873	18,891
Tax on profit	9	1,883	3,755
Profit for the financial year		7,990	15,136

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

The company has no other recognised items of income and expenses other than the results for the year as set out above.

The notes on pages 12 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2018

		2018		2017	
	Note .	£000	£000	£000	£000
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	11		41,781		25,328
Tangible assets	12		5,835		2,375
			47,616		27,703
Current assets					
Debtors: due within one year	13	65,252		61,212	
Debtors: due after more than one year	13	5,088		668	
Investments	14	31,522		8,460	
Cash at bank and in hand		6,125		3,206	
		107,987		73,546	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	15	123,078		66,714	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(15,091)		6,832
Total assets less current liabilities			32,525		34,535
Net assets			32,525		34,535
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	18		4,000		4,000
Profit and loss account	19		28,525		30,535
Shareholder funds			32,525		34,535

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12 July 2018, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

W.N. Bullen Director

Company registration number: 04849181

Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended 31 March 2018

		Called up share capital £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total £000
At 1 April 2016		4,000	25,399	29,399
Profit for the year			15,136	15,136
Total comprehensive income for the year			15,136	15,136
Dividends paid and payable	10	_	(10,000)	(10,000)
Total investments by and distributions to owners			(10,000)	(10,000)
At 31 March 2017		4,000	30,535	34,535
Profit for the year			7,990	7,990
Total comprehensive income for the year			7,990	7,990
Dividends paid and payable	10	_	(10,000)	(10,000)
Total investments by and distributions to owners		_	(10,000)	(10,000)
At 31 March 2018		4,000	28,525	32,525

The notes on pages 12 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2018

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Secure House, Moorside Road, Winchester, Hampshire, SO23 7RX.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Disclosure exemptions

The entity satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102. Its financial statements are consolidated into the financial statements of Utilita Group Limited which can be obtained from the registered office. As such, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available under paragraph 1.12 of FRS 102:

- (a) No cash flow statement has been presented for the company;
- (b) Disclosures in respect of financial instruments have not been presented; and
- (c) No disclosure has been given for the aggregate remuneration of key management personnel.

Consolidation

The entity has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements contained in Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 on the basis that it is a subsidiary undertaking and its immediate parent undertaking is established under the law of an EEA State.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Significant judgements

The judgements (apart from those involving estimations) that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

 Revenue recognition - An estimate is made of the value of energy supplied to customers based on company specific industry settlement data and estimates of customer usage since last meter read data. The industry settlement data is the estimated quantity the industry system operator deems the individual suppliers, including the company, to have supplied;

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2018

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

- Forward purchases of energy The company has entered into contracts for the purchase of energy
 for periods up to 24 months in the future. The directors have determined that the classification of
 such contracts represents commodity purchases for use within the business accounted for at cost
 at date of delivery and not as derivative instruments accounted for at fair value;
- Deferred tax assets these are only recognised when it is considered more likely than not that the
 company will make future taxable profits against which the deferred tax asset can be utilised. The
 directors have assessed the future trading performance of the company and believe it is probable
 that the company will generate profits and therefore a deferred tax asset has been recognised; and
- Operating lease commitments The company has entered into meter rental transactions and
 obtains use of plant and equipment as lessee. The classification of such leases as operating or
 finance lease requires the company to determine, based on an evaluation of the terms and
 conditions of the arrangements, whether it retains or acquires the significant risks and rewards of
 ownership of these assets and accordingly whether the lease requires an asset and liability to be
 recognised in the statement of financial position.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome. The key assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

- Taxation The company establishes provisions based on reasonable estimates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience and the interpretation of tax regulations. Management estimation is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with an assessment of the effect of future tax planning strategies;
- Depreciation and amortisation The company has determined the estimated useful lives of its tangible and intangible assets. The life of an individual asset is based on various, technological, practical and legislative information; and
- Impairment of trade receivables Impairments against trade receivables are recognised where the
 loss is probable. The directors have based their assessment of the level of impairment on collection
 rates experienced to date. The estimates and assumptions used to determine the level of provision
 will continue to be reviewed periodically and could lead to changes in the impairment provision
 methodology which would impact the income statement in future years.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for sales of energy and the value of services and facilities provided during the year, net of discounts and value added tax.

Revenue includes an estimate of the value of energy supplied to customers based on company specific industry settlement data and estimates of customer usage since last meter read data. The industry settlement data is the estimated quantity the industry system operator deems the individual suppliers, including the company, to have supplied.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2018

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Balances with customers

Amounts recoverable from and/or repayable to customers and/or other supply companies are calculated on the basis of best expectation of amounts due to be received or repaid. This expectation is based on historic patterns of behaviour for such amounts.

Receivables are made up of amounts in transit from customers plus an estimate of the balances expected to be recoverable from advances made to customers, the recoverable amount of unpaid invoices rendered and other similar amounts.

Liabilities are based on balances owed to customers for amounts received in advance of consumption, amounts due to be repaid to other supply companies or customers for amounts received in error and other refunds due to customers.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that 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 the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Lease income is recognised in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term. The aggregate cost of lease incentives are recognised as a reduction to income over the lease term on a straight-line basis. Costs, including depreciation, incurred in earning the lease income are recognised as an expense. Any initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging the operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the lease and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Acquisition costs

5 years

Installation costs

5 years

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2018

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Land and buildings - Leasehold - life of the lease

property

Plant and machinery - 5 - 10 years Equipment - 2 - 10 years

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided.

Investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Current asset investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Forward energy purchases

Forward purchases of energy are classified as commodity purchases for use within the company's business and as such are accounted for at cost on date of delivery.

4. Turnover

Turnover arises from:

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Supply of energy Other charges	539,667 701	388,938 —
	540,368	388,938

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2018

5.	Other operating income		
		2018 £000	2017 £000
	Rental income Other operating income	_ 485 —	100 55
		485	155
6.	Operating profit		
	Operating profit or loss is stated after charging:		
		2018 £000	2017 £000
	Amortisation of intangible assets	8,651	4,783
	Depreciation of tangible assets	1,683	1,342
	Loss on disposal of tangible assets Loss on disposal of intangible assets	75 9,884	109 6,399
	Impairment of trade debtors	8,919 ———————————————————————————————————	2,396
7.	Staff costs		
	The average number of persons employed by the company during amounted to:	ng the year, including t	he directors
		2018	2017
		No.	No.
	Administrative staff	747	491
	The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year, relating to th	e above, were:	
		2018 £000	2017 £000
	Wages and salaries	16,269	7,819
	Social security costs	1,368	805
	Other pension costs	·111	_
		17,748	8,624
8.	Other interest receivable and similar income		
		2018 £000	2017 £000
	Interest on cash and cash equivalents Interest from group undertakings	18 1,001	15 932
	Gain on financial instruments	916	
		5.5	007
		1,935	857 1,804

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2018

9.	Tax on profit		
	Major components of tax expense		
		2018 £000	2017 £000
	Current tax:		
	UK current tax expense	1,900	3,900
	Authorities and the control of the c	(40)	(04)

UK current tax expense Adjustments in respect of prior periods	1,900 (12)	3,900 (61)
Total current tax	1,888	3,839
Deferred tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences	(5)	(84)
Tax on profit	1,883	3,755

Reconciliation of tax expense

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is higher than (2017: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017: 20%).

		2018 £000	2017 £000
	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	9,873	18,891
	Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior periods Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes Effect of capital allowances and depreciation Rounding on tax charge	1,876 (12) 1 18	3,779 (61) 34 - 3
	Tax on profit	1,883	3,755
10.	Dividends		
		2018 £000	2017 £000
	Dividends paid during the year (excluding those for which a liability existed at the end of the prior year)	10,000	10,000

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2018

At 31 March 2017

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11.	Intangible assets				
		Acquisition costs £000	Installation costs £000	Development costs £000	Total £000
	Cost At 1 April 2017 Additions Disposals	32,602 26,520 (11,456)	8,326 (923)	142 - 	32,602 34,988 (12,379)
	At 31 March 2018	47,666 	7,403	142	55,211 ———
	Amortisation At 1 April 2017 Charge for the year Disposals	7,274 7,888 (2,435)	763 (60)	- - - -	7,274 8,651 (2,495)
	At 31 March 2018	12,727	703		13,430
	Carrying amount At 31 March 2018	34,939	6,700	142	41,781
	At 31 March 2017	25,328	-	_	25,328
12.	Tangible assets				
		Long leasehold property £000	Plant and machinery £000	Equipment £000	Total £000
	Cost At 1 April 2017 Additions Disposals	372 349 —	1,559 - (1,559)	3,259 4,870 —	5,190 5,219 (1,559)
	At 31 March 2018	721		8,129	8,850
	Depreciation At 1 April 2017 Charge for the year Disposals	88 73	1,409 75 (1,484)	1,319 1,535 –	2,816 1,683 (1,484)
	At 31 March 2018	161		2,854	3,015
	Carrying amount At 31 March 2018	560		5,275	5,835

284

150

1,940

2,374

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2018

13.	Debtors		
	Debtors falling due within one year are as follows:		
	,	2018	2017
		£000	£000
	Trade debtors	23,626	10,962
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	26,093	46,297
	Prepayments and accrued income Other debtors	11,661 3,872	2,696 1,257
	Other debtors		
		65,252	61,212
	Debtors falling due after one year are as follows:		
		2018	2017
		£000	£000
	Deferred tax asset	261	256
	Prepayments and accrued income	4,827	412
		5,088	668
	The company has placed cash collateral of £3,738k (2017 £1,109k) in respe and other services.	ct of the purcha	ase of energy
14.	Investments		
		2018	2017
		£000	£000
	Other investments	31,522	8,460
	Other investments represent renewables obligation certificates.		
15.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2018	- 2017
		£000	£000
	Trade creditors	24,798	17,950
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,870	651
	Accruals and deferred income	94,619	46,168
	Corporation tax	1,408	1,590
	Social security and other taxes	361	355
	Other creditors	22	
		123,078	66,714

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2018

16. Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Included in debtors (note 13)	261	256 —
The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing difference	es in respect of:	
	2018 £000	2017 £000
Accelerated capital allowances	(261)	(256)

17. Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The amount recognised in profit or loss as an expense in relation to defined contribution plans was £110,945 (2017: £Nil).

18. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2018		2017	
	No.	£000	No.	£000
Ordinary shares of £1 each	4,000,000	4,000	4,000,000	4,000

19. Reserves

Profit and loss account - This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

20. Operating leases

As lessee

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Not later than 1 year	2,307	849
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	8,568	5,576
Later than 5 years	9,015	5,599
	19,890	12,024

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2018

20. Operating leases (continued)

The company has a commitment to pay utility meter owners rentals for utility meters used by our customers. These arrangements are on a pence per day basis and are only payable while Utilita Energy Limited supplies energy to that customer. The amount paid in respect of this commitment was £30,122k (2017 £26,316k), a proportion of these rentals was paid to Utilita Field Services Limited, a fellow subsidiary.

As lessor

The total future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Not later than 1 year	_	206
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	742
		948

21. Contingencies

The company's hedging strategy aims to provide the company with protection against sudden and significant increases in energy prices while ensuring that the company is not competitively disadvantaged in a serious way in the event of a substantial fall in the price of energy. The strategy operates within limits set by the Board. The company's policy is not to trade in derivatives but to use these instruments to hedge anticipated expenses.

At 31 March 2018 the company has entered into a portfolio of forward contracts for the purchase of power. These contracts are capable of being bought and sold in an arm's length transaction. At 31 March 2018 the price to which the company is committed is below the market price for such contracts by £11.24m (2017 670k). Most of these contracts are for a period of up to one year.

Utilita Energy Limited has guaranteed the banking facilities of Utilita Group Limited and its subsidiaries. At 31 March 2018 the balance outstanding under these guarantees was £nil (2017 £nil).

Utilita Energy Limited has entered in to a Wholesale Energy Purchasing Agreement for the purchase of gas and power, Utilita Energy Limited has the primary contract with the counterparty and acts as agent and guarantor for the purchase of gas by Winchester Gas Distribution Ltd, a licenced gas shipper, the outstanding liability for the purchase of energy by the group to BP Gas Marketing Limited at 31 March 2018 was £nil (2017 £1,632k).

22. Related party transactions

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Transaction value		Balance owed by/(owed to)	
	2018 £000	2017 £000	2018 £000	2017 £000
Goods and services - Secure Group	7,993	5,527	(1,870)	(651)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2018

22. Related party transactions (continued)

The company has taken advantage of the exemption from disclosing transactions with other wholly owned entities within the group.

Utilita Energy Limited had the following balances with other group undertakings.

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Amounts owed by group undertakings: Utilita Group Limited Utilita Telesales Limited	26,093 —	46,156 141
	26,093	46,297
Amounts owed to group undertakings: Secure Meters (UK) Limited	5	651 —

23. Controlling party

Throughout both years the company has been controlled by Utilita Group Limited, the immediate parent company. The ultimate controlling party is Secure Meters Limited through their indirect shareholding in Utilita Group Limited.

The ultimate parent company of Utilita Energy Limited at the balance sheet date was Secure Meters Limited, a company incorporated in India.

The parent of the smallest group for which group accounts including Utilita Energy Limited are drawn up is Utilita Group Limited. Copies of these accounts may be obtained from the registered office, Secure House, Moorside Road, Winchester SO53 7RX.

The parent of the largest group for which group accounts including Utilita Energy Limited are drawn up is Secure Meters Limited.