## **REGISTERED NUMBER: 05618883 (England and Wales)**

## **SGN Smart Limited**

**Directors' Report and** 

Audited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

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# Contents of the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

	Page
Company Information	1
Directors' Report	2
Directors' Responsibilities Statement	4
Report of the Independent Auditor	5
Profit and Loss Account	8
Statement of Comprehensive Income	9
Balance Sheet	10
Statement of Changes in Equity	11
Notes to the Financial Statements	12

### **SGN Smart Limited**

### <u>Company Information</u> <u>for the Year Ended 31 March 2021</u>

**DIRECTORS:** 

Gregor Alexander Charlotte Brunning

Guy Lambert Robert McDonald

Charles Thomazi (Alternate) Nicholas Robin Salmon (Chair)

Michael McNicholas

Peter Mccosker (Alternate)

Delphine Voeltzel

SECRETARY:

Nicola Shand

**REGISTERED OFFICE:** 

St Lawrence House

Station Approach

Horley Surrey RH6 9HJ

**REGISTERED NUMBER:** 

05618883 (England and Wales)

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR:** 

Ernst & Young LLP 1 More London Place

London SE1 2AF

<u>Directors' Report</u> for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements for SGN Smart Limited (the "Company") in respect of the year ended 31 March 2021. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Scotia Gas Networks Limited ("SGN"), which together with its subsidiary undertakings (including the Company) is hereinafter referred to as the "Group".

#### **DIRECTORS**

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 April 2020 to the date of this report.

Gregor Alexander
Charlotte Brunning
Guy Lambert
Robert McDonald
Charles Thomazi (Alternate)
Nicholas Robin Salmon (Chair)
Michael McNicholas
Peter Mccosker (Alternate)

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

Natalie Flageul - resigned 22 July 2020 Ines Grund (Alternate) - resigned 3 November 2020 John McManus - resigned 1 July 2020 Delphine Voeltzel - appointed 1 July 2020

#### **GOING CONCERN**

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

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

The directors have also considered the impact of COVID-19 on the Group and the going concern assessment undertaken at the Scotia Gas Networks Limited group level, the conclusion of which is that even under severe but plausible downside scenarios there is headroom in relation to both liquidity and covenants. Further detail on the Group's assessment of going concern can be found in the Directors' Report in the annual report for Scotia Gas Networks Limited for the year ended 31 March 2021.

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

#### **DIRECTORS' INTERESTS**

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

<u>Directors' Report</u> for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

#### **DIRECTORS' INSURANCE AND INDEMNITIES**

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

#### **AUDITOR**

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

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

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

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

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

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD:

Nicola Shand - Secretary

20 July 2021 Date: .....

# <u>Directors' Responsibilities Statement</u> for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

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

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

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

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

# Report of the Independent Auditor to the Members of SGN Smart Limited

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of SGN Smart Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2021 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 14, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

#### Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report.

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

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

# Report of the Independent Auditor to the Members of SGN Smart Limited

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

#### Responsibilities of directors

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

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

#### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

# Report of the Independent Auditor to the Members of SGN Smart Limited

Our approach was as follows:

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

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

#### Use of our report

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

Neil Cullum (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor London

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20 July 2021

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## Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

	Notes	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
TURNOVER	3	8,976	3,693
Operating costs		<u>(2,534</u> )	<u>(2,455</u> )
OPERATING PROFIT		6,442	1,238
Interest receivable and similar incor Interest payable and similar	me 5	6	12
expenses		(3)	<del>-</del>
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	6	6,445	1,250
Tax on profit	7	<u>(1,225</u> )	_(236)
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YE	AR	5,220	1,014

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

# Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

Notes	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	5,220	1,014
Other comprehensive income	<del>-</del>	<u></u> :
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	5,220	<u>1,014</u>

### Balance Sheet 31 March 2021

	Notes	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
CURRENT ASSETS Debtors	9	8,319	3,189
CREDITORS Amounts falling due within one year	r 10	(460)	(550)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		7,859	2,639
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES	ī	<u>7,859</u>	2,639
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called up share capital Retained earnings	11	<u>-</u> 	<u>2,639</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u>7,859</u>	2,639
		7,859	2,639

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

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on  $\frac{20 \text{ July } 2021}{2021}$  and were signed on its behalf by:

Nicholas Robin Salmon (Chair) - Director

# Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

	Called up share capital £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total equity £'000
Balance at 1 April 2019 Profit for the year	<u>-</u>	1,625 1,014	1,625 1,014
Total comprehensive income		1,014	1,014
Balance at 31 March 2020		2,639	2,639
Profit for the year	<u> </u>	5,220	5,220
Total comprehensive income	<u> </u>	5,220	5,220
Balance at 31 March 2021	<u>-</u>	7,859	7,859

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### General information and basis of preparation

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

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

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

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

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

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### Going concern

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

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

The directors have also considered the impact of COVID-19 on the Group and the going concern assessment undertaken at the Scotia Gas Networks Limited group level, the conclusion of which is that even under severe but plausible downside scenarios there is headroom in relation to both liquidity and covenants. Further detail on the Group's assessment of going concern can be found in the Directors' Report in the annual report for Scotia Gas Networks Limited for the year ended 31 March 2021.

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

# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

#### **Turnover**

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

#### Financial instruments

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

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

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

#### **Taxation**

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

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

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

Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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

# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

### Interest receivable and interest payable

Interest payable and similar expenses include other interest payable.

Interest receivable and similar income includes interest receivable on intercompany loans.

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

# 2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

#### 3. TURNOVER

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

#### 4. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

Operating lease rentals

The Company had no employees at 31 March 2021 (2020: nil) or at any time during the current or previous financial year.

The company utilises the services of employees contracted to a fellow group company. These employees are involved in day to day operations of the business. The cost of these services recharged to the company in the year was £2,462k (2020: £1,209k).

The Directors are remunerated by other Group undertakings, and did not receive any remuneration for their qualifying services to the Company during the year (2020: £nil). No retirement benefits are accruing to any Directors under money purchase or defined benefit schemes, in respect of their services to the Company.

#### 5. INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Interest on loans to group undertakings	6	12
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		
The profit is stated after charging:		
	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Fees payable to Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's		
annual financial statements	4	5

The operating costs in the year of £2,534k (2020: £2,455k) predominantly consist of staff and software recharges from the Group.

24

28

# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

#### 7. TAXATION

### Analysis of the tax charge

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

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Current tax: UK corporation tax Prior period adjustment	1,225 	238 (2)
Tax on profit	1,225	236

UK corporation tax has been charged at 19% (2020 - 19%).

### Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss

The tax assessed for the year is the same as (2020: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK.

Profit before tax	2021 £'000 <u>6,445</u>	2020 £'000 <u>1,250</u>
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%)	1,225	238
Effects of: Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	<del>_</del>	(2)
Total tax charge	1,225	236

#### 8. **DIVIDENDS**

No final dividends have been paid or proposed in respect of the year ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020.

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

	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Trade debtors	440	210
Amounts owed by group undertakings	7,542	2,741
Prepayments and accrued income	337	238
	8,319	3,189

Amounts owed by group undertakings includes an intercompany loan due from Commercial Services Limited of £9,214k (2020: £3,323k) and intercompany trade balances due to the Group of £1,672k (2020: £582k).

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

# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

10	CDEDITODS: AMOUNTS	FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR
IU.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS	FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE TEAK

	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Trade creditors	10	2
Taxation and social security	201	325
Other creditors	7	-
Accruals	242	223
	<u>460</u>	550

#### 11. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, iss	sued and fully paid:			
Number:	Class:	Nominal	2021	2020
		value:	£	£
1	Ordinary	£1	1	1

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

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

#### 12. FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

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

	Other	
	2021	2020
Operating lease commitments which are owed:	£'000	£'000
	28	52

#### 13. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

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

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

### 14. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

For the purposes of FRS 102, the Finance Bill 2021 has been substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. The Finance Bill 2021 will increase the main corporation tax rate from 1 April 2023 from 19% to 25%. The Company has no deferred tax assets or liabilities that would be impacted by this tax rate change.