Registration number: 09919887

Pioneer Shipping Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

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Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

The Directors present their Strategic Report for Pioneer Shipping Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company is the contracting of liquified natural gas ('LNG') ship charters for Centrica LNG Company Limited ('CLNG Co'). The vessels will be used by CLNG Co in order to fulfil their obligations to ship LNG to customers.

Section 172(1) Statement

Section 172(1) of the Companies Act 2006 provides that a director of a company must act in a way that he considers, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole, and in doing so have regard (amongst other matters) to various other stakeholder interests below are the six key factors:

- the likely consequences of any decision in the long term;
- the interests of the company's employees, when relevant;
- the need to foster the Company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others;
- the impact of the Company's operations on the community and the environment;
- the desirability of the Company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct; and
- the need to act fairly as between members of the Company.

In discharging our Section 172 duties we have regard to the factors set out above. We also have regard to other factors which we consider relevant to the decision being made. Those factors, for example, include the interests and views of the Company's customers. The Directors remain conscious that their decisions could have an impact on other stakeholders where relevant. By considering the Company's purpose, vision and values together with its strategic priorities and having a process in place for decision-making, we aim to make sure that our decisions are consistent and appropriate in all the circumstances.

We delegate authority for day-to-day management of the Company to executives and then engage management in setting, approving and overseeing execution of the business strategy and related policies. The directors consider the Company's activities and make decisions. For example, each year we make an assessment of the strength of the Company's balance sheet and future prospects relative to market uncertainties and make decisions about the payment of dividends. In 2019 we did not recommend the payment of a final dividend. In making our decision we considered a range of factors including the long-term viability of the Company; its expected cash flow and financing requirements; the ongoing need for strategic investment in our business and the expectations of our shareholder as the supplier of long-term equity capital to the Company.

Review of the business

The financial position of the Company was in line with expectations and is monitored by the Directors of the Company.

Stakeholder Engagement

Proactive engagement remains a central focus for the Group, which ensures the directors have regard to the matters set out in S.172(1) (a) to (f) of the Companies Act. Further information on stakeholder engagement can be found on pages 16-17 of the Group's Annual Report and Accounts 2019. Engaging with stakeholders delivers better outcomes for society, and for our business. It's fundamental to our long-term success.

Principal risks and uncertainties

From the perspective of the Company, the principal risks and uncertainties are integrated with those of the Centrica plc group (the 'Group') and are not managed separately. The principal risks and uncertainties of the Group, which include those of the Company, are disclosed on pages 34-43 of the Group's Annual Report and Accounts 2019, which does not form part of this report.

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

Exit from the European Union

The UK's exit from the European Union has added to the risks and uncertainties faced by the Company. However, it is considered that the direct impact of these uncertainties on the Company is limited in the short-term. It is unclear whether a trade deal will be agreed with the European Union during 2020 or the transition period will end without terms being agreed. Extricating from the European Union treaties is a task of immense complexity but the Company is well-positioned to manage the possible market impacts. There are also potential tax consequences of the withdrawal and these will continue to be reassessed at each reporting date to ensure the tax provisions reflect the most likely outcome following the withdrawal.

Impact of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) outbreak and coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic

On 11 March 2020 the World Health Organisation declared the SARS-CoV-2 outbreak and resultant COVID-19 to be a global pandemic. Following United Kingdom government measures in response to the pandemic the Centrica plc group ("Group") became subject to a significant change in business environment, as well as implementing a number of significant operational changes in order to be able to continue to serve and support its customers. With regards to the business environment, the Company has seen a fall in commodity prices driven by a reduction in global demand since 11 March. There are no significant operational changes specific to the Company in carrying out its principal activities.

The full impact of the pandemic on the Company is uncertain as it could heighten market risk, credit risk and operational risk in the future. Initial concerns that the pandemic would lead to closing of borders or restrictions in shipping routes has not materialized to date. The Directors are confident that the Company's overall risk management processes are designed to identify,manage and mitigate these risks.

The events described above arose after the Company's balance sheet date, and therefore there is no impact on the results or financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2019. The Company is supported by the Group, which has stated that it intends to support the Company for a period of at least 12 months from the date the financial statements were authorised for issue and that amounts owed to Group undertakings will not be required to be repaid to Centrica plc for the foreseeable future unless sufficient financial resources and facilities are available to the Company. The Directors are aware that there are a range of future potential financial impacts upon the Group as a result of the pandemic but, following assurances from the ultimate parent company underpinned by its detailed assessment, have satisfied themselves that the Group will be able to support the Company if required under all reasonably foreseeable circumstances. For more information refer to the Going Concern section of the Directors' Report on page 4.

Key performance indicators ('KPIs')

The Directors of the Group use a number of KPIs to monitor progress against the Group's strategy. The development, performance and position of the Group, which includes the Company, are disclosed on pages 18-19 of the Group's Annual Report and Accounts 2019, which does not form part of this report. The results of the Company are disclosed in the Directors' Report on page 4.

Future developments

On 11 June 2020, Centrica announced plans for a significant restructure designed to create a simpler, leaner group focused on improved service delivery for customers. The revised operating model is expected to accelerate the delivery of targeted cost savings and lead to a reduction of around 5,000 roles across the Group. The majority of the restructuring is expected to take place in the second half of 2020 after necessary consultations on the proposals have been concluded. The restructure will benefit the longer term value of the business, future operating profits and maintenance of a strong capital position of the Group. The Company would not expect to be materially impacted by the restructure but due to uncertainties arising from the consultation process it is not possible to quantify the effect at this time.

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

Approved by the Board on ...15/10/2020 and signed on its behalf by:

Dan McCulloch
Alan McCulloch

By order of the Board for and on behalf of Centrica Secretaries Limited Company Secretary

Company registered in England and Wales, No. 09919887

Registered office: Millstream Maidenhead Road Windsor Berkshire SL4 5GD United Kingdom

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Directors of the Company

The Directors of the Company, who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were as follows:

Peter John Worby (resigned 7 June 2019)

David Lee Dunlavy

Arturo Faustino Gallego Diaz

Cassim Mangerah

Jonathan Damian Westby (resigned 1 September 2020)

Ailsa Zoya Harding (appointed 22 November 2019)

The following director was appointed after the year end:

Stefka Gerova (appointed 2 June 2020)

Results and dividends

The results of the Company are set out on page 10. The profit for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 is \$166,000 (31 December 2018: profit \$304,000).

The Company did not pay an interim dividend during the year (2018: \$nil) and the Directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2018: \$nil).

Future developments

Future developments are discussed in the Strategic Report on page 2.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as Centrica plc, the ultimate parent company, currently intends to support the Company to ensure it can meet its obligations as they fall due, provided the Company remains a member of the Group. The Directors have received confirmation that Centrica plc intends to support the Company for at least one year after the financial statements were authorised for issue and that amounts owed to Group undertakings will not be required to be repaid to Centrica plc for the foreseeable future unless sufficient financial resources and facilities are available to the Company. The Directors are aware that while there are a range of future potential financial impacts upon the Group as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, they have satisfied themselves that, following assurances from the ultimate parent company underpinned by its detailed assessment, the Group will be able to support the Company if required under all reasonably foreseeable circumstances. The key financial impacts to the Group are expected to be increasing levels of bad debt, reduced energy consumption from business customers, and the lockdown restricting the ability to carry out non-essential work in customer's homes and premises. The Group has substantial liquidity available to mitigate these adverse impacts and has also taken quick action to preserve cash as announced in the trading statement on 2nd April 2020. The trading statement announced that the final 2019 dividend was cancelled, plans have been made to reduce cash expenditure by around £400m and management bonus payments have been paused. In July 2020 it was decided that management bonus payments would be cancelled.

The Group going concern assessment included various sensitivities including the impacts of lower commodity pricing and a credit rating downgrade as well as mitigating actions such as reduction in capital expenditure and dividend reductions. The Centrica plc Board remains committed to maintaining a strong balance sheet. Moody's confirmed a Baa2 (negative) credit rating on 28 July and S&P confirmed a BBB (negative) credit rating on 30 July.

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

Non adjusting events after the financial period

Subsequent to the balance sheet date, on 11 March 2020 the World Health Organisation declared the SARS-CoV-2 outbreak and resultant COVID-19 to be a global pandemic. The UK government moved to a 'delay' phase on 12 March, announced social distancing measures on 16 March, and unprecedented 'stay at home' restrictions on 23 March. The Company has therefore concluded that the necessity for large scale Government interventions in response to COVID-19 only became apparent after the balance sheet date and therefore the consequences of such interventions represent non-adjusting post balance sheet events. The Company has no critical judgements or key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date which could have been subsequently affected by these events. There have been no further non-adjusting significant events affecting the Company after the year end.

As part of the ongoing development of the Company's global LNG business, in 2016 the Company entered into a two seven-year leases with GasLog for a vessels. Gaslog Windsor delivered on 1 April 2020 and Gaslog Westminster was delivered on 16 July 2020.

Directors' and officers' liability

Directors' and officers' liability insurance has been purchased by the ultimate parent company, Centrica plc, and was in place throughout the year. The insurance does not provide cover in the event that the Director is proved to have acted fraudulently.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable UK 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), including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ('FRS 101'). 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 apply them consistently;
- · make judgements 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; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are 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.

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the Directors who held office at the date of approval of this Directors' Report confirm that so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and that they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as Directors to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information. This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Auditors

In accordance with Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditors will be deemed to be reappointed and Deloitte LLP will therefore continue in office.

Approved by the Board on .15/10/2020 and signed on its behalf by:

Alan McCulloch

By order of the Board for and on behalf of Centrica Secretaries Limited Company Secretary

Company registered in England and Wales, No. 09919887 Registered office: Millstream

Maidenhead Road Windsor Berkshire

SL4 5GD United Kingdom

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Pioneer Shipping Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Pioneer Shipping Limited (the 'Company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the Income Statement;
- the Statement of Comprehensive Income;
- the Statement of Financial Position;
- · the Statement of Changes in Equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 17.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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 Financial Reporting Council's (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 are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Pioneer Shipping Limited (continued)

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, 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 FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinion on other matter 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.

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 any material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Directors' Report.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Pioneer Shipping Limited (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

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.

James Leigh FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor

London

United Kingdom

Date: 15/10/2020

Income Statement for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 \$ 000	2018 \$ 000
Revenue	4	12,031	11,341
Cost of sales	5	(11,003)	(9,982)
Gross profit		1,028	1,359
Operating costs	5	(697)	(1,060)
Operating profit		331	299
Finance income	7	41	90
Finance costs	7	(167)	(14)
Net finance (cost)/income		(126)	76
Profit before taxation		205	375
Taxation on profit	10	(39)	(71)
Profit for the year from continuing operations		166	304

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

·	2019 \$ 000	2018 \$ 000
Profit for the year	166	304
Other comprehensive income	-	•
Total comprehensive income for the year	166	304

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 \$ 000	2018 \$ 000
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables, and contract-related assets	11	16,059	1,872
Cash and cash equivalents	12	1	1
		16,060	1,873
Total assets		16,060	1,873
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables, and contract-related liabilities	13	(15,269)	(1,248)
Net assets		791	625
Equity			
Share capital	14	-	-
Retained earnings		791	625
Total equity		791	625

The financial statement on pages 10 to 23 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on $\frac{15}{10}$, and signed on its behalf by:

Stefka Gerova

Director

Company number 09919887

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

	Share capital \$ 000	Retained earnings \$ 000	Total equity \$ 000
At 1 January 2019	-	625	625
Profit for the year	<u> </u>	166	166
Total comprehensive income	-	166	166
At 31 December 2019		791	791
	Share capital \$ 000	Retained earnings \$ 000	Total equity \$ 000
At 1 January 2018	· · ·	321	321
Profit for the year		304	304
Total comprehensive income		304	304

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

1 General information

Pioneer Shipping Limited (the 'Company') is a private company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office and principal place of business is:

Millstream

Maidenhead Road

Windsor

Berkshire

SL4 5GD

The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Strategic Report on pages 1 to 3.

2 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The Company financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ('FRS 101'). In preparing these financial statements the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ('Adopted IFRSs'), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

Changes in accounting policy

From 1 January 2019, the following standards and amendments are effective in the Company's Financial Statements:

· IFRS 16: 'Leases'

The impact of adoption of IFRS 16 and the key changes to the accounting policy are disclosed below.

Changes resulting from adoption of IFRS 16

IFRS 16: 'Leases'

The Company adopted IFRS 16: 'Leases' from 1 January 2019. The first-time adoption did not have a significant impact on the financial statements as the Company utilised the recognition exemption from on-balance sheet accounting as all commenced leases are short-term.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Significant Changes in the Company's Accounting Policy applicable from 1 January 2019

Leases

Definition of a lease

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- · the contract involves the use of an identified asset;
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

As a lessee

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounting using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

Leases payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise: fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate (initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date), amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, and the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs.

The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is re-measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, lease-term extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use of asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company recognises the lease payments associated with short-term leases (leases expiring within twelve months from commencement) and leases of low value assets (underlying asset value less than £5,000) on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Subleases

The Company is both a lessee and an intermediary lessor. IFRS 16 required an assessment, on a lease by lease basis, of whether the sublet is a finance or operating lease arrangement depending on whether substantially all the risks and rewards of the sublet right-of-use asset were transferred over to the sublessee, and the sub lessor no longer had control over the identifiable asset.

Upon sublet of an operating lease, the right-of-use asset would remain in the books of the sublessor, and any income received would be recognised on a straight-line basis similar to pre IFRS 16. Upon sublet of a finance lease, the portion or entire right-of-use asset depending on the sublet terms would be derecognised and an equivalent gross investment in the sublease would be recognised on the balance sheet based on the discounted future cash inflows expected.

Summary of disclosure exemptions

In these financial statements, as a qualifying entity the Company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- the requirements of IAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows';
- · the statement of compliance with Adopted IFRSs;
- the effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs;
- · prior year reconciliations for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets;
- the prior year reconciliations in the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year for share capital;
- disclosures in respect of related party transactions with wholly-owned subsidiaries in a group;
- · disclosures in respect of the compensation of key management personnel; and
- · disclosures in respect of capital management.

As the consolidated financial statements of the Centrica plc group (the 'Group'), which are available from its registered office, include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 101 available in respect of the following disclosures:

certain disclosures required by IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement' and the disclosures required by IFRS 7
'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' have not been provided apart from those which are relevant for the
financial instruments which are held at fair value.

Measurement convention

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

These Financial Statements are presented in US Dollar ('USD') (with all values rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$000) except when otherwise indicated), which is also the functional currency of the Company. Operations and transactions conducted in currencies other than the functional currency are translated in accordance with the foreign currencies accounting policy set out below.

- The year end exchange rate applied is \$1.33 to £1.00 (2018: \$1.28 to £1.00)
- The average 2019 exchange rate applied is \$1.28 to £1.00 (2018: \$1.33 to £1.00)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as Centrica plc, the ultimate parent company, currently intends to support the Company to ensure it can meet its obligations as they fall due, provided the Company remains a member of the Group. The Directors have received confirmation that Centrica plc intends to support the Company for at least one year after the financial statements were authorised for issue and that amounts owed to Group undertakings will not be required to be repaid to Centrica plc for the foreseeable future unless sufficient financial resources and facilities are available to the Company. The Directors are aware that while there are a range of future potential financial impacts upon the Group as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, they have satisfied themselves that, following assurances from the ultimate parent company underpinned by its detailed assessment, the Group will be able to support the Company if required under all reasonably foreseeable circumstances.

The key financial impacts to the Group are expected to be increasing levels of bad debt, reduced energy consumption from business customers, and the lockdown restricting the ability to carry out non-essential work in customer's homes and premises. The Group has substantial liquidity available to mitigate these adverse impacts and has also taken quick action to preserve cash as announced in the trading statement on 2nd April 2020. The trading statement announced that the final 2019 dividend was cancelled, plans have been made to reduce cash expenditure by around £400m and management bonus payments have been paused. In July 2020 it was decided that management bonus payments would be cancelled. The Group going concern assessment included various sensitivities including the impacts of lower commodity pricing and a credit rating downgrade as well as mitigating actions such as reduction in capital expenditure and dividend reductions. The Centrica plc Board remains committed to maintaining a strong balance sheet. Moody's confirmed a Baa2 (negative) credit rating on 28 July and S&P confirmed a BBB (negative) credit rating on 30 July.

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

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

Revenue recognition

The Company recognises revenue from the contracting of LNG ship charters for CLNG Co. Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the Company's activities, and is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be measured reliably. Revenue is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

Finance income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying value.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales includes the charter rates and associated charges.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Financing costs

Financing costs that arise in connection with the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised and subsequently amortised in line with the depreciation of the related asset. Financing costs are capitalised from the time of acquisition or from the beginning of construction or production until the point at which the qualifying asset is ready for use. Where a specific financing arrangement is in place, the specific borrowing rate for that arrangement is applied. For non-specific financing arrangements, a financing rate representative of the weighted average borrowing rate is used. Financing costs not arising in connection with the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are expensed.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are, on initial recognition, recorded in the functional currency of the Company at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction.

Changes in the fair value of foreign currency denominated monetary securities classified as available for sale are analysed between translation differences resulting from changes in the amortised cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. Translation differences related to changes in amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss, and other changes in carrying amount are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the dates of the initial transaction and are not retranslated. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was measured.

Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation 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 reporting date. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in equity. In this case, the tax is recognised in equity.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all temporary differences identified at the reporting date, except to the extent that the deferred tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill (if impairment of goodwill is not deductible for tax purposes) or the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit and loss. Temporary differences are differences between the carrying amount of the Company's assets and liabilities and their tax base.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the deductible temporary differences will reverse in the future and there is sufficient taxable profit available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's Statement of Financial Position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are de-recognised when the Company no longer has the rights to cash flows, the risks and rewards of ownership or control of the asset. Financial liabilities are de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

- Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value, which is usually the original invoice amount, and are subsequently held at amortised cost using the effective interest method less an allowance for expected credit losses. Balances are written off when recoverability is assessed as being remote. If collection is due in one year or less, receivables are classified as current assets. If not they are presented as non-current assets.

Prepayments and accrued income comprise payments made in advance relating to the following year, and income relating to the current year, which will not be invoiced until after the reporting date.

- Trade and other payables

Trade payables are initially recognised at fair value, which is usually the original invoice amount and are subsequently held at amortised cost using the effective interest method (although, in practice, the discount is often immaterial). If payment is due within one year or less, payables are classified as current liabilities. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

- Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds received. Own equity instruments that are re-acquired (treasury or own shares) are deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognised in the Company's Income Statement on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

- Loans and other borrowings

All interest-bearing and interest-free loans and other borrowings are initially recognised at fair value net of directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, these financial instruments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, except when they are the hedged item in an effective fair value hedge relationship where the carrying value is also adjusted to reflect the fair value movements associated with the hedged risks. Such fair value movements are recognised in the Company's Income Statement. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any issue costs, discount or premium, when applicable.

3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the Directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and the associated assumptions are based on historical experience or other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

In the Directors' opinion there are no critical judgements or key sources of estimation uncertainty.

4 Revenue

The analysis of the Company's revenue for the year from continuing operations is as follows:

	2019	2018
	\$ 000	\$ 000
Vessel charter services (IFRS 15)	12,031	11,341

All revenue relates to the principal activity of the business and occurred in the United Kingdom.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

5 Analysis of costs by nature

		2019			2018	
*	Cost of sales \$ 000	Operating costs \$ 000	Total costs \$ 000	Cost of sales \$ 000	Operating costs \$ 000	Total costs \$ 000
Charter costs	(11,003)	-	(11,003)	(9,982)	-	(9,982)
Recharges	-	(697)	(697)	-	(1,060)	(1,060)
Total costs by nature	(11,003)	(697)	(11,700)	(9,982)	(1,060)	(11,042)

6 Employees' costs

The Company has no employees (2018: nil) and no direct staff costs (2018: nil). Any costs relating to employees are borne by other Group companies and recharged to the Company, as shown in note 5.

7 Net finance income/cost

Finance income

	2019 \$ 000	2018 \$ 000
Interest income from amounts owed by Group undertakings	41	90
Total finance income	41	90
Finance cost		
	2019 \$ 000	2018 \$ 000
Interest on amounts owed to Group undertakings	(173)	(19)
Net foreign exchange losses on financing transactions	6	5
Total finance costs	(167)	(14)
Net finance (cost)/ income	(126)	76

8 Directors' remuneration

The Directors were remunerated as employees of Centrica plc Group and did not receive any remuneration, from any source, for their services as Directors of the Company during the current or preceding financial year. Accordingly, no details in respect of their emoluments have therefore been included in these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

9 Auditor's remuneration

Auditor's remuneration totalling \$20,000 (2018: \$20,000) relates to fees for the audit of the Financial Statements of the Company.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose amounts paid for non-audit services as these are disclosed in the Group financial accounts of its ultimate parent, Centrica plc.

10 Income tax

Tax credited/(charged) in the Income Statement

	2019 \$ 000	2018 \$ 000
Current taxation UK corporation tax at 19% (2018: 19%)	(39)	(71)
OK corporation tax at 1970 (2016, 1970)		(71)

The main rate of corporation tax for the year to 31 December 2019 was 19% (2018: 19%). The corporation tax rate was due to reduce to 17% with effect from 1 April 2020. However, at the Budget on 11 March 2020 it was announced that the rate of corporation tax will remain at 19%.

The differences between the taxes shown above and the amounts calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax to the loss before tax are reconciled below:

	2019 \$ 000	2018 \$ 000
Profit before tax	205	375
Tax on profit at standard UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2018: 19%)	(39)	(71)
Total tax charge	(39)	(71)
11 Trade and other receivables		
	31 December 2019 Current \$ 000	31 December 2018 Current \$ 000
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	16,059	1,872

The amounts owed by Group undertakings have been presented on a net basis as there is a right of offset against certain amounts. Included within the net amounts owed by Group undertakings disclosed above is \$Nil (2018: \$2,021,030) that bears interest at a quarterly rate determined by Group Treasury and linked to the Group cost of funds. The quarterly rates ranged between 4.20 and 4.90% per annum during 2019 (2018: 3.72 and 4.13%). The other net amounts owed by Group undertakings are interest-free. All amounts owed by Group undertakings are unsecured and repayable on demand.

16,059

1,872

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

12 Cash and cash equivalents		
	31 December 2019 \$ 000	31 December 2018 \$ 000
Cash at bank	1	1
13 Trade and other payables		
	2019	2018
	Current	Current
	\$ 000	\$ 000
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	(15,269)	(1,248)

The amounts owed to Group undertakings have been presented on a net basis as there is a right of offset against certain amounts. Included within the net amounts owed to Group undertakings disclosed above is \$15,088,104 (2018: \$Nil) that bears interest at a quarterly rate determined by Group Treasury and linked to the Group cost of funds. The quarterly rates ranged between 4.20 and 4.90% per annum during 2019 (2018: 3.72 and 4.13%). The other net amounts owed to Group undertakings are interest-free. All amounts owed to Group undertakings are unsecured and repayable on demand.

14 Capital and reserves

	2019		2018	
	No.	\$	No.	\$
1 ordinary share of \$1	1 .	1	1	1

15 Commitments and contingencies

Contractual commitments in relation to other contracts

As part of the ongoing development of the CLNG Co's global LNG business, in 2016 the Company entered into a seven-year lease for a vessel which was delivered in April 2020. In 2018 a second seven-year lease for a vessel was entered into which was delivered in July 2020. As at 31 December 2019, the Company is obligated to the following commitment based on minimum fees payable on termination of these contracts.

	2019 \$ 000	2018 \$ 000
LNG long term charter	(150,000)	(150,000)
LNG short term charters	(9,006)	
	(159,006)	(150,000)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

15 Commitments and contingencies (continued)

Other lease arrangements

The Company has utilised the exemption under IFRS 16 from on-sheet balance sheet accounting for leases, as all current shipping charters are short term leases under IFRS 16. The table below provides further information on amounts not included in the lease liability and charged to the Company Income Statement during the year.

	2019 \$ 000	2018 \$ 000
	\$ 000	3 000
Expense related to short-term leases	(11,003)	(9,982)

Other guarantees and indemnities

In connection with Centrica plc Group's energy trading, transportation and upstream activities, certain Centrica plc Group companies, including the Company, have entered into contracts under which they may be required to prepay, provide credit support or other collateral in the event of a significant deterioration in creditworthiness. The extent of credit support is contingent upon the balance owing to the third party at the point of deterioration.

16 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The immediate parent undertaking is GB Gas Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent undertaking is Centrica plc, a company registered in England and Wales, which is the only company to include these financial statements in its consolidated financial statements. Copies of the Centrica plc consolidated financial statements may be obtained from www.centrica.com.

The registered address of Centrica plc is Millstream, Maidenhead Road, Windsor, Berkshire SL4 5GD.

17 Non adjusting events after the financial period

Subsequent to the balance sheet date, on 11 March 2020 the World Health Organisation declared the SARS-CoV-2 outbreak and resultant COVID-19 to be a global pandemic. The UK government moved to a 'delay' phase on 12 March, announced social distancing measures on 16 March, and unprecedented 'stay at home' restrictions on 23 March. The Company has therefore concluded that the necessity for large scale Government interventions in response to COVID-19 only became apparent after the balance sheet date and therefore the consequences of such interventions represent non-adjusting post balance sheet events. The Company has no critical judgements or key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date which could have been subsequently affected by these events. There have been no further non-adjusting significant events affecting the Company after the year end.

As part of the ongoing development of the Company's global LNG business, in 2016 the Company entered into a two seven-year leases with GasLog for a vessels. Gaslog Windsor delivered on 1 April 2020 and Gaslog Westminster was delivered on 16 July 2020.