Registration number: 09920361

Centrica LNG UK Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

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Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

The Directors present their Strategic Report for Centrica LNG UK Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is the trading of liquified natural gas ('LNG'), utilising Centrica group plc's (the 'Group') share of the LNG terminal at the Isle of Grain and Free on Board ('FOB') trading. The Company has a contract with a fellow Group company, British Gas Trading Limited ('BGTL'), to use the rights granted to BGTL to utilise capacity at the Isle of Grain LNG receiving terminal, which enables the Company to land cargoes of LNG at the Isle of Grain facility. The primary purpose of the Isle of Grain contract is to contribute to the secure supply of the British Gas customer base; from 2014, the Company pays BGTL the following: costs in relation to Isle of Grain slots sold to the Company; and a monthly fee to BGTL to reflect its usage of other LNG capacity for optimisation purposes. The Company will also market LNG capacity for BGTL and any profits will be shared.

Review of the business

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

Principal risks and uncertainties

From the perspective of the Company, the principal risks and uncertainties are integrated with those of the Group and are not managed separately. The principal risks and uncertainties of the Group, which include those of the Company, are discussed on pages 41-50 of the Group's Annual Report and Accounts 2018, which does not form part of this report.

Exit from the European Union

The UK referendum vote in June 2016 to leave 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. Many details of the implementation process continue to remain unclear. 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 reassessed at each reporting date to ensure the tax provisions reflect the most likely outcome following the withdrawal.

Key performance indicators (KPIs)

The Directors of the Group use a number of KPIs to monitor process against the Group's strategy. The financial and non-financial performance indicators, which include the Company, are discussed on pages 18 and 19 of the Group's Annual Report and Accounts 2018, which does not form part of this report.

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

Future developments

The Group continues to implement the results of the 2015 strategic review. This implementation includes a review of how the Group's businesses are structured and may result in future changes to underlying subsidiary business operations including those of the Company.

Approved by the Board on 3 June 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

...... KATE HUOSON

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

Company registered in England and Wales, No. 09920361

Registered office: Millstream Maidenhead Road Windsor Berkshire SL4 5GD

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

The Directors present their report and the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Directors of the Company

The Directors who held office during the year were as follows:

David Lee Dunlavy

Arturo Faustino Gallego Diaz

Cassim Mangerah

Jonathan Damian Westby

Peter John Worby

Results and dividends

The results of the Company are set out on page 9. The profit for the financial year ended 31 December 2018 is £21,017,000 (2017 loss: £6,906,000).

No dividends were paid during the year and the Directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend.

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.

Events after the reporting period

Events after the reporting period are detailed in note 19 to the financial statements.

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.

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

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 period. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including 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 then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards, including FRS 101, 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.

Disclosure of information to the 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 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.

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

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 3 June 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

KATE HUOSON

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

Company registered in England and Wales, No. 09920361

Registered office: Millstream Maidenhead Road Windsor Berkshire SLA 5GD

Independent Auditors' Report to the members of Centrica LNG UK Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of the Company:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including FRS 101; 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 19.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 101 (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 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 related 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 Auditors' Report to the members of Centrica LNG UK 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 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.

Auditors' 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.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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.

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 Auditors' Report to the members of Centrica LNG UK 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

2 New Street Square

London

United Kingdom

EC4A 3BZ

3 June 2019

Income Statement for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

	•	Note	2018 £ 000	2017 £ 000
Revenue		4	268,660	174,110
Cost of sales		5 _	(239,529)	(179,529)
Gross profit/(loss)	•		29,131	(5,419)
Operating costs		5	(2,016)	(2,033)
Operating profit/(loss) Finance cost		7	27,115 (1,168)	(7,452) (1,100)
Profit/(loss) before income tax			25,947	(8,552)
Income tax		. 9	(4,930)	1,646
Profit/(loss) for the year from continuing operation	ıs		21,017	(6,906)

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

	•	Note	2018 £ 000	2017 £ 000
Profit/(loss) for the year		•	21,017	(6,906)
Total comprehensive profit/(loss) for the year			21,017	(6,906)

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 £ 000	2017 £ 000
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	10	37,275	. 8,549
Inventories	11	34,363	27,468
Derivative financial instruments	13	12,768	
Cash and cash equivalents		6	
		84,412	36,017
Total assets		84,412	36,017
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	. 12	(81,458)	(47,186)
Derivative financial instruments	13	(321)	(6,978)
		(81,779)	(54,164)
Non-current liabilities			•
Derivative financial instruments	13	<u> </u>	(237)
Total liabilities	•	(81,779)	(54,401)
Net assets/(liabilities)	•	2,633	(18,384)
Equity			
Called up share capital	14	•	-
Retained earnings/(accumulated losses)		2,633	(18,384)
Total equity		2,633	(18,384)

The financial statements on pages 9 to 24 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 3 June 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

Peter John Worby

Director

Company number 09920361

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

	Share capital £ 000	Retained earnings £ 000	Total £ 000
At 1 January 2018	• .	(18,384)	(18,384)
Profit for the year	-	21,017	21,017
Total comprehensive income	_	21,017	21,017
At 31 December 2018	•	2,633	2,633
	Share capital £ 000	Retained earnings £ 000	Total £ 000
At 1 January 2017	- ·	(11,478)	(11,478)
Loss for the year	·	(6,906)	(6,906)
Total comprehensive income	-	(6,906)	(6,906)
At 31 December 2017		(18,384)	(18,384)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

1 General information

The Company is a private company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in UK and registered in England and Wales.

The registered office and principal place of business is:

Millstream

Maidenhead Road

Windsor

Berkshire

SL4 5GD

United Kingdom

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

2 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework. In preparing these Financial Statements the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards 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.

From 1 January 2018, the following amendments are effective in the Company's financial statements.

- IFRS 9: 'Financial Instruments'
- IFRS 15: 'Revenue from contracts with customers'.

The impact of adoption of these standards and the key changes to the accounting policies are disclosed below.

IFRS9: 'Financial Instruments'

The Company adopted IFRS 9: 'Financial Instruments' from 1 January 2018. In accordance with the transition provisions in the Standard, comparatives have not been restated.

Classification of financial assets

IFRS 9 requires the use of two criteria to determine the classification of financial assets: the entity's business model for the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The Standard goes on to identify three categories of financial assets - amortised cost; fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); and fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). No changes to the classification of financial assets were made following the adoption of IFRS 9.

Impairment.

IFRS 9 mandates the use of an expected credit loss model to calculate impairment losses rather than an incurred loss model, and therefore it is not necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised. The new impairment model applies to the Company's financial assets and loan commitments. No changes to the impairment provisions were made on transition to IFRS 9.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

IFRS 15:'Revenue from contracts with customers'

The Company adopted IFRS 15: 'Revenue from contracts with customers' from 1 January 2018. The primary impact of application is the revision of accounting policies to reflect the five-step approach to revenue recognition required by IFRS 15. This resulted in no changes to amounts previously recognised in the financial statements. The key change to accounting policy is described below.

The Company recognises revenue from trading LNG. LNG revenue from contracts with customers, instore sales and road tankering sales falls into scope of IFRS 15. The performance obligation is the supply of LNG over the contractual term. Revenue is measured based on consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in a contract with a customer. The point at which the performance obligation is satisfied and revenue recognised is the point at which control of the LNG passes to the customer according to the contractual trading term, usually on shipment or delivery to a specified location. Gas sales and purchases to optimise the performance of the LNG terminal are presented net within revenue. LNG instore trades will be treated in one of two ways; for short-term trades, where there is a connected sale and purchase, the transaction is presented net within revenue, consistent with optimisation activity; for trades where there is no connected sale and purchase, sales will be recognised as revenue and purchases as stock transactions. Payments received from and paid to LNG counterparties in lieu of cargo delivery are also recognised within revenue but are not in scope of IFRS 15.

Transition approach

In accordance with the transition provisions in IFRS 15, the Company has adopted the new rules retrospectively but as adoption did not impact the comparative figures, the 2017 financial year has not been restated.

The Company has applied the following practical expedients on initial application:

- IFRS 15:C5(a)(i, ii): Exemption from the requirement to apply the standard to contracts that begin and end within the same annual reporting period and contracts completed at the beginning of the earliest period presented;
- IFRS 15:C5(b): Use of the transaction price at the date the contract was completed for completed contracts with variable consideration rather than estimating variable consideration amounts in the comparative reporting periods.

None of the above practical expedients had a material effect on the Financial Statements.

Summary of disclosure exemptions

In these financial statements, 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

As the consolidated financial statements of Centrica plc 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 instrument disclosures have not been provided apart from those which are relevant for the financial instruments which are held at fair value.

These financial statements are presented in pound sterling (with all values rounded to the nearest thousand pounds (£'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.

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for derivative financial instruments, financial assets classified and measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit and loss as they arise FVPL and assets classified at FVOCI.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, as described in the Directors' Report.

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 periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

Revenue recognition

The Company recognises revenue from trading LNG. LNG revenue from contracts with customers, instore sales and road tankering sales falls into scope of IFRS 15. The performance obligation is the supply of LNG over the contractual term. Revenue is measured based on consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in a contract with a customer. The point at which the performance obligation is satisfied and revenue recognised is the point at which control of the LNG passes to the customer according to the contractual trading term, usually on shipment or delivery to a specified location. Gas sales and purchases to optimise the performance of the LNG terminal are presented net within revenue. LNG instore trades will be treated in one of two ways; for short-term trades, where there is a connected sale and purchase, the transaction is presented net within revenue, consistent with optimisation activity; for trades where there is no connected sale and purchase, sales will be recognised as revenue and purchases as stock transactions. Payments received from and paid to LNG counterparties in lieu of cargo delivery are also recognised within revenue but are not in scope of IFRS 15.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales includes the cost of LNG sold during the period and related transportation, shipping costs, material, capacity, service costs, foreign exchange differences relating to the purchase of cargoes and gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value on derivatives.

Foreign currencies

The financial statements of the Company are presented in pounds sterling, which is the Company's functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the respective functional currency of the entity at the rates prevailing at the reporting period date, and associated gains and losses are recognised in the income statement for the period.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

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 balance sheet 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 balance sheet date, except to the extent that the deferred tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill 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 balances sheet date.

Inventories

Inventories of LNG are finished goods and valued on a weighted average basis, at the lower of cost and estimated net realisable value. Net realisable value is determined by reference to forward market prices on the dates that the stock is expected to be sold. If required, the write-down of stock is included in cost of sales.

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.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables include financial assets representing the contractual right to receive cash or other financial assets from trading and energy procurement counterparties. 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 impairment losses. Changes in the Company's impairment policy as a result of the application of IFRS 9 are shown at note 2. 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Trade and other payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade payables are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company routinely enters into sale and purchase transactions for physical delivery of LNG, it is deemed that there is no active market for physical LNG and these transactions are not within the scope of IFRS 9.

The Company uses a range of derivatives to hedge exposures to financial risks, such as foreign exchange and energy price risks, arising in the normal course of business. The use of derivative financial instruments is governed by the Group's policies. Further detail on the Group's risk management policies is included within the Annual Report and Accounts 2018 of the ultimate controlling party being Centrica plc, in the Strategic Report — Principal Risks and Uncertainties on pages 41 to 50 and in note S3.

All derivatives are recognised at fair value on the date on which the derivative is entered into and are re-measured to fair value at each reporting date. Derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative. Derivative assets and derivative liabilities are offset and presented on a net basis only when both a legal right of set-off exists and the intention to net settle the derivative contracts is present.

3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, 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 associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Determination of fair values - energy derivatives

Fair values of energy derivatives are estimated by reference in part to published price quotations in active markets and in part by using valuation techniques. Quoted market prices considered for valuation purposes are the bid price for assets held and/or liabilities to be issued, or the offer price for assets to be acquired and/or liabilities held, although the mid-market price or another pricing convention may be used as a practical expedient (where typically used by other market participants). The judgements and the assumptions underpinning these judgements are considered to be appropriate.

4 Revenue

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

			2018	2017
	•		£ 000	£ 000
UK regasification and net trading		· _	268,660	174,110

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

5 Analysis of costs by nature

			2018
	Cost of sales £ 000	Other operating costs £ 000	Total costs
Transportation, distribution and metering costs	(8,348)	•	(8,348)
Commodities costs	. (250,843)	•	(250,843)
MTM movement of energy derivatives	19,662	-	19,662
Recharges	-	(2,016)	(2,016)
Total operating costs by nature	(239,529)	(2,016)	(241,545)
		. •	2017
	Cost of sales	Other operating costs	2017 Total costs £ 000
Transportation, distribution and metering costs		operating costs	Total costs
Transportation, distribution and metering costs Commodities costs	£ 000	operating costs	Total costs £ 000
	£ 000 (4,304)	operating costs	Total costs £ 000 (4,304)
Commodities costs	£ 000 (4,304) (177,196)	operating costs	Total costs £ 000 (4,304) (177,196)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

6 Employees' costs

The Company has no employees. Any costs relating to employees are borne by other Group companies and recharged to the Company.

In respect of the Directors' remuneration, refer to note 17 'Related party transactions'.

7 Finance cost

			2018	2017
	:	•	£ 000	£ 000
Interest on amounts owed to Group undertakings	·. :		(1,168)	(1,100)
Finance cost		·	(1,168)	(1,100)

8 Auditors' remuneration

The Company paid the following amounts to its auditors in respect of the audit of the Financial Statements provided to the Company.

•	2018	2017
	€ 000	£ 000
Audit of the financial statements	20	20

Auditors' remuneration 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

9 Income tax

Tax charged/(credited) in the income statement

	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		2018	2017
		•	£ 000	£ 000
Current taxation	•			
UK corporation tax at 19.00%	(2017: 19.25%)	-	4,930	(1,646)

The main rate of corporation tax for the year to 31 December 2018 was 19% (2017: 19.25%). The corporation tax rate will reduce to 17% with effect from 1 April 2020. The deferred tax assets and liabilities included in these financial statements are based on the reduced rate of 19% or 17% having regard to their reversal profiles.

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

		2018 £ 000	2017 £ 000
Profit/(loss) before tax		25,947	(8,552)
Tax on loss at standard UK rate of 19.00% (2017:	19.25%)	(4,930)	1,646
Effects of: Group relief Transfer pricing adjustments		119 (119)	22 (22)
Total income tax credit	•	(4,930)	1,646

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

10 Trade and other receivables

	2018 Current £ 000	2017 Current £ 000
Accrued income	658	1,130
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	36,617	7,419
,	37,275	8,549

The amounts owed by Group undertakings are interest-free. All amounts owed by Group undertakings are unsecured and repayable on demand.

11 Inventories

•				.2018	2017
			•	£ 000	£ 000
Gas in storage	٠.	•		34,363	27,468

Inventories of LNG are finished goods and valued on a weighted average basis, at the lower of cost and estimated net realisable value. Net realisable value is determined by reference to forward market prices on the dates that the stock is expected to be sold. The Company consumed £190.4m (2017: £65.1m) of inventories during the period.

12 Trade and other payables

	2018 Current £ 000	2017 Current £ 000
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	(78,492)	(46,004)
Accrued expenses and deferred income	(2,966)	(1,182)
	(81,458)	(47,186)

Included within the net amounts owed to Group undertakings disclosed above is £62,980,000 (2017: £35,388,000) that bears interest at a quarterly rate determined by Group Treasury and linked to the Group cost of funds. The quarterly rates ranged between 3.72 and 4.13% per annum during 2018 (2017: 3.66 and 3.86%). The other net amounts owed to Group undertakings are interest-free. All amounts owed to Group undertakings are unsecured and repayable on demand.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

13	De	riv	ativ	J P C

5 Delivatives									
•	20	18	2017						
•	Current £ 000	Non-current £ 000	Current £ 000	Non-current £ 000					
Derivatives financial instruments- assets	12,768	-	-						
Derivatives financial instruments- liabilities	(321)		(6,978)	(237)					
	12,447	. •	(6,978)	(237)					
4 Called up share capital		ò							
Allotted, called up and fully pa	id shares								
		2018	•	2017					
	N	o. £	No.	£					
l ordinary share of £1	1	. 1	. 1	1					

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

15 Other commitments and contingencies

As at 31 December 2018, the Company has a commodity purchase contract with Qatargas to purchase LNG, which expires in 2023. Total commodity purchase commitments are estimated on an undiscounted basis, as follows:

•	,		2018	2017
	•		£ 000	£ 000
LNG purchase contract			 2,000,980	2,486,641

At 31 December the maturity analyses of the commodity purchase commitments on an undiscounted basis was as follows:

		•		2018 £ 000	2017 £ 000
Within one year				147,955	385,826
Between one and five years			٠.	1,853,025	1,680,412
After five years		•	·	· <u>-</u>	420,403
			-	2,000,980	2,486,641

Other guarantees and indemnities

In connection with the Group's energy trading, transportation, upstream and energy supply activities, certain 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 Financial instruments at fair value

Determination of fair values

The Company's policy for the classification and valuation of financial instruments is disclosed in the accounting policies section of these financial statements. The fair value hierarchy levels are determined in accordance with IFRS 13 and are consistent with those used by its ultimate controlling party being Centrica plc.

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured and held at fair value are classified into one of three categories, which are defined according to the inputs used to measure fair value as follows:

- Level 1: Fair value is determined using observable inputs that reflect unadjusted quoted market prices for identical assets and liabilities.
- Level 2: Fair value is determined using significant inputs that may be directly observable inputs or unobservable inputs that are corroborated by market data.
- Level 3: Fair value is determined using significant unobservable inputs that are not corroborated by market data and may be used with internally developed methodologies that result in managements' best estimate of fair value.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

16 Financial instruments at fair value (continued)

Financial instruments carried at fair value

Fair value hierarchy

•	2018	3 .	2017		
	Fair value and carrying value	Level 2	Fair value and carrying value	Level 2	
	£ 000	£ 000	£ 000	£ 000	
Derivative financial assets - held for trading					
Energy derivatives - for procurement/optimisation	12,768	12,768	- -	- .	
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	12,768	12,768	-	-	
Derivative financial liabilities - held for trading					
Energy derivatives - for procurement/optimisation	(321)	(321)	(7,215)	(7,215)	
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(321)	(321)	(7,215)	(7,215)	
Total financial instruments at fair value	12,447	12,447	(7,215)	(7,215)	

17 Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemptions under FRS 101 from disclosures in respect of related parties transactions with wholly-owned subsidiaries.

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.

18 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

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

19 Non-adjusting events after the financial period

There are no non-adjusting events for the Company.