

Registration number: 08811254

British Gas Energy Procurement Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

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British Gas Energy Procurement Limited

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British Gas Energy Procurement Limited

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

The Directors present their Strategic Report of British Gas Energy Procurement Limited ('the Company') for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Review of the business

The Company's Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101: Reduced Disclosures Framework ('FRS 101').

The Company was incorporated on 11 December 2013 and is a wholly owned subsidiary of British Gas Trading Limited ('BGTL').

Since 31 December 2013, the Company has entered into a daily physical supply contract with BGTL. The pricing of the physical supply contract is based on the realised cost of procuring physical gas and power but the Company is responsible for the within day balancing and any risk of contract non-delivery. For these services the Company receives a fixed fee of £42m per annum. The Company also shares in BGTL's price risk of the energy procurement activities for British Gas residential tariff customers by incurring any gain or loss on the cost of procurement in excess of a corridor (+/-7.5%) when compared to a market rateable strategy (although this will be mitigated by a cost base adjustment to ensure the risk the Company takes on is commensurate to the fee it receives). The Company is also responsible for negotiating and entering into new load book contracts. The agreement remains operational until both parties agree to terminate the agreement.

Principal risks and uncertainties

From the perspective of the Company, the risks and uncertainties are integrated with the principal risks of the Centrica plc Group (the 'Group') and are not managed separately. Accordingly, the risks and uncertainties of the Group which include those of the Company are discussed on pages 56-64 of the 2016 Annual Report and Financial Statements of the Group 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 uncertainties faced by the business. However, we believe that the direct impact on the business of these events is limited in the short-term. Many details of the implementation process remain unclear. Extricating from the European Union treaties is a task of immense complexity but with that being said, the business is well-positioned to manage any market impacts. There are also potential tax consequences of the withdrawal agreement which we will continue to reassess (at each reporting date) to ensure our tax provisions reflect the most likely outcome following the withdrawal.

Key performance indicators (KPIs)

The Directors monitor performance of the individual business units that constitute the Company. KPIs relating to these business units are included on pages 18 and 19 of the 2016 Annual Report and Financial Statements of the Group.

Financial Position and Financial Performance

The financial position and performance of the Company is set out in the Directors' Report on page 3.

British Gas Energy Procurement Limited

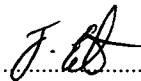
Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

Future developments

The Company continues to procure physical gas and power in order to supply BGTL.

The Group is currently implementing 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 August 2017 and signed on its behalf by:

 J. ELLIOT

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

Company registered in England and Wales, No. 08811254
Registered office:
Millstream
Maidenhead Road
Windsor
Berkshire
SL4 5GD

British Gas Energy Procurement Limited

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

The Directors present their report and the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Directors of the Company

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signing the Financial Statements were:

J M Campbell (resigned 27 April 2017)

S J Buck

S C Dee

M S Hodges (appointed 10 October 2016)

G Barbaro (appointed 10 October 2016)

S Sambhi (appointed 10 October 2016)

C A Ling (resigned 10 October 2016)

L R Pearson (resigned 10 October 2016)

L Rubasingham (resigned 19 February 2016)

The following director was appointed after the year end:

R Roy (appointed 27 April 2017)

Results and dividends

The results of the Company are set out on page 8. The profit for the financial year ended 31 December 2016 is £22.3m (2015: profit £21.5m). No dividends were paid during the year and the Directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2015: £nil).

Financial Position

The financial position of the Company is presented in the Statement of Financial Position on page 10. Total shareholder's funds at 31 December 2016 were £59.3m (2015: £37.0m).

Future developments

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

Directors' and officers' liabilities

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

British Gas Energy Procurement Limited

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2016 (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 year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the Financial Statements in accordance with 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 apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether FRS 101 has 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.

British Gas Energy Procurement Limited

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

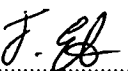
Statement of Directors' Responsibilities (continued)

Reappointment of auditors

Following a rigorous selection process by the Audit Committee of Centrica plc, Deloitte LLP was selected as the Group's external auditor for the financial year commencing from 1 January 2017. Consequently, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP will remain auditors of the Company until the formal resignation process has been completed later in 2017, after which Deloitte LLP will be appointed as auditors of the Company.

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditors will be deemed to be reappointed and PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP will therefore continue in office, until the formal resignation process has been completed.

Approved by the Board on 3 August 2017 and signed on its behalf by:

 J. ELLIOT

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

Company registered in England and Wales, No. 08811254
Registered office:
Millstream
Maidenhead Road
Windsor
Berkshire
SL4 5GD

British Gas Energy Procurement Limited

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of British Gas Energy Procurement Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, British Gas Energy Procurement Limited's Financial statements (the 'financial statements'):

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

What we have audited

The financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), comprise:

- Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2016;
- Income Statement and Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year then ended;
- Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure framework", and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

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 addition, in light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we are required to report if we have identified any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report. We have nothing to report in this respect.

Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- 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.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

British Gas Energy Procurement Limited

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of British Gas Energy Procurement Limited (continued)

Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Our responsibilities and those of the directors

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on pages 4 and 5, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) ("ISAs (UK & Ireland)"). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

What an audit of financial statements involves

We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland). An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed;
- the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the directors' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report. With respect to the Strategic Report and Directors' Report, we consider whether those reports include the disclosures required by applicable legal requirements.



Sally Nicholson (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London
3 August 2017

British Gas Energy Procurement Limited

Income Statement for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2016 £ m	Year ended 31 December 2015 £ m
Revenue	4	2,837.8	5,184.1
Cost of sales	5	<u>(2,824.2)</u>	<u>(5,167.2)</u>
Gross profit		<u>13.6</u>	<u>16.9</u>
Operating profit		13.6	16.9
Finance income	7	<u>13.7</u>	<u>10.4</u>
Profit before income tax		27.3	27.3
Income tax expense	9	<u>(5.0)</u>	<u>(5.8)</u>
Profit for the year		<u><u>22.3</u></u>	<u><u>21.5</u></u>

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

British Gas Energy Procurement Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2016 £ m	Year ended 31 December 2015 £ m
Profit for the year		<u>22.3</u>	<u>21.5</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>22.3</u>	<u>21.5</u>


The notes on pages 12 to 25 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

British Gas Energy Procurement Limited

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2016

	Note	31 December 2016 £ m	31 December 2015 £ m
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	10	-	7.8
Derivative financial instruments	18	279.5	117.4
		<u>279.5</u>	<u>125.2</u>
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	11	417.6	393.9
Inventories	12	160.9	201.9
Derivative financial instruments	18	377.7	766.4
Cash and cash equivalents	16	-	0.7
		<u>956.2</u>	<u>1,362.9</u>
Total assets		<u>1,235.7</u>	<u>1,488.1</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	(519.2)	(567.3)
Derivative financial instruments	18	(377.7)	(766.4)
		<u>(896.9)</u>	<u>(1,333.7)</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Derivative financial instruments	18	(279.5)	(117.4)
		<u>(279.5)</u>	<u>(117.4)</u>
Total liabilities		<u>(1,176.4)</u>	<u>(1,451.1)</u>
Net assets		<u>59.3</u>	<u>37.0</u>
Equity			
Called up share capital	14	-	-
Retained earnings		<u>59.3</u>	<u>37.0</u>
Total equity		<u>59.3</u>	<u>37.0</u>

The Financial Statements on pages 8 to 25 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 3 August 2017 and signed on its behalf by:



S C Dee

Director

Company number 08811254

British Gas Energy Procurement Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

	Share capital £ m	Retained earnings £ m	Total £ m
At 1 January 2016	-	37.0	37.0
Profit for the year	-	22.3	22.3
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
At 31 December 2016	-	59.3	59.3

	Share capital £ m	Retained earnings £ m	Total £ m
At 1 January 2015	-	15.5	15.5
Profit for the period	-	21.5	21.5
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
At 31 December 2015	-	37.0	37.0

The notes on pages 12 to 25 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

British Gas Energy Procurement Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

1 General information

The Company is limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom.

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

Millstream
Maidenhead Road
Windsor
Berkshire
SL4 5GD
United Kingdom

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.

Summary of disclosure exemptions

In these Financial Statements, the Company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- A Cash Flow Statement and related notes;
- Comparative period reconciliations for tangible fixed assets and intangible assets;
- Comparative period reconciliations for share capital;
- Disclosures in respect of the compensation of Key Management Personnel;
- Disclosures in respect of capital management;
- The effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs.

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 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 hundred thousand pounds (£100,000) except when otherwise indicated), which is also the functional currency of the Company.

The Financial Statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except for derivative financial instruments.

Going concern

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

British Gas Energy Procurement Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

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

Energy supply: 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 recognised on the basis of energy supplied during the year.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales includes the cost of gas and electricity purchased during the year including balancing costs of day ahead and within day trading. It also includes employee recharges from BGTL.

Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and whether the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets. Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Payments under operating leases are charged to the Income Statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the sterling currency rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Exchange differences are recognised through the Income Statement for the year. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency transactions which have not been settled at the reporting date are translated at the rate prevailing at that date.

British Gas Energy Procurement Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2016 (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 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 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 is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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.

Other intangible assets

Purchased carbon dioxide emissions allowances are recognised initially at cost (purchase price) within intangible assets. The liability is measured at the cost of purchased allowances up to the level of purchased allowances held, and then at the market price of allowances ruling at the reporting date, with movements in the liability recognised in operating profit.

Forward contracts for the purchase or sale of carbon dioxide emissions allowances are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in the Company's Income Statement. The intangible asset is surrendered and the liability is utilised at the end of the compliance period to reflect the consumption of economic benefits.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out ('FIFO') method.

At each reporting date, inventories are assessed for impairment. If inventory is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Income Statement.

Purchased Renewable Obligation Certificates ('ROCs') are recognised initially at cost within inventories and transferred to BGTL at the end of the compliance period to enable BGTL to meet its obligation.

Levy Exemption Certificates ('LECs') are recognised in the Company's Statement of Financial Position as inventory before being transferred to BGTL upon registration of certificates. In BGTL LECs are sold to certain business customers in order for them to reduce the Climate Change Levy ('CCL'), which was introduced in the UK following the signing of the Kyoto Protocol. LECs are held at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

British Gas Energy Procurement Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the 'cash-generating unit').

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit ('CGU') exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the Income Statement. Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

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 original invoice amount and are subsequently held at amortised cost using the effective interest rate ('EIR') (although in practice the discounting is often immaterial) less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts. Provision is made when there is objective evidence that the Group may not be able to collect the trade receivable. 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, that will not be invoiced until after the reporting date.

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.

British Gas Energy Procurement Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company routinely enters into sale and purchase transactions for physical delivery of gas and power.

Certain purchase and sales contracts for the physical delivery of gas and power are within the scope of IAS 39 due to the fact that they net settle or contain written options. Such contracts are accounted for as derivatives under IAS 39 and are recognised in the Company's Statement of Financial Position at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value on derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are taken directly to the Income Statement for the year.

The Company uses a range of derivatives for both trading and 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 2016 of the ultimate controlling party being Centrica plc, in the Strategic Report – Principal Risks and Uncertainties on pages 56 to 64 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.

The Company enters into certain energy derivative contracts covering periods for which observable market data does not exist. The fair value of such derivatives is estimated by reference in part to published price quotations from active markets, to the extent that such observable market data exists, and in part by using valuation techniques, whose inputs include data which is not based on or derived from observable markets. Where the fair value at initial recognition for such contracts differs from the transaction price, a fair value gain or fair value loss will arise. This is referred to as a day-one gain or day-one loss. Such gains and losses are deferred (not recognised) and amortised to the Income Statement based on volumes purchased or delivered over the contractual period until such time observable market data becomes available. When observable market data becomes available, any remaining deferred day-one gains or losses are recognised within the Income Statement. Recognition of the gains or losses resulting from changes in fair value depends on the purpose for issuing or holding the derivative. For derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting, any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value are taken directly to the Income Statement and are included within gross profit or interest income and interest expense.

Derivatives are classified as a current asset or liability. The fair value of the portion of a hedging derivative that is expected to be realised within 12 months is classified as a current asset or liability and that expected to be realised in more than 12 months is classified as a non-current asset or liability.

British Gas Energy Procurement Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

3 Critical accounting judgements

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.

Flow Agreement

Within the flow agreement between the Company and BGTL, the Company has been deemed to be acting as principal given its role performing rebalancing and shaping activities along with sourcing of gas and power to meet BGTL's customer demand. On this basis the Company has recognised the flow agreement charge to BGTL within revenue.

4 Revenue

	Year ended 31 December 2016 Revenue £m	Year ended 31 December 2015 Revenue £m
Sale of goods: Commodity	3,812.6	4,786.2
Sale of goods: Renewable Obligation Certificates	458.9	400.5
Unrealised loss on revaluation of the flow agreement with BGTL	(1,475.7)	(44.6)
Rendering of services: Service fee under the flow agreement with BGTL	42.0	42.0
Total revenue	2,837.8	5,184.1

All revenues of the Company were generated by activities in the UK in both the current and prior periods.

5 Analysis of costs by nature

	Year ended 31 December 2016 Cost of sales £ m	Year ended 31 December 2015 Cost of sales £ m
Commodities costs	(4,223.1)	(5,126.5)
Employee costs	(18.4)	(18.5)
Unrealised gain on revaluation of derivatives	1,475.7	44.6
Contingent rents	(58.4)	(66.8)
Total costs by nature	(2,824.2)	(5,167.2)

British Gas Energy Procurement Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

6 Employees' costs

In respect of the Directors' remuneration, refer to note 19. The Company has no employees (2015: Nil) and no staff costs (2015: Nil). The employees remain employed by BGTL. Employee costs for the Company are recharged via intra-group recharges from BGTL and recognised in cost of sales.

7 Finance income

	Year ended 31 December 2016 £ m	Year ended 31 December 2015 £ m
Interest income from amounts owed by Group undertakings	<u>13.7</u>	<u>10.4</u>

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.

Auditors' remuneration totalling £229,756 (2015: £225,000*) relates to fees for the audit of the Financial Statements of the Company and includes fees in relation to the audit of the IFRS Group consolidation schedules, for the purpose of the Centrica plc group audit, which also contribute to the audit of the Company.

*The prior year figure for auditors' remuneration has been amended to reflect the allocation of fees between the Company and other Group undertakings. The prior year auditors' remuneration figure has been restated to £225,000 (previously disclosed £75,000).

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose amounts paid for non-audit services as these are disclosed in the Financial Statements the Group.

British Gas Energy Procurement Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

9 Income tax

Tax charged in the Income Statement

	Year ended 31 December 2016 £ m	Year ended 31 December 2015 £ m
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax at 20.00% (2015: 20.25%)	<u>5.0</u>	<u>5.8</u>

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

	Year ended 31 December 2016 £ m	Year ended 31 December 2015 £ m
Profit before tax	<u>27.3</u>	<u>27.3</u>
Tax expense at standard UK tax rate 20.00% (2015: 20.25%)	5.5	5.5
Effects of:		
Increase (decrease) in current tax from adjustment for prior periods	(0.5)	0.3
Increase (decrease) arising from group relief tax reconciliation	1.9	1.2
Increase (decrease) from transfer pricing adjustments	<u>(1.9)</u>	<u>(1.2)</u>
Total income tax expense	<u>5.0</u>	<u>5.8</u>

The main rate of corporation tax for the year to 31 December 2016 was 20%. The corporation tax rate will reduce to 19% with effect from 1 April 2017 and to 17% with effect from 1 April 2020 following the enactment of Finance (No. 2) Act 2015 and Finance Act 2016 respectively. These enacted rates have been reflected in these financial statements when providing for deferred tax.

British Gas Energy Procurement Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

10 Intangible assets

	Emission allowances £ m
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2016	7.8
Disposals and surrenders	<u>(7.8)</u>
At 31 December 2016	-
Amortisation	
At 31 December 2016	<u>-</u>
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2016	<u><u>-</u></u>

11 Trade and other receivables

	At 31 December 2016 Current £ m	At 31 December 2015 Current £ m
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	402.6	388.9
Other receivables	<u>15.0</u>	<u>5.0</u>
	<u><u>417.6</u></u>	<u><u>393.9</u></u>

Within the amounts owed by Group undertakings is £402.6m (2015: £388.9m) which is interest-bearing. Interest is calculated using a quarterly rate determined by Group Treasury and linked to the cost of funds. The quarterly rates ranged between 3.04% and 4.04%. All amounts owed by Group undertakings are unsecured and repayable on demand.

12 Inventories

	At 31 December 2016 £ m	At 31 December 2015 £ m
Renewable Obligation Certificates	160.9	201.1
Levy Exemption Certificates	<u>-</u>	<u>0.8</u>
	<u><u>160.9</u></u>	<u><u>201.9</u></u>

Renewable Obligation Certificates recognised as an expense in the year amounted to £458.9m (2015: £400.5m) and is included in cost of sales in the Income Statement. There is no significant difference between the replacement cost of inventories and their carrying amounts (2015: no significant difference).

British Gas Energy Procurement Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

13 Trade and other payables

	At 31 December 2016 Current £ m	At 31 December 2015 Current £ m
Accrued expenses	(203.7)	(345.4)
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	(315.5)	(221.9)
	<u>(519.2)</u>	<u>(567.3)</u>

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

14 Called up share capital

	31 December 2016		31 December 2015	
	No.	£	No.	£
1 ordinary shares of £1 each (2015: 1)	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

15 Operating leases

The Company has entered into long-term arrangements with renewable providers to purchase physical power, Renewable Obligation Certificates and Levy Exemption Certificates from renewable sources. Payments made under these contracts are contingent upon actual production and so there is no commitment to a minimum lease payment (2015: nil). Payments made for physical power are charged to the Income Statement as incurred and disclosed as contingent rents.

The amount of contingent operating lease payments recognised as an expense during the year as cost of sales was £58,400,000 (2015: £66,800,000).

16 Cash and cash equivalents

	At 31 December 2016 £ m	At 31 December 2015 £ m
Cash at bank	<u>-</u>	<u>0.7</u>

British Gas Energy Procurement Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

17 Other commitments and contingencies

As at 31 December 2016, the Company is obligated to the following commitments, based on minimum contractual quantities (per contractual terms entered into), commodity purchase prices and foreign exchange rates as at the reporting date.

	At 31 December 2016 £ m	Restated* At 31 December 2015 £ m
Commodity purchase contracts	21,412.2	23,005.1
Other commitments	825.7	902.1
	<u>22,237.9</u>	<u>23,907.2</u>

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

	At 31 December 2016 £ m	Restated* At 31 December 2015 £ m
Within one year	4,010.2	4,034.7
Between one and five years	9,830.5	8,492.1
After five years	7,571.5	10,478.3
	<u>21,412.2</u>	<u>23,005.1</u>

* The 2015 comparatives have been restated due to the overstatement of 'Commodity purchase contracts' commitments by £3,655.5m in the prior year.

Other financial commitments

The Company has commitments to purchase Renewable Obligation Certificates of £825.7m (2015: £902.1m).

The total amount of other financial commitments not provided in the Financial Statements was £825.7m (2015: £902.1m)

British Gas Energy Procurement Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

18 Fair value of financial instruments

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.

Determination of fair values and fair value hierarchy

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured and held at fair value are classified into one of three categories, known as hierarchy levels, 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.

Financial instruments carried at fair value

Fair value hierarchy

31 December 2016	Fair value and carrying value £ m	Fair value hierarchy		
		Level 1 £ m	Level 2 £ m	Level 3 £ m
Derivative financial assets - held for trading				
Energy derivatives – for procurement/optimisation	657.2	-	584.2	73.0
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	657.2	-	584.2	73.0
Derivative financial liabilities - held for trading				
Flow agreement	(657.2)	-	-	(657.2)
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(657.2)	-	-	(657.2)
Total financial instruments at fair value	-	-	584.2	(584.2)

British Gas Energy Procurement Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

18 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

Financial instruments carried at fair value

31 December 2015	Fair value and carrying value £ m	Fair value hierarchy		
		Level 1 £ m	Level 2 £ m	Level 3 £ m
Derivative financial assets - held for trading				
Energy derivatives – for procurement/optimisation	65.4	-	0.5	64.9
Flow agreement	<u>818.4</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>818.4</u>
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	<u>883.8</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>883.3</u>
Derivative financial liabilities - held for trading				
Energy derivatives – for procurement/optimisation	<u>(883.8)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(869.8)</u>	<u>(14.0)</u>
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	<u>(883.8)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(869.8)</u>	<u>(14.0)</u>
Total financial instruments at fair value	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(869.3)</u>	<u>869.3</u>

Level 3 fair value reconciliation

The reconciliation of the Level 3 fair value measurements during the year is as follows:

	2016 Instruments at fair value through profit & loss £ m	2015 Instruments at fair value through profit & loss £ m
Level 3 financial instruments		
1 January	869.3	861.5
Total realised and unrealised gains:		
Recognised in the income statement	<u>(1,453.5)</u>	<u>7.8</u>
31 December	<u>(584.2)</u>	<u>869.3</u>

British Gas Energy Procurement Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

18 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

There were no material transfers during the financial year between level 1 and 2.

Where the fair value at initial recognition for contracts which extend beyond the active period differs from the transaction price, a day-one gain or loss will arise. Such gains and losses are deferred and amortised to the Income Statement based on volumes purchased or delivered over the contractual period until such time as observable market data becomes available. The amount that has yet to be recognised in the Income Statement relating to the differences between the transaction prices and the amounts that would have arisen had valuation techniques used for subsequent measurement been applied at initial recognition, less subsequent releases, is as follows:

	2016	2015
	£m	£m
Net deferred (gains)/losses		
1 January	(37.7)	-
Net (gains) / losses deferred on new transactions	-	(38.6)
Recognised in the Income Statement during the year	3.9	0.9
31 December	<u>(33.8)</u>	<u>(37.7)</u>

19 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 aggregate emoluments paid to Directors in respect of their qualifying services were £1,100,527 (2015: £1,368,630). The aggregate value of Company contributions paid to a pension scheme in respect of Directors' qualifying services were £84,225 (2015: £87,788). The aggregate compensation for loss of office paid to Directors was £48,374 (2015: £Nil). There were 2 Directors (2015: 2) to whom retirement benefits are accruing under a defined benefit pension schemes. There were 6 Directors (2015: 5) to whom retirement benefits are accruing under money purchase pension schemes. There were 8 Directors (2015: 7) who received shares in the ultimate parent company in respect of their qualifying services under a long-term incentive scheme. There were no Directors (2015: 4) who exercised share options relating to the ultimate parent company.

The highest paid Director received emoluments of £228,993 (2015: £379,483) and the Company contributed £15,422 (2015: £14,663) to their pension scheme. The highest paid Director is accruing retirement benefits under a money purchase pension scheme. In both the current and prior year the highest paid director received shares in respect of qualifying services under a long-term incentive scheme. During the year the highest paid Director exercised share options relating to the ultimate parent company (2015: Nil).

20 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The immediate parent undertaking is British Gas Trading 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 statements. Copies of the Centrica plc consolidated financial statements may be obtained from www.centrica.com.