REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR AND

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

FOR

ENEL X UK LIMITED

PREVIOUSLY KNOWN AS ENERNOC UK LIMITED

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ENEL X UK LIMITED PREVIOUSLY KNOWN AS ENERNOC UK LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

D Idstein

DIRECTOR:

REGISTERED OFFICE:	360-364 City Road London EC1V 2PY
REGISTERED NUMBER:	06937931 (England and Wales)
AUDITORS:	Scrutton Bland LLP Chartered Accountant & Statutory Auditor Fitzroy House Crown Street Ipswitch Suffolk IP1 3LG

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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

This directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption in accordance with s415A of the Companies Act 2006. As permitted by Section 414b of the Companies Act 2006, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

CHANGE OF NAME

The company passed a special resolution on 1 October 2018 changing its name from ENERNOC UK LIMITED to ENEL X UK Limited.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of information technology consultancy, the provision of energy conservation consultancy, processing of data and the provision of web-enabled software.

DIVIDENDS

No dividends will be distributed for the year ended 31 December 2018.

DIRECTORS

D Idstein has held office during the whole of the period from 1 January 2018 to the date of this report.

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

M I Storch and B J Waters ceased to be directors after 31 December 2018 but prior to the date of this report.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The director is responsible for preparing the Report of the Director and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is 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 him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is 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.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and he has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

AUDITORS

The auditors, Scrutton Bland LLP, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

ON BEHALF OF THE DIRECTOR:

D Idstein - Director

30 December 2019

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF ENEL X UK LIMITED PREVIOUSLY KNOWN AS ENERNOC UK LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ENEL X UK Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the Income Statement, Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows and Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows, Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate;
- the director has not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant
- doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors 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 other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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 Report of the Director for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Report of the Director has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF ENEL X UK LIMITED PREVIOUSLY KNOWN AS ENERNOC UK LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

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

Responsibilities of director

As explained more fully in the Statement of Director's Responsibilities set out on page two, the director is 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 director determines 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 director is 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 director either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has 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 a Report of the Auditors 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 Report of the Auditors.

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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

Susan Gull (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Scrutton Bland LLP Chartered Accountant & Statutory Auditor Fitzroy House Crown Street Ipswitch Suffolk IP1 3LG

31 December 2019

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
TURNOVER	3	4,496,807	5,059,469
Administrative expenses OPERATING (LOSS)/PROFIT	5	<u>(7,722,327)</u> (3,225,520)	<u>(4,704,550)</u> 354,919
Foreign exchange gains/(losses) Impairment of investment	6 6	(206,615)	424,398 (18,957,742) (18,178,425)
Interest payable and similar expenses LOSS BEFORE TAXATION	7	(3,432,142)	(44,697) (18,223,122)
Tax on loss LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	8	(3,432,142)	2,199 (18,220,923)

OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
LOSS FOR THE YEAR		(3,432,142)	(18,220,923)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR			

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION 31 DECEMBER 2018

		2018	2017
	Notes	£	£
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	9	365,861	418,692
Investments	10	· -	· -
		365,861	418,692
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	11	1,625,152	3,514,320
Cash at bank		848,834	1,628,354
		2,473,986	5,142,674
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	12	(2,010,625)	(1,300,002)_
NET CURRENT ASSETS		463,361	3,842,672
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT			
LIABILITIES		<u>829,222</u>	4,261,364
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	13	32,636	32,636
Share premium	14	22,610,830	22,610,830
Other reserves	14	68,512	68,512
Retained earnings	14	<u>(21,882,756)</u>	(18,450,614)_
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		829,222	4,261,364

The financial statements were approved by the director on 30 December 2019 and were signed by:

D Idstein - Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Called up share capital £	Retained carnings	Share premium £	Other reserves £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 January 2017	10,001	(229,691)	-	24,696	(194,994)
Changes in equity					
Issue of share capital	22,635	-	22,610,830	-	22,633,465
Total comprehensive income	-	(18,220,923)	-	-	(18,220,923)
Capital contribution		-	-	43,816	43,816
Balance at 31 December 2017	32,636	(18,450,614)	22,610,830	68,512	4,261,364
Changes in equity Total comprehensive income	_	(3,432,142)	_	_	(3,432,142)
Balance at 31 December 2018	32,636	(21,882,756)	22,610,830	68,512	829,222

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Cash flows from operating activities	Notes	*	*
Cash generated from operations	1	(685,397)	1,943,148
Interest paid		(7)	<u>-</u>
Net cash from operating activities		(685,404)	1,943,148
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(94,116)	(394,695)
Net cash from investing activities		(94,116)	(394,695)
(Decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivaler Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of	ıts	(779,520)	1,548,453
year	2	1,628,354	79,901
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	2	848,834	1,628,354

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1. RECONCILIATION OF LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	2018	2017
	£	£
Loss for the financial year	(3,432,142)	(18,220,923)
Depreciation charges	146,947	11,110
Share options expenses	-	47,389
Impairment of investment	-	18,957,742
Decrease in corporation tax provision	-	2,199
Finance costs	7	44,697
Taxation		(2,199)
	(3,285,188)	840,015
Decrease in trade and other debtors	1,889,168	570,286
Increase in trade and other creditors	710,623	532,847
Cash generated from operations	(685,397)	1,943,148

2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The amounts disclosed on the Statement of Cash Flows in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these Statement of Financial Position amounts:

Year ended 31 December 2018

	31.12.18	1.1.18
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	848,834	1,628,354
Year ended 31 December 2017		
	31,12,17	1.1.17
	£	${f t}$
Cash and cash equivalents	1,628,354	79,901

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

ENEL X UK Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Preparation of consolidated financial statements

The financial statements contain information about Enel X UK Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The company is exempt under Section 401 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirements to prepare consolidated financial statements as it and its subsidiary undertaking are included by full consolidation in the consolidated financial statements of its parent, Enel S.p.A., Viale Regina Margherita 137, Rome, Italy.

Going concern

The Company has net assets at 31 December 2018 of £829,222 (2017: £4,261,364). After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least twelve months from the date these financial statements were approved. This is due to the ongoing support of the parent group. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

The directors have obtained confirmation from the company's parent, Enel X International S.R.L., that it is committed to support the activities of Enel X UK Limited and will continue to provide sufficient funds, as part of that support, to enable Enel X UK Limited to meets its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of signing the accounts

Revenue

Turnover is recognised to the extent that is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the turnover can reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Fees for administrating both the sales support and installation, and utility bill management business of the parent company are recognised over the period for which the services are provided, in the line with contractual agreements

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell or its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Leasehold improvements - 60 months Plant & machinery - 36 months Company equipment - 48 months

The assets residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction cost and measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net transaction cost, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial Instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loan from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate are determined under the contract.

For the financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial costs

Finance costs are charged to the statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issued costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Share based payments

Where share options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options at the date of grant is charged to the Statement of Comprehensive income over the vesting period. Non-market vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each Balance sheet date so that, ultimately the cumulative amount recognised over the vesting period is based on the number of options that eventually vest. Market vesting conditions are factored into the fair value of the options granted. The cumulative expense is not adjusted for failure to achieve a market vesting condition.

The fair value of the award also takes into account non-vesting conditions. These are either factors beyond the control of either party (such as a target based on an index) or factors which are within the control of one or other of the parties (such as the company keeping the scheme open or the employee maintaining any contributions required by the scheme).

Where the terms and conditions of options are modified before they vest, the increase in the fair value of the options, measured immediately before and after the modification, is also charged to Statement of Comprehensive Income over the remaining vesting period.

Where equity instruments are granted to persons other than employees, the Statement of Comprehensive Income is charged with the fair value of goods and services received.

Where the options awarded are for shares in a parent company the fair value of the shares to be issued is recognised as capital contribution.

Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan.

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Current and deferred taxation

The tax expenses for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profit; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences expect in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair value of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the Company but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

3. TURNOVER

The turnover and loss before taxation are attributable to the one principal activity of the company.

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:

	2018	2017
	£	£
United Kingdom	4,496,807	4,837,944
Europe	-	23,833
Rest of world		197,692
	4,496,807	5,059,469

Turnover is derived from the provision of services.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2018

11,110

5,199

146,947

12,750

2017

EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS 4.

	2018	2017
	£	£
Wages and salaries	1,479,353	1,379,630
Social security costs	182,095	170,763
Other pension costs	80,716	38,372
	1,742,164	1,588,765
The average number of employees during the year was as follows:		
	2018	2017
Customer service	14	14
Engineering	1	1
Sales and acquisition	5	8
Staff and services costs	4	3
	24	26
	2018	2017
	£	£
Directors' remuneration		
OPERATING (LOSS)/PROFIT		
The operating loss (2017 - operating profit) is stated after charging:		
	2018	2017
	£ 2516	£
Hire of plant and machinery	774	478
Other operating leases	8,719	-
e mer obermund reapon	5,717	

EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS 6.

Depreciation - owned assets

Auditors' remuneration

5.

A foreign exchange loss of £206,615 (Gain 2017 - £424,938) has been recognised in the Income Statement in respect to loan and trading balances owed to Enel X North America, Inc.

INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES 7.

	2018	2017
	2010	2017
	£	£
Group interest payable	7	44,697

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

8. TAXATION

Analysis of the tax credit

The tax credit on the loss for the year was as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Current tax:		
over provision in prior years	_	(2,199)
Tax on loss	-	<u>(2,199</u>)

UK corporation tax has been charged at 19%.

Reconciliation of total tax credit included in profit and loss

The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Loss before tax	(3,432,142)	(18,223,122)
Loss multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19%		
(2017 - 19.250%)	(652,107)	(3,507,951)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	47	3,649,371
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(20,681)	(538)
Utilisation of tax losses	672,741	(140,882)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	<u> </u>	(2,199)
Total tax credit		(2,199)

The company has estimated tax losses of £18,457,911 available for offset against future trading profits. No deferred tax asset has been recognised in the balance sheet as the recognition criteria of FRS 102 have not been met. The total potential deferred tax asset not recognised comprises:

The tax rate used to calculate the unrecognised deferred tax asset is 17% (2017: 17%). The change in the rate used reflects changes to legislation affecting the rate at which these losses are expected to unwind.

Factors that may affect future tax charges

It was announced in the March 2016 budget that the main rate of tax would reduce to 19% for financial years from 2017 and to 17% for financial years from 2020.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

9. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Assets			
	Leasehold	under	Plant and	
	improvements	construction	machinery	
	£	£	£	
Cost				
At 1 January 2018	10,940	387,430	25,372	
Additions	-	94,116	-	
Reclassification/transfer	<u>-</u>	(346,100)	346,100	
At 31 December 2018	10,940	135,446	371,472	
Depreciation				
At I January 2018	3,100	-	8,009	
Charge for year	2,188	_ _	141,908	
At 31 December 2018	5,288	<u> </u>	149,917	
Net book value				
At 31 December 2018	5,652	135,446	221,555	
At 31 December 2017	7,840	387,430	17,363	
	Fixtures			
	and	Computer		
	fittings	equipment	Totals	
	£	£	£	
Cost				
At I January 2018	507,465	11,404	942,611	
Additions	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	94,116	
At 31 December 2018	507,465	11,404	1,036,727	
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2018	507,465	5,345	523,919	
Charge for year	<u> </u>	2,851	146,947	
At 31 December 2018	507,465	8,196	670,866	
Net book value				
At 31 December 2018	<u>-</u>	3,208	365,861	
At 31 December 2017		6,059	418,692	
-				

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

10. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

Shares in group undertakings £ Cost At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018 18,957,742 **Provisions** At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018 18,957,742 Net book value At 31 December 2018 At 31 December 2017

The company's investments at the Statement of Financial Position date in the share capital of companies include the following:

EnerNOC UK II Limited

Registered office: 360-364 City Road, London, UK

Nature of business: Provision of energy consultancy services

% Class of shares: holding 100.00 Ordinary

2018 2017 £ £ Aggregate capital and reserves (2.124.676)(1,675,144)(452,456)(3,525,460)Loss for the year

The aggregate capital and reserves of £2,124,676 (2017:£1,675,144) represents Shareholder's Funds at both balance sheet dates.

DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR 11.

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade debtors	121,541	249,441
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,202,146	2,196,668
Other debtors	15,132	930,858
Prepayments and accrued income	286,333	137,353
-	1,625,152	3,514,320

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, do not attract interest and have no fixed date of repayment.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

12. CREDITORS; AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	-	217
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,654,491	-
Social security and other taxes	-	178,668
VAT	84,474	-
Other creditors	25,322	-
Accrued expenses	246,338	1,121,117
	2,010,625	1,300,002

13. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted,	issued	and	fully	paid:
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Number:	Class:	Nominal	2018	2017
		value:	£	£
32,636	Ordinary	£1	<u>32,636</u>	<u>32,636</u>

14. RESERVES

Other Reserves

The other reserves relates to additional capital contribution made by the parent company in respect of the fair value of the options to purchase its shares issued to employees of the company, which has been recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account.

15. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

The parent company, Enel X International S.R.L has guaranteed the intercompany loan owed to Enel X UK Limited from EnerNOC UK II Limited.

During the year, a total of key management personnel compensation of £Nil (2017: £Nil) was paid.

16. **CONTROLLING PARTY**

The ultimate parent company is Enel S.p.A. a company incorporated in Italy.

Their address is Viale Regina Margherita 137, Rome, Italy, to obtain a copy of the group accounts.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.