Gas Networks Ireland
Financial Statements
as at 31 December 2017

Contents

Directors and Other Information

DIRECTORS	Mike Quinn *(Chairman appointed 31 October 2017)* Sean Casey *(acting Chairman 01 June 2017 to 30 October 2017, resigned 19 January 2018)* Michael McNicholas *(former Chairman resigned 31 May 2017)* Liam O'Sullivan Brendan Murphy Michael O'Sullivan	
SECRETARY	Liam O'Riordan	
REGISTERED OFFICE	Gasworks Road Cork	
SOLICITORS	McCann Fitzgerald Riverside One Sir John Rogerson's Quay Dublin 2	
BANKERS	Danske Bank International House 3 Harbourmaster Place IFSC Dublin 1	AIB South Mall PO Box 71 66 South Mall Cork
AUDITOR	Deloitte Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm 6 Lapp's Quay Cork	
COMPANY NUMBER	555744	

Directors' Report

The Directors of Gas Networks Ireland ("the Directors") present their Directors' report and Group financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Principal Activities and Company Overview

Gas Networks Ireland ("the Company") was incorporated on 13 January 2015 as a 100% owned subsidiary company of Ervia and commenced trading on 1 August 2015. GNI (UK) Limited, Gas Networks Ireland (IOM) DAC and Gaslink Independent System Operator DAC are subsidiaries of the Company and form part of the Gas Networks Ireland Group ("the Group"), with Ervia as ultimate parent of the Group.

The Company is a regulated network utility, regulated under licence by the Commission for Regulation of Utilities ("CRU").

The principal activity of the Company is the transportation of natural gas on behalf of all gas customers. The Company owns, operates, builds and maintains the natural gas network in Ireland. The Company is a progressive, trusted and responsible gas infrastructure company with a strong customer focus and commercial ethos that contributes to Ireland's social and economic progress.

The Group owns and maintains a world-class transmission and distribution gas network of 14,172 kilometres of pipelines including two sub-sea interconnectors and pipelines in Scotland, Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man. We are responsible for the safe, reliable and efficient transportation of natural gas through our networks on behalf of all our customers, the suppliers and shippers of gas.

Natural gas is of key strategic importance to the Irish economy, representing approximately 29% of Ireland's primary energy mix and generating 52% of Ireland's electricity. Our aim is to deliver an excellent, efficient and cost-effective service that benefits all our customers. Currently available in 20 counties in Ireland, with over 688,000 business and residential customers dependent on it every day, we believe that natural gas has a major role to play in helping Ireland meet its environmental targets in the most cost effective manner possible in the short, medium and long-term.

Safety and a strong customer focus are at the heart of how the business operates, along with a commercial ethos, reflecting its responsibility for a major gas infrastructure that contributes to Ireland's social and economic progress. The Company is responsible for ensuring that natural gas customers receive a safe, efficient and secure supply of natural gas, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year and for transporting natural gas through the pipeline network.

Aurora Telecom, a trading name of the Company, acts as a wholesale, open-access service provider for telecoms operators and business customers, providing dark-fibre and managed bandwidth services.

Accounting Records

The Directors believe that they have complied with the requirements of sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to adequate accounting records by employing accounting personnel with appropriate expertise and by providing adequate resources to the financial function. The accounting records of the Company are maintained at Gasworks Road, Cork.

Results for the Year and Dividends

The results for the year are set out in the income statement and in the related notes. Revenue for the year was €473 million (2016: €498 million) and profit after tax was €125 million (2016: €110 million). The business maintained its high investment grade rating with a long term credit rating of A with Standard & Poor's and A3 with Moody's Investor Services.

Following approval by the Directors, a dividend in the amount of €48.4 million was paid to Ervia during the year.

Research and Development

Gas Networks Ireland is involved in innovative projects to develop the energy sector. These include projects in the areas of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) and renewable gas. These are considered below under 'Gas Advocacy'.

Review of the Business and Future Developments

Gas Networks Ireland is committed to the highest possible safety standards and during 2017 continued to manage all aspects of operations in a safe and environmentally-responsible manner.

In 2017, the total amount of gas transported through the gas network for Ireland, Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man was approximately 74,000GWh, an increase of 1.8% on 2016. Of this, 76% was delivered for use in the Republic of Ireland with the remaining 24% transported to end-users in the Isle of Man and to Northern Ireland.

During the financial year, 61% of all gas requirements for the Republic of Ireland were supplied by the Corrib gas field, 33% were met from UK imports through our Moffat Interconnector, with the remaining gas supplied from indigenous reserves at the Kinsale Gas Fields, off the County Cork coast. In 2017, the operator of the Kinsale Gas Fields ceased its storage operation.

Price Control

In August 2017, the CRU issued its decision regarding Price Control four (PC4) determining the level of revenue that Gas Networks Ireland will be allowed to recover to run its business from October 2017 to September 2022. The decision means that Gas Networks Ireland will collect a total revenue of €1,913.6 million over the period.

Regulations and Tariffs

The EU continued to develop a single internal energy market in 2017 with further developments expected next year. New Security of Gas Supply Regulations ("the Regulations") entered into force on 1 November 2017. A key part of the Regulations is the introduction of a solidarity principle whereby in the event of a severe gas crisis, neighbouring Member States will help out to ensure gas supply to households and essential social services. The Regulations also introduce closer regional co-operation in terms of joint assessment of common security of supply risks and the development and agreement on joint preventive and emergency measures.

The development of the incremental capacity and tariff network codes was also completed in the first quarter of 2017. The codes entered into force on 6 April 2017. The incremental capacity code provides a new standard approach on how Transmission System Operators should assess the need for additional capacity at interconnection points and how that new capacity would be made available to the market. The tariff network code enhances tariff transparency by harmonising basic principles and definitions used in tariff calculation, and includes a mandatory comparison of national tariff-setting methodologies against a benchmark methodology. It also stipulates publication requirements for information on tariffs and revenues of transmission system operators.

The Company is actively engaging with regulatory authorities in Ireland, Northern Ireland, Great Britain and the EU to access the impact of these regulations on our business.

Funding

The Group's funding position remained strong in 2017. In June 2017, the Group extended its revolving credit facility with a group of 8 domestic and international banks, providing the Group with a strong level of liquidity out to 2022. At 31 December 2017, the Group had €1,525.6 million in committed facilities (2016: €1,532.4 million). Borrowings at 31 December 2017 external to the Ervia Group were €1,185.5 million (2016: €1,171.7 million). Gas Networks Ireland is rated A by Standard & Poor's and A3 by Moody's Investors Services. This strong credit rating enables Gas Networks Ireland to have access to a wide diversity of funding sources and ensures it can raise low cost funding.

Brexit

With Brexit scheduled for 2019, Gas Networks Ireland continued its close liaison with all relevant stakeholders in Ireland, the UK and Brussels. In June 2017, the Company was invited to outline its position and areas of focus in relation to Brexit to the Seanad Special Select Committee on the UK's withdrawal from the EU. A Brexit Working Group has been established at the Ervia Group level to consider, monitor and manage the potential impact of Brexit on the Ervia business, including Gas Networks Ireland as its subsidiary. Scenario and risk analysis have been undertaken on a variety of circumstances that could arise in the medium and long term as a result of Brexit. Clarity on the UK's participation in, or interaction with, the single energy market will be required but Brexit-related events continue to be monitored by the Working Group as they arise. The Company continues to actively engage with all relevant key stakeholders of the business in Ireland, Europe and the UK. Brexit is not considered a principal risk for the Group at this point.

Gas Advocacy

Throughout 2017, the Company continued to actively advocate for natural gas and to highlight the critical role natural gas plays in Ireland's current and future energy policy. Under the EU co-funded Causeway Project, the business continued the roll-out of a Compressed Natural Gas ("CNG") transport refuelling network during 2017 for trucks, vans and buses. CNG is a global alternative to diesel or petrol as a transport fuel. This project will support an overall nationwide roll-out of 70 CNG filling stations and will deliver a clean energy project for Ireland's transport sector, and in doing so provide a template for the rest of Europe. The Company also developed market arrangements for the injection of renewable gas into the natural gas network for the first time, scheduled for 2018. This will play a significant role in delivering renewable gas, a carbon-neutral fuel produced by a process known as anaerobic digestion, to Irish gas customers as a sustainable indigenous energy source.

Capital expenditure of €147 million (2016: €125 million) covered ongoing programmes to improve the safety and reliability of the network in 2017. Capital activities were completed on time, to scope and in line with cost targets/budget. In addition we delivered 38,000 (2016: 38,500) planned maintenance work orders across transmission and distribution networks. Plans to connect Center Parcs, in Ballymahon, Co. Longford to the gas network were announced in 2017 and this €10 million project is due to be completed in late 2018. Other priorities for 2018 include the completion of the 50km twinning pipeline project in Scotland, as well as the conclusion of Phase 2 to deliver gas to Listowel, County Kerry. The multi-utility project in Wexford town will also be finished next year. Phase 2 of the rehabilitation of the former Limerick Gasworks site will begin in early 2018.

Gas Networks Ireland is committed to putting our customers first. In 2017, the Company delivered high quality services to over 688,000 domestic and commercial customers. During this period over 86,438 customer appointments were made and a 98.3% compliance rate was achieved in meeting those appointments. Over 2.4 million meters were read during the year and our Contact Centre handled over 450,000 customer contacts. We met our customer satisfaction score targets across all activities surveyed and won a number of awards within the wider customer service industry. Consultation with stakeholders and customer journey mapping were also carried out to enhance our customers' experience further. The Company continues to help customers manage their energy costs through the facilitation of supplier switching and the installation of prepayment meters, which now constitute 16% of the total residential meter population. The Company exchanged in excess of 25,000 meters in 2017 under its domestic meter replacement programme.

Key Performance Indicators

The Directors monitor performance using a suite of key performance indicators outlined below.

Key Performance Indicator	FY 2017	FY 2016
Total Lost Time Incident Frequency Rate – Employees (>1	**0.23**	**0.11**
Emergency Response	**28 mins**	**28 mins**
Customer Service- First Contact Resolution	**87%**	**91%**
New Connections (GWH)	**951**	**922**
Credit Rating Moody's	**A3 Stable**	**A3 Stable**
Credit Rating S&P	**A Stable**	**A Stable**
EBITDA	**€305m**	**€327m**

* We use the Lost Time Incident Frequency Rate to track the number of employee accidents per 100,000 hours worked that results in a staff member needing to take >1 day off work

Going Concern

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to meet liabilities as and when they fall due and to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Group has €357.1 million in undrawn bank facilities available to meet any liabilities as and when they fall due together with strong profitability forecasts for 2018. Accordingly the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Company's financial statements.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The regulated and operational complexity of our business exposes the Group to a number of risks. Understanding our risks will enable the Group to take informed decisions and ultimately create added value for our stakeholders.

The Group has a comprehensive risk framework supported by Ervia's risk policy and procedures. This includes processes to identify key risks, mechanisms to design and implement controls and associated actions to manage key risks.

The Company has a quarterly risk governance process in place which:

- undertakes a review of the internal and external environment to assess new and emerging risks, high impact but low probability risks and any changes to known risks;
- considers internal and external stakeholder management, delivery of the Company's strategy and ongoing business operations;
- identifies the nature, extent and financial implication of risks facing the Company;
- assesses the impact and likelihood of identified risks occurring;
- assesses the Company's ability to manage and mitigate the risks that do occur through putting appropriate controls and actions in place; and
- reports the Group risk profile to the Ervia Group Risk Management Committee and onwards to the Audit and Risk Committee of the Ervia Board.

In determining the Company's principal risks and uncertainties, factors such as the external environment, our internal and external stakeholder engagement and the enterprise risk management approach are key considerations. The Directors consider that the following are the principal risk factors that could materially and adversely affect the Company's future operating profits or financial position.

Health, Safety and Environment: A major health and safety incident could cause significant impact and harm to an employee, contractor or the general public. An environmental issue could result in contamination, public safety or a security of supply risk. The Company is committed to the highest possible safety standards and to managing all aspects of operations in a safe and environmentally responsible manner. The Company operates a comprehensive safety management system that ensures Gas Networks Ireland designs, constructs, operates and maintains the network through the use of technically competent personnel to provide the highest levels of safety performance. The Company actively promotes enterprise wide safety initiatives.

Financial Risk Management and Exposures: The Group's activities expose it to a number of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk, currency risk and interest rate risk. Global macro-economic risks could have an adverse impact on the achievement of the Company's business objectives.

Financial risk management policies have been established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. These financial risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. Refer to note C5 of the financial statements for a full analysis of the Company's financial risk management objectives, policies and exposures.

Regulatory Environment: Gas Networks Ireland's business activities are subject to a broad and developing range of legislative provisions and regulation. There are dedicated resources and programmes in place to manage this, with a pro-active approach to engaging with regulatory authorities in Ireland, Northern Ireland, Great Britain and the EU.

Critical IT Infrastructure: A cyber-attack or a data breach on information technology assets as a result of an external attack or internal data leakage could result in reputational and financial damage. Dedicated resources manage our critical IT infrastructure, with a strong focus on cyber-security and data protection. Managing our critical IT infrastructure and our resilience to a cyber-attack or a data breach is a priority, in parallel with ensuring the availability of core IT systems necessary to support key business operations. In line with the external environment, the Company continues to enhance its security around IT infrastructure and there is an on-going focus constantly on increasing security awareness and implementing appropriate IT security controls across the organisation.

Growth and Decarbonisation: Decarbonisation of energy remains one of the biggest challenges facing Ireland. EU and Irish energy policies are targeting the long term reduction in fossil fuels, including natural gas (which is the cleanest fossil fuel) resulting in a risk of under-utilisation of the gas network and tariff increases. The Company has the plans, capability and commitment to become a leader in compliant, sustainable infrastructure development and service provision in Ireland. In the short to medium term the Company will continue to control its energy use in line with the latest European energy management system standards and will introduce new, more flexible operational codes and policies to facilitate those seeking to inject sources of renewable gas into the gas grid. In the longer term the Company can transition to a network transporting less natural gas and more renewable gas and decarbonising some of its natural gas supply, to transition to a sustainable low-carbon economy.

Customer Experience: The Company is committed to putting our customers first and maintaining the trust and support of our customers. The Company continuously seeks to improve the levels of service that it provides on a daily basis to customers, and aims to achieve service excellence in all aspects of the business. The Company's Customer Charter enumerates the Company's commitment to our customers. The Company has a comprehensive and clear Stakeholder Engagement Strategy and Brand Strategy in place.

Corporate Governance

The Company is a 100% owned subsidiary of Ervia. Ervia operates as a group with five divisions in a single multi- utility model. Gas Networks Ireland and Irish Water are the operating utility divisions. Major Projects delivers key national infrastructural projects. Shared Services provides all transactional and support services to the Ervia Group. Ervia Group Centre provides corporate oversight and governance for all of the Ervia Group activities.

The Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies ("the Code") sets out the principles of corporate governance which the boards of State bodies are required to observe. The Company, as a subsidiary of Ervia, has appropriate measures in place to ensure compliance with the relevant provisions of the Code. The Directors are responsible for ensuring said compliance. In accordance with Section 1.9 of the Business and Financial Reporting requirements of the Code, the Company reports to Ervia on its compliance with the Code.

The Company meets the definition of a 'relevant company' under Section 167 of the Companies Act 2014. Section 167 requires a company that meets the definition of a 'relevant company' to establish an Audit and Risk Committee or to explain why such a committee has not been established. An Audit and Risk Committee is established at Ervia level, due to the unitary board structure adopted by Ervia which takes ultimate responsibility for the governance of Ervia and all of its subsidiaries. Ervia has appropriate committees in place which act in respect of the entire Ervia group and therefore no such committees have been established at the Company level. From a governance perspective, Company matters are overseen and managed by both the Gas Networks Ireland Board and the Ervia Board.

For the financial year ending 31 December 2017, the Board of Ervia was assisted in the discharging of its obligations through the delegation of certain roles and responsibilities to three committees as set out in their terms of reference;

- Audit and Risk Committee
- Investment/Infrastructure Committee
- Remuneration Committee

The Committees assist the Ervia Board by giving detailed consideration to business, operational and financial issues, reporting to the Ervia Board with any necessary recommendations. The Audit and Risk Committee met 6 times during the year, the Remuneration Committee met 11 times during the year and the Investment/Infrastructure Committee met 9 times during the year.

As the Company has issued securities on a regulated market, the directors confirm compliance with the Prospectus (Directive 2003/71/EC) Regulations 2005 and the Transparency (Directive 2004/109/EC) Regulations 2007 as amended.

The Company meets the definition of a traded company under Section 1372 of the Companies Act 2014 on the basis that it is a designated activity company that has debentures admitted to trading on a regulated market in an EEA State. The Company is therefore obliged to comply with Section 1373 (c) of the Companies Act 2014. The Company is exempt from compliance with Section 1373 (a), (b), (e) and (f) as the Company has only issued securities other than shares to trading on a regulated market. Section 1373 (d) of the Companies Act is not applicable to the Company.

The Company meets the definition of an 'applicable company' under the EU (Disclosure of Non-Financial and Diversity Information by certain large undertakings and groups) Regulations 2017. The Company is aware of the obligations under the Regulations to include a 'non-financial statement' in the Directors Report. As the Regulations apply to accounting periods commencing on or after 1 August 2017, the Company will address these obligations as part of the FY 2018 Directors' Report.

Directors and Secretary and their Interests

The Chairman of the Company's Board is Mike Quinn who was appointed on 31 October 2017. The former Chairman, Michael McNicholas resigned on 31 May 2017. Sean Casey acted as Chairman of the Board in the intervening period.

The other Directors of the Company are Brendan Murphy (appointed 13 January 2015), Liam O' Sullivan (appointed 17 November 2015) and Michael O'Sullivan (appointed 13 January 2015). Sean Casey resigned from the Board on 19 January 2018.

The Secretary of the Company is Liam O'Riordan.

Interests of the Directors and Secretary are disclosed in note F2 of the financial statements.

Subject to receipt of Ministerial consent, Ervia has the power to appoint and remove Directors of the Company.

In accordance with the Articles of Association, the Directors are not entitled to receive fees. Remuneration of the Directors, as disclosed in note E1 of the financial statements, represents an apportionment of total remuneration earned in their capacity as salaried employees of Ervia, based on services provided to the Group. The remuneration of the Managing Director of the Company is outlined in note E1 of the financial statements.

On appointment, Directors are provided with detailed briefing documents, governance, financial and operational information. Directors have access to training programmes and the ongoing development needs of Directors are kept under review by the Chairman and the Company Secretary.

The schedule of attendance at Company Board meetings is outlined below.

Director	Meetings (Attended/Eligible)
Mike Quinn (Chairman, appointed 31 October 2017)	2/2
Michael McNicholas (former Chairman, resigned 31 May 2017)	4/4
Brendan Murphy	11/12
Liam O' Sullivan	11/12
Michael O'Sullivan	8/12
Sean Casey (resigned 19 January 2018)	11/12

Roles and Responsibilities of the Directors

The Directors of the Company have an appropriate balance of skills, experience and knowledge of the Company to allow them to discharge their duties and responsibilities effectively.

The Directors' role is to provide leadership and direction to the Company within a framework of prudent and effective controls which enables risk to be assessed and managed, and to satisfy itself, with reasonable assurance, that such controls are adequate to secure compliance with statutory and governance obligations.

The responsibilities of the Directors include the approval of the annual reports and accounts, the annual business plan and safety policies and procedures. Activities of the Directors during the year included the review and approval of the Director's Compliance Policy Statement, approval of the financial statements and interim un-audited financial statements and approval of banking arrangements for the Company.

Directors Responsibility Statement for Director's Report and Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and the applicable regulations.

Irish company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union ("relevant financial reporting framework"). 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 assets, liabilities and financial position of the Group and the Company as at the financial year end date and of the profit or loss of the Group for the year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing those financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Group and the Company financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards; 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 ensuring that the Company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the Company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Group to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and Directors' report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be audited. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Disclosures required under the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies

The Board is responsible for ensuring that Gas Networks Ireland has complied with the requirements of the Code. The following disclosures are required by the Code:

A. Analysis of Employee Benefits

Details of the number of employees whose total employee benefits (excluding employer pension costs and termination benefits) for the year for each band of €25,000 from €50,000 upwards are set out below:

	2017 No. of employees	2016 No. of employees
€50,000-€75,000	225	234
€75,001-€100,000	119	135
€100,001-€125,000	72	41
€125,001-€150,000	17	10
€150,001-€175,000	9	5
€175,001 and above	4	1

Note: All short-term employee benefits in relation to services rendered during the reporting period are included in the disclosure above. Refer to note E2 of the Financial Statements for further analysis of the various benefits included.

B. Consultancy Costs

Consultancy costs include the directly incurred cost of external advice to management and exclude outsourced 'business-as-usual' functions. Consultancy costs are defined as engagements to provide intellectual or knowledge- based services (e.g. expert analysis and advice) through delivering reports, studies, assessments, recommendations, proposals, etc. that contribute to decision or policy-making in a contracting authority for a limited time period to carry out a specific finite task.

	2017 €'000	2016 €'000
Legal advice	987	2,562
Financial/actuarial advice	1,093	2,322
Human resources	227	213
Business improvement	113	-
Other	2,277	2,032
Total consultancy costs	4,697	7,129
Consultancy costs capitalised	63	286
Income statement	4,634	6,843
Total	4,697	7,129

C. Legal Costs and Settlements

The table below provides a breakdown of amounts recognised as expenditure in the reporting period in relation to legal costs, settlements and conciliation and arbitration proceedings relating to contracts with third parties. This does not include expenditure incurred in relation to general legal advice received by Gas Networks Ireland which is included in consultancy costs above.

	2017 €'000	2016 €'000
Legal fees – legal proceedings	1,107	774
Conciliation	337	226
Settlements	263	1,499
Total	1,707	2,499
Number of legal cases	10	9

Note 1: Included in 2017 legal costs is an amount of €153,000 in relation to ongoing matters involving Coillte.
Note 2: This disclosure note is net of payments made by our insurance company.
Note 3: The number of cases relates to cases initiated by the State body itself or legal proceedings taken against it excluding insurance proceedings and wayleave conciliations.

D. Travel and Subsistence Expenditure

Travel and subsistence expenditure is categorised as follows:

	2017 €'000	2016 €'000
Domestic		
— Board	-	-
— Employee	1,721	1,632
International		
— Board	-	-
— Employees	100	107
Total	1,821	1,739

Travel and subsistence expenditure by Gas Networks Ireland Directors in 2017 was €nil (2016: €nil).

E. Hospitality

The income statement includes the following hospitality expenditure:

	2017 €'000	2016 €'000
Staff hospitality	122	102
Client hospitality	84	43
Total	206	145

Modern Slavery

The Company prides itself on conducting its business ethically and responsibly. The UK Modern Slavery Act 2015 imposes obligations on organisations of a certain size which carry on business in the United Kingdom. Modern slavery can occur in various forms, including servitude, forced and compulsory labour and human trafficking, all of which have in common the deprivation of a person's liberty by another in order to exploit them for personal or commercial gain. The Company is currently implementing appropriate arrangements to ensure that all obligations imposed by the UK Modern Slavery Act are met in our business.

Transparency

Freedom of Information

The Company is subject to the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act 2014 ('FOI Act'). A Model Publication Scheme has been prepared and published by the Company in accordance with the requirements of Section 8 of the FOI Act. Its purpose is to facilitate access to records held by the Company by outlining the structure of the Company, including a description of its functions, powers, duties and the services it provides to the public. The scheme is accessible through the Company's website. Under the scheme, the Company publishes as much information as possible in an open and accessible manner on a routine basis outside freedom of information, having regard to the principles of openness, transparency and accountability.

Data Protection

The Company currently complies with the Data Protection Acts 1988 and 2003. A project is currently in progress to ensure compliance with the EU General Data Protection Regulations ("GDPR").

Regulation of Lobbying

In accordance with the requirements of the Regulation of Lobbying Act 2015, the Company is registered on the lobbying register maintained by the Standards in Public Office Commission and has made the required returns for the return periods in 2017.

Creditor Payment Policy/Prompt Payments

The Directors acknowledge their responsibility for ensuring compliance with the provisions of the EU Directive 2011/7/EC as transposed into Irish Law (the "Regulations"), whose provisions include the entitlement of suppliers to interest on late payments.

The Company operates a policy of paying all undisputed supplier invoices within the agreed terms of payment to comply with the requirements of the Regulations. Appropriate internal financial controls are in place within the Company, including clearly defined roles and responsibilities, monthly reporting and review of payment practices. Procedures have been put in place to identify the dates upon which invoices fall due for payment and for payments to be made on or before such dates. These procedures provide reasonable assurance against material non-compliance with the Regulations. No interest was paid in respect of late payments in 2017.

The Company is a signatory to the Prompt Payment Code and pursuant to its provisions, undertakes to pay suppliers on time, to give clear guidance to suppliers on payment procedures and to encourage the adoption of the Prompt Payment Code by suppliers within their own supply chains.

The Directors are satisfied that the Company has complied with the requirements of the Regulations in all material respects.

Statement on the System of Internal Control

Scope of Responsibility

The Directors acknowledge their responsibility for ensuring that an effective system of internal control is maintained and operated. This responsibility takes account of the requirements of the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies ("the Code").

Purpose of the System of Internal Control

The system of internal control is designed to manage risk to a tolerable level rather than to eliminate it and can only therefore provide reasonable but not absolute assurance that assets are safeguarded, transactions authorised and properly recorded and that material errors or irregularities are either prevented or detected in a timely way.

The system of internal control which accords with guidance issued by the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform has been in place in Gas Networks Ireland for the year ended 31 December 2017 and up to the date of approval of the financial statements.

Management of Risk

A unitary Board structure has been adopted by Ervia which takes ultimate responsibility for the governance of Ervia and its subsidiaries including Gas Networks Ireland. Appropriate Committees are in place at the Ervia Group level that act in respect of the entire Ervia Group. Ervia has an Audit and Risk Committee (the "ARC"), which acts in respect of the Ervia Group, comprising 5 non-executive Ervia Board members who have the necessary expertise required for the role.

Ervia has an established Internal Audit function which is adequately resourced and conducts a programme of work agreed with the ARC for the entire Ervia Group, including Gas Networks Ireland. The Ervia Group Head of Internal Audit reports directly to the ARC and also the Ervia Group Chief Financial Officer.

In addition Ervia has an established Risk Management function which is responsible for the design and implementation of an Enterprise Risk framework and ensures that sufficient risk management experience and skills are available throughout the Ervia Group including Gas Networks Ireland. In particular, the risk function:

- ensures that adequate and consistent processes and oversight are in place for identifying, measuring, managing, monitoring and reporting of risks to which Gas Networks Ireland is exposed;
- ensures that oversight is maintained and an assessment is undertaken of the Gas Networks Ireland risk profile including principal risks, emerging and trending risks and high impact low probability risks, including a description of these risks and associated mitigation measures or strategies and their effectiveness are undertaken; and
- embeds an appropriate risk management culture.

Gas Networks Ireland observes its responsibility under the Code for ensuring an effective system of internal control is maintained and operated across the business units through Ervia's Integrated Assurance Forum. The Integrated Assurance Forum collates evidence from the various control activities performed across the organisation including Gas Networks Ireland to build a comprehensive picture of internal control and risk. It has provided a greater understanding of the assurance activities in place which mitigate risk and maximise governance oversight to identify and remediate assurance gaps.

Risk and Control Framework

The Directors have overall responsibility for ensuring the Company has an appropriate risk management system in place.

The Directors have established processes to identify and evaluate business risks by:

- identifying the nature, extent and financial implication of risks facing Gas Networks Ireland including the extent and categories which it regards as acceptable;
- assessing the likelihood of identified risks occurring;
- assessing Gas Networks Ireland's ability to manage and mitigate the risks that do occur through associated mitigation plans and strategies;
- establishing an anti-fraud training programme for all staff; and
- oversight by the ARC, on behalf of the Ervia Board.

On a quarterly basis the ARC performs, on behalf of the Ervia Board, a substantive review of the Ervia Group Risk Register prepared by management, which includes risks relating to Gas Networks Ireland, ensuring oversight of the key risks and reviewing the effectiveness of management's responses to key risk exposures facing the Ervia Group. The ARC also ensures the overall integrity of the risk management system including the effectiveness of the Risk function. The Ervia Group maintains a comprehensive suite of formal policies and procedures, to ensure that appropriate delegation practices are implemented across the Ervia Group. The policies and procedures include the setting and maintenance of appropriate authorisation limits, the establishment of appropriate segregation of duties and the documentation of processes and controls that are focused on preventing and detecting fraud.

The Gas Networks Ireland system of internal control is based on a framework of regular management information, administrative procedures including segregation of duties, and a system of delegation and accountability. The Directors confirm that a control environment containing the following elements is in place:

- Clearly defined organisational structure, with defined authority limits and reporting mechanisms to higher levels of management and to the Gas Networks Ireland Board, as well as Ervia Management and the Ervia Board;
- Comprehensive budgeting systems with an annual budget which is reviewed and agreed by the Gas Networks Ireland Board and the Ervia Board;
- Comprehensive set of policies and procedures relating to operational and financial controls, including capital expenditure;
- Comprehensive set of management information and performance indicators are produced quarterly using interrelated balanced scorecards;
- Robust finance and accounting systems and processes which support the regular flow of information to management and the Gas Networks Ireland Board and the Ervia Board;
- Code of ethics requiring all employees to maintain the highest ethical standards;
- Comprehensive anti-fraud programme including anti-fraud policy, training and communication and a fraud response plan;
- Corporate Governance Framework, including financial control and risk assessment, monitored by Gas Networks Ireland and Ervia management and the Ervia Internal Audit and Risk functions;
- Ervia Internal Audit and Risk functions both conduct systematic reviews of internal financial and operational controls. In these reviews, emphasis is focused on areas of greater risk as identified by risk assessment;
- An Integrated Assurance Framework across the "Three Lines of Defence" model which further consolidates and co-ordinates in a structured manner all assurance activities in the organisation. This ensures that Gas Networks Ireland maximises risk and governance oversight on control to build organisational resilience and follows leading practice to meet all compliance obligations and governance requirements;
- Internal control framework assessment that involves undertaking an extensive risk assessment, reviewing the operation and effectiveness of key control policies and processes, internal control self-assessment reporting, monthly performance reporting, supported by assurance activities of Risk, Internal and External Audit; and
- The Ervia Internal Audit function meets with management of Gas Networks Ireland throughout the year to discuss any internal control matters in their areas including implementing any mitigating actions as required. There is regular, two-way communication between Internal Audit and the management of Gas Networks Ireland on these matters. All open audit recommendations are included on the Integrated Assurance reports, and all outputs from the Integrated Assurance Forum are shared with Internal Audit.

Ongoing Monitoring and Review

Formal procedures have been established for monitoring control processes and control deficiencies are communicated to those responsible for taking corrective action and to management and the Directors, where relevant, in a timely way. The Directors confirm that Gas Networks Ireland has procedures to monitor the effectiveness of its risk management and control procedures.

The monitoring and review of the effectiveness of the system of internal control in respect of Gas Networks Ireland is informed by the work of executive managers within Gas Networks Ireland who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the internal control framework. This is supplemented by the ARC who oversee the work of the Ervia Risk Function, the work of Ervia Internal Audit and comments made by the External Auditors in their Management Letter and/or other reports.

The Directors are satisfied that the system of internal control in place is appropriate for the business.

Procurement

The Board is satisfied that there are procedures in place to ensure compliance with current procurement rules and guidelines. Matters arising regarding controls over procurement are highlighted under 'Internal Control Reporting' below.

Gas Networks Ireland adheres to the relevant provisions of the Public Spending Code.

Review of Effectiveness

The Directors confirm that Gas Networks Ireland has procedures to monitor the effectiveness of its risk management and control procedures.

The Directors have reviewed the effectiveness of the system of internal control up to the date of approval of the Financial Statements, covering financial, operational and compliance controls and risk management systems for 2017. A detailed review was performed by the ARC, which reported on its findings to the Ervia Board.

Internal Control Reporting

During 2017, expenditure was incurred in 3 instances where required procurement procedures were not fully complied with. The details of these are outlined below. In all instances, steps have been taken to ensure that corrective actions are put in place and that procurement rules and guidelines will be complied with going forward.

Category	Activity Detail	Corrective Action to be taken by Business	Estimated Annual Value
Meter & Pressure Reduction Spares	Regulatory and Pressure Reduction Materials spares, out of contract	New contract to be placed 2018	€1,300,000
Regulator Spares	Pressure Reduction Materials spares, out of contract.	New contract to be placed 2018	€1,000,000
Gas Transmission Management System (GTMS)	GTMS system support required beyond contract duration, proprietary system.	Corrective action is to publish an OJEC VEAT	€1,500,000

No material weaknesses in the internal control environment were identified during the course of conducting the internal audits completed in 2017 that have not been or are not in the process of being addressed and that have not been brought to the attention of the ARC during the year.

External Auditor Review

The external auditors, Deloitte, have obtained an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate to the circumstances.

The Chairman of Gas Networks Ireland has received confirmation from management and is satisfied that:

- All commercially significant developments affecting Gas Networks Ireland for the financial year ended 31 December 2017 and major issues likely to arise in the short to medium term have been reported to Ervia for inclusion in the 2017 Ervia Annual Report, where considered appropriate by Ervia, and to Gas Networks Ireland for inclusion in the 2017 Gas Networks Ireland financial statements where considered appropriate by Gas Networks Ireland;
- There were no off-balance sheet financial transactions that require disclosure in the 2017 Ervia Annual Report or the Gas Networks Ireland financial statements;
- All appropriate procedures for financial reporting, internal audit, travel, procurement and asset disposals are being carried out;
- Codes of Business Conduct for Directors and employees have been put in place and are being adhered to;
- Government policy on the pay of CEOs and all State body employees as it relates to Gas Networks Ireland is being complied with;
- Government guidelines on the payment of Directors' fees are being complied with;
- The appropriate requirements of the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform Public Spending Code are being complied with;
- Procedures are in place for the making of protected disclosures in accordance with section 21(1) of the Protected Disclosures Act 2014 and the annual report required under section 22(1) of the Act has been published. There were no protected disclosures made during the year under review;
- Government travel policy requirements are being complied with in all respects;
- Gas Networks Ireland has complied with its obligations under tax law; and
- The Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies has been adopted and is being complied with, including the requirements of the Ethics in Public Office, Act 1995 and Standards in Public Office Act, 2001.

Statement on Relevant Audit Information

In accordance with Section 330 of the Companies Act 2014, the Directors believe that they have taken all steps necessary to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and have established that the Group's statutory auditors are aware of that information. In so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's statutory auditors are unaware.

Directors Compliance Statement

The Directors of the Company acknowledge that they are responsible for securing the Company's compliance with its relevant obligations in accordance with Section 225 of the Companies Act 2014.

The Directors are of the opinion that the policies and the structures and arrangements which the Company has in place are appropriate to secure material compliance by the Company with its relevant obligations. The Company's "relevant obligations" are identified in the Compliance Policy Statement and the associated Compliance Matrix which identifies the key actions and checks that must be in place. The Compliance Policy Statement has been communicated to all senior management of the Company to ensure consistent and robust adherence to the Compliance Policy. The Directors carried out a mid-financial year and financial year-end review of the arrangements and structures in place for 2017 to secure the Company's material compliance with its relevant obligations. The Policy Statement will be enhanced to meet the Company's compliance obligations as they and/or the Company's business evolve and develop.

Compliance is a dynamic process, involving multiple policies and procedures, the commitment of Directors and senior management and the support of all employees, contractors and agents to make the policy effective. The Directors are committed to fostering an environment at Board level and throughout the Company which raises awareness and respects and promotes the aims of this Compliance Policy.

Companies Act 2014

Gas Networks Ireland is exempt from the obligation to use the 'Designated Activity Company' describing the company type in its name pursuant to Section 151 of the Companies Act 2014.

Independent Auditor

Pursuant to Section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014, the Auditor, Deloitte, Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm, will continue in office until 2018. Following a tender process and the granting of Ministerial approval, Deloitte were originally appointed as Auditor of Ervia and its subsidiary companies for a three year period in August 2014 with the option to extend for a further two years, subject to review after the initial three year period.

At its meeting on the 28th of February 2017, based on the satisfactory outcome of the assessment of the effectiveness of the external audit process, the Ervia board approved an extension of two years of Deloitte's term of appointment as Auditor, subject to agreement with Deloitte.

EU legislation providing a new regulatory framework for statutory audit was adopted in April 2014 (comprising Directive 2014/56EU and Regulation EU No. 537/2014). EU Audit Reform legislation is applicable to Member States of the European Union, including Ireland, and is applicable to the first financial year that commences after 17 June 2016. Under this legislation the Company meets the definition of Public Interest Entity ('PIE') as it has securities listed on a regulated market. Accordingly the Company is cognisant of the requirements of Audit Partner and Audit firm rotation, the transition arrangements for rotation and the restriction on the entitlement of the statutory auditor to perform certain non-audit services.

Political Donations

There were no political donations made during the financial year (2016: nil).

Post Balance Sheet Events

There are no significant events affecting the Group which have taken place since the end of the financial year.

For and on behalf of Gas Networks Ireland:

Mike Quinn	Liam O'Sullivan	26/3/18
Mike Quinn Chairman	Liam O'Sullivan Director	Date of Approval

Independent auditor's report

To the members of Gas Networks Ireland
Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion on the financial statements of Gas Networks Ireland (the 'company')

In our opinion the Group and the Parent Company financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Group and the Company as at 31 December 2017 and of the profit of the Group for the financial year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the relevant financial reporting framework and, in particular, with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements we have audited comprise:

- the Group Income Statement;
- the Group Statement of Other Comprehensive Income;
- the Group Balance Sheet;
- the Group Statement of Changes in Equity;
- the Group Statement of Cash Flows; and
- the related notes A1 to F9, including a summary of significant accounting policies as set out in note F7.
- the Company Balance Sheet;
- the Company Statement of Changes in Equity;
- the Company Statement of Cash Flows; and
- the related notes G1 to J5.

The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the Group and the Parent Company financial statements is the Companies Act 2014, International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union ("the relevant financial reporting framework").

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are described below in the "*Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements*" section of our report.

We are independent of the Group and the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority, as applied to public interest entities, 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 ISAs (Ireland) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in 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 Group or the Parent 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.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current financial year and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) we identified, including those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy, the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Revenue recognition	
Key audit matter description	The Group's revenues are principally derived from gas transportation services (€473.175m), in both regulated and unregulated markets. Details are set out in note D1 to the financial statements. The regulated revenue is derived from a price control process imposed by the regulator, the Commission for Regulation of Utilities ("CRU"), whereby they carry out a review of the revenues that the Group are allowed to recover through gas tariffs for the ongoing operation and maintenance of the gas network. While revenue accounting includes unbilled revenue, given the price control process combined with the aplication of IFRS, revenue recognition involves limited judgement. There remains however a risk that regulated revenue is not accurately recorded and not recognised in line with IAS 18 Revenue and Group policies as outlined in note F7. Additionally the group has unregulated revenues some of which involves accounting for deferred revenue. There is a risk that deferred revenues are not accurately recorded at year end.
How the scope of our audit responded to the key audit matter	We obtained an understanding of the regulated and unregulated revenue arrangements in place across the Group. We evaluated the design, determined the implementation and tested the operational effectiveness of key internal controls over the Group's significant revenue streams. For the system generated revenue recognised in respect of gas transportation and distribution services, we obtained an understanding of the internal controls and billing systems (including interfaces with the general ledger) in place over those revenue streams. We also tested the operational effectiveness of key IT controls. For regulated revenue, we tested the revenue recognised to amounts invoiced to customers and the subsequent receipt of payment from those customers. For unbilled revenue at year end, we agreed the amounts to transportation/distribution records, post year end invoices and receipts of payments. We also reviewed the calculations of deferred revenues associated with unregulated revenues. We evaluated the completeness and accuracy of the disclosures included in the consolidated financial statements.
Key observations	We have no observations that impact on our audit in respect of the amounts and disclosures related to revenue.

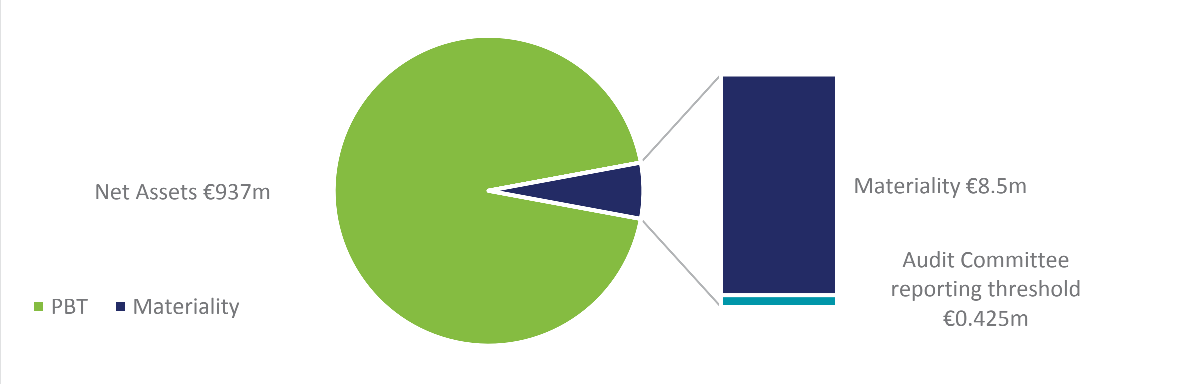
Accuracy of capitalisation property, plant and equipment/intangible assets	
Key audit matter description	A key focus for the Group is network investment. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (€2,596.771m) represent the majority of the Group's asset base and a significant proportion of the Group's annual expenditure. The total capitalised spend in 2017 amounted to €147.160m. Depending upon its nature, expenditure may be capitalised or expensed in the year the cost is incurred. In making this decision the Directors have to consider whether the expenditure will generate future economic benefits which necessarily involves judgement, for example in determining whether activities or items are adding value or maintaining existing assets and the useful lives of capitalised expenditure.
How the scope of our audit responded to the key audit matter	We assessed whether the Group's accounting policies in relation to the capitalisation of expenditure complied with IFRS, and tested the implementation of those policies. We evaluated the design, determined the implementation and tested the operational effectiveness of key internal controls over the Group's capitalisation process. We also tested relevant IT controls including interfaces between primary and subsidiary ledgers. As part of our substantive testing, we inspected contracts and underlying invoices, to ensure that the costs were accurately recorded and the classification between capital and operating expenditure was appropriate. We also assessed the appropriateness of the rates of depreciation and amortisation applied to the assets.
Key observations	We have no observations that impact on our audit in respect of the amounts and disclosures related to the capitalisation of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

Our audit procedures relating to these matters were designed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and not to express an opinion on individual accounts or disclosures. Our opinion on the financial statements is not modified with respect to any of the risks described above, and we do not express an opinion on these individual matters.

Our application of materiality

We define materiality as the magnitude of misstatement that makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable person, relying on the financial statements, would be changed or influenced. We use materiality both in planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work.

We determined materiality for the Group to be €8,500,000 which is approximately 1% of the net asset value. We have considered net asset value to be the critical component for determining materiality because Gas Networks Ireland is an infrastructure company and users of the financial statements would consider net asset value as a key metric in assessing performance. We have considered quantitative and qualitative factors when reaching this conclusion which include; the fact there is no history of prior year errors and there is a strong control environment in place. Component materiality was set at €8,000,000 for GNI, €2,000,000 for GNI (IOM) Limited and £2,000,000 for GNI (UK) Limited.



We agreed with the Audit and Risk Committee of GNI's parent company Ervia, that we would report to them any audit differences in excess of €425,000, as well as differences below that threshold which, in our view, warranted reporting on qualitative grounds. We also report to the Audit and Risk Committee on disclosure matters that we identified when assessing the overall presentation of the financial statements.

An overview of the scope of our audit

The scope of our audit was determined by obtaining an understanding of the Group and its environment, including Group-wide controls, and assessing the risks of material misstatement at the Group level. We focused our Group audit scope on the audit of the three trading legal entities comprising the Group. These entities represent the principal business units and account for 100% of the revenue and 100% of the Group's total assets. Our audit work for each entity was executed at levels of materiality applicable to each individual entity. At the Group entity level we also tested the consolidation process.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' 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 this regard.

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 otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014, 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 Group and 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 Group and Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (Ireland), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group and Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group and Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity (or where relevant, the Group) to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. The Group auditor is responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. The Group auditor remains solely responsible for the audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that the auditor identifies during the audit.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. 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.

Independent auditor's report *(continued)*

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

Based solely on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- In our opinion the accounting records of the Parent Company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited.
- The Company balance sheet is in agreement with the accounting records.
- In our opinion the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements and the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the Group and the Parent Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the provisions in the Companies Act 2014 which require us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by law are not made.

Under the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies (August 2016) (the "Code of Practice"), we are required to report to you if the statement regarding the system of internal control required under the Code of Practice as included in the Corporate Governance Statement in the Directors Report does not reflect the Group's compliance with paragraph 1.9(iv) of the Code of Practice or if it is not consistent with the information of which we are aware from our audit work on the financial statements.We have nothing to report in this respect.

Other matters which we are required to address

Following the recommendation of the Ervia Audit and Risk Committee, Deloitte were appointed by Gas Networks Ireland on 26 January 2015 to audit the financial statements for the financial year end 31 December 2015 and subsequent financial periods. The period of total uninterrupted engagement including previous renewals and reappointments of the firm is 3 years, covering the years ending 31 December 2015 to 31 December 2017.

The non-audit services prohibited by IAASA's Ethical Standard were not provided and we remained independent of the company in conducting the audit.

Our audit opinion is consistent with the additional report to the Group Audit and Risk Committee we are required to provide in accordance with ISA (Ireland) 260.

Kevin Butler

Kevin Butler
For and on behalf of Deloitte
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm 6
Lapps Quay
Cork

28/3/18

Group Income Statement

for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Notes	Before exceptional items 2017 €'000	Exceptional items 2017 €'000	After exceptional items 2017 €'000	Before exceptional items 2016 €'000	Exceptional items 2016 €'000	After exceptional items 2016 €'000
Continuing operations							
Revenue	D1	**473,175**	**-**	**473,175**	497,718	-	497,718
Operating costs (excluding depreciation and amortisation)	E1	**(168,118)**	**-**	**(168,118)**	(170,912)	-	(170,912)
Operating profit before depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)		**305,057**	**-**	**305,057**	326,806	-	326,806
Depreciation and amortisation	B4	**(138,876)**	**-**	**(138,876)**	(133,196)	-	(133,196)
Operating profit		**166,181**	**-**	**166,181**	193,610	-	193,610
Finance income	C4	**-**	**2,862**	**2,862**	-	1,325	1,325
Finance costs	C4	**(22,602)**	-	**(22,602)**	(45,013)	(21,065)	(66,078)
Net finance (costs)/income	C4	**(22,602)**	**2,862**	**(19,740)**	(45,013)	(19,740)	(64,753)
Profit/(loss) before income tax		**143,579**	**2,862**	**146,441**	148,597	(19,740)	128,857
Income tax (expense)/credit	F4	**(20,748)**	**(358)**	**(21,106)**	(20,875)	2,468	(18,407)
Profit/(loss) for the year		**122,831**	**2,504**	**125,335**	127,722	(17,272)	110,450

See note A1 for definitions of exceptional items.

Group Statement of Other Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Notes	2017 €'000	2016 €'000
Profit for the year		**125,335**	110,450
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Translation differences on consolidation of foreign subsidiaries		**(1,070)**	(2,553)
Net change in fair value of cash flow hedges		**(1,909)**	2,001
Deferred tax on cash flow hedge movement	F4	**239**	(250)
Total items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		**(2,740)**	(802)
Total other comprehensive expense for the year, net of income tax		**(2,740)**	(802)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**122,595**	109,648
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		**122,595**	109,648
Total comprehensive income for the year		**122,595**	109,648

Gas Networks Ireland

Group Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2017

	Notes	31-Dec-17 €'000	31-Dec-16 €'000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	B1	**2,577,937**	2,571,203
Intangible assets	B3	**18,834**	28,028
Derivative financial instruments	C5	**16,058**	58,026
Total non-current assets		**2,612,829**	2,657,257
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	D2	**101,379**	67,615
Cash and cash equivalents	C3	**51,448**	60,708
Restricted deposits	E8	**32,594**	43,866
Derivative financial instruments	C5	**39**	400
Inventories	F5	**1,059**	2,406
Total current assets		**186,519**	174,995
Total assets		**2,799,348**	2,832,252
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital and share premium		**(318,353)**	(318,353)
Capital contribution		**(363,083)**	(363,083)
Retained earnings		**(256,780)**	(179,885)
Cash flow hedge reserve		**2,183**	513
Translation reserve		**(1,091)**	(2,161)
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company		**(937,124)**	(862,969)
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings and other debt	C2	**(1,084,213)**	(1,130,380)
Deferred revenue	D4	**(12,801)**	(12,180)
Government grants	B2	**(72,073)**	(65,693)
Provisions	E6	**(7,116)**	(12,608)
Trade and other payables	E5	**(37,805)**	(39,332)
Derivative financial instruments	C5	**(5,292)**	(6,846)
Deferred tax liabilities	F4	**(212,470)**	(214,141)
Total non-current liabilities		**(1,431,770)**	(1,481,180)
Current liabilities			
Borrowings and other debt	C2	**(101,288)**	(41,350)
Deferred revenue	D4	**(7,951)**	(6,130)
Government grants	B2	**(5,632)**	(5,701)
Provisions	E6	**(5,676)**	(4,486)
Derivative financial instruments	C5	**(294)**	(1,781)
Trade and other payables	E5	**(305,335)**	(422,281)
Current tax liabilities	F4	**(4,278)**	(6,374)
Total current liabilities		**(430,454)**	(488,103)
Total liabilities		**(1,862,224)**	(1,969,283)
Total equity and liabilities		**(2,799,348)**	(2,832,252)

For and on behalf of the Board:

Mike Quinn — Liam O'Sullivan — 26/3/18

Mike Quinn
Chairman

Liam O'Sullivan
Director

Date of Approval

Group Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Share capital and share premium	Capital contribution €'000	Cash flow hedge reserve €'000	Translation reserve €'000	Retained earnings €'000	Total €'000
Balance at 1 January 2016	(318,353)	(363,083)	2,264	(4,714)	(104,094)	(787,980)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	(110,450)	(110,450)
Other comprehensive expense for the year, net of income tax	-	-	(1,751)	2,553	-	802
Total comprehensive expense/(income) for the year	-	-	(1,751)	2,553	(110,450)	(109,648)
Dividends paid (note F2)	-	-	-	-	34,659	34,659
Balance at 31 December 2016	(318,353)	(363,083)	513	(2,161)	(179,885)	(862,969)
Profit for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(125,335)**	**(125,335)**
Other comprehensive expense for the year, net of income tax	**-**	**-**	**1,670**	**1,070**	**-**	**2,740**
Total comprehensive expense/(income) for the year	**-**	**-**	**1,670**	**1,070**	**(125,335)**	**(122,595)**
Dividends paid (note F2)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**48,440**	**48,440**
Balance at 31 December 2017	**(318,353)**	**(363,083)**	**2,183**	**(1,091)**	**(256,780)**	**(937,124)**

All attributable to equity holders of the Company.

Group Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Notes	2017 €'000	2016 €'000
Net cash from operating activities	F3	**212,008**	241,000
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		**(141,147)**	(124,743)
Payments for intangible assets		**(2,378)**	(10,415)
Grants received		**13,274**	4,781
Net cash used in investing activities		**(130,251)**	(130,377)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		**99,350**	687,000
Repayment of borrowings		**(42,249)**	(681,353)
Bond buy back payment	C4	**-**	(21,065)
Repayment of loan to ultimate parent undertaking		**(95,921)**	(81,837)
Credit support arrangements		**(3,630)**	3,630
Dividends paid	F2	**(48,440)**	(34,659)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(90,890)**	(128,284)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	C3	**(9,133)**	(17,661)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	C3	**60,708**	78,742
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held	C3	**(127)**	(373)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	C3	**51,448**	60,708

Notes to the Group financial statements

A Significant Disclosures

This section contains notes to the financial statements which are of such significance that their disclosure is given more prominence in terms of layout.

A1 Basis of Preparation
A2 Critical Accounting Judgements and Estimates
A3 Subsequent Events

B Our infrastructure and the assets we use in our business

The Group owns a significant number of assets which it uses in its operations. The notes in this section provide information on the assets owned by the Group, details in respect of any grants received to compensate for the investment in these assets and an analysis of the income statement charge for the year in respect of these assets.

B1 Property, Plant and Equipment
B2 Government Grants
B3 Intangible Assets
B4 Depreciation and Amortisation

C How we finance our business

This section contains the notes to the financial statements that detail the financing arrangements of the Group, as well as details in respect of the Group's financial risk management.

C1 Analysis of Net Debt
C2 Borrowings and Other Debt
C3 Cash and Cash Equivalents
C4 Net Finance Costs
C5 Financial Risk Management and Financial Instruments
C6 Fair Value Measurement

D Where we generate our revenues

The Group generates its income from regulated and unregulated activities. Among other things, the notes in this section provide information on revenue performance during the year and revenues to be recognised in future years.

D1 Revenue
D2 Trade and Other Receivables
D3 Future Operating Lease Income
D4 Deferred Revenue

E What we spend on operations and our people

This section analyses the operating costs incurred by the Group, including costs in respect of employees. Among other things, the notes in this section also provide information in respect of amounts owing at year end, an assessment of uncertain liabilities at year end and a profile of lease expenses payable in future years.

E1 Operating Costs (excluding depreciation and amortisation)
E2 Employee Benefits
E3 Key Management Compensation
E4 Retirement Benefit Obligations
E5 Trade and Other Payables
E6 Provisions and Contingencies
E7 Operating Lease Commitments
E8 Restricted Deposits

F Other disclosures

This section sets out all remaining financial statements disclosures.

F1 Segmental Information
F2 Related Parties
F3 Cash Generated from Operations
F4 Tax
F5 Inventory
F6 Subsidiaries
F7 Statement of Significant Accounting Policies
F8 New Accounting Standards and Interpretations
F9 Approval of Financial Statements

Notes to the Group financial statements

A1 Basis of Preparation

Group and Company

Gas Networks Ireland ('the Company') is a designated activity company, limited by shares, and incorporated in Ireland, on 13 January 2015. The address of its registered office is Gasworks Road, Cork, Ireland.

The Group financial statements consolidate the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries, (together referred to as ‘the Group’), up to 31 December each year. The Company and its subsidiaries are ultimately controlled by Ervia.

The Group and Company financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) interpretations, as endorsed by the EU, and effective for accounting periods ended 31 December 2017.

The Group's significant accounting policies are set out in note F7. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented in these financial statements, and have been applied consistently throughout the Group. In the process of applying these accounting policies, critical accounting judgements and estimates are necessarily used which affect the amounts recognised in the financial statements. Refer to note A2 for further details of critical accounting judgements and estimates applied.

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group will continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future and consequently the financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis. The Group has €357.1 million in undrawn facilities, together with strong profitability forecasts for 2018, available to meet any liabilities as they fall due.

These financial statements are prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

As permitted by IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements, the Group has disclosed additional information in respect of certain remeasurements and exceptional items on the face of the income statement, to aid understanding of the Group’s financial performance. These are presented in the column "Exceptional items".

Certain remeasurements are remeasurements arising on financial instruments which are accounted for as if held for trading or as fair value hedges in accordance with the Group’s accounting policy. The Group does not use derivatives for speculative purposes. Further details of derivative financial instruments falling within the scope of IAS 39 are set out in accounting policy 8.

An item is treated as exceptional if it is considered unusual by nature and scale and of such significance that separate disclosure is required for the financial statements to be properly understood, including certain remeasurements arising on financial instruments as set out above.

Notes to the Group financial statements

A2 Critical Accounting Judgements and Estimates

In the process of applying its accounting policies set out in note F7, the Group is required to make certain estimates, assumptions and judgements that it believes are reasonable based on the information available. These estimates, assumptions and judgements affect the amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the amounts of revenues and expenses recognised during the reporting periods presented. Changes to these estimates could have a material effect on the financial statements.

On an ongoing basis, the Group evaluates its estimates using historical experience, consultation with experts and other methods considered reasonable in the particular circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates, the effect of which is recognised in the period in which the facts that give rise to the revision becomes known.

(i) Critical judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements apart from those involving estimates (which are dealt with separately below) that the Group has made in the process of applying the accounting policies as set out in F7 and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

(a) Classification of costs between operating expenditure and capital expenditure

The classification of expenditure as capital or operating expenditure can require significant judgements, particularly in instances where projects include elements of both enhancement (capital) and maintenance (operating) activities. The Group has appropriate policies, controls and procedures in place to mitigate against the risks of ineligible expenditure being capitalised.

(ii) Estimation uncertainty

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next year.

(a) Infrastructure assets and the assets we use in our business

As of 31 December 2017, the aggregate of the Group’s property, plant and equipment (PP&E) and intangible assets was €2,596.8 million, which accounted for the majority of the Group’s assets. Therefore the estimates and assumptions made in determining the carrying value are critical to the financial statements because the recoverability of the amounts, or lack thereof, could significantly affect the Group’s future financial performance and position.

Depreciation & useful lives

The Group recognises depreciation and amortisation charges annually (2017: €138.9 million) which is primarily calculated to write down the cost of PP&E and intangible assets over their expected useful economic lives. The determination of estimated useful lives of assets are based on experience, expectations about the future and other factors. The estimated useful lives for major asset classifications are set out in note F7. The Group reviews the useful lives of assets annually and any required changes are adjusted prospectively. Due to the significance of asset investment by the Group, variations between actual and estimated useful economic lives could have a material impact on future results, either positively or negatively. Historically, no changes in useful lives have been identified by the Group that have had a material impact on operating results.

A2 Critical Accounting Judgements and Estimates *(continued)*

(b) Provision for other liabilities and charges

The assessments of the financial outcome of uncertain commercial and legal positions involves estimation uncertainty and requires the use of judgement, estimation and assumptions. The amounts recognised as a provision are the Group's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle present obligations at the reporting date. In assessing the likely outcome, the Group bases its assessment on available facts, historical experience, advice from legal advisors and other experts and additional relevant factors that are believed to be reasonable in the circumstances. A revised estimate is established at each reporting date to ensure that the amounts accrued correspond to the best estimate of the costs eventually to be borne by the Group. The required provision may change in the future due to new developments and as additional information becomes available. Refer to note E6 for further detail.

(c) Taxation

The Group is subject to income taxes in different jurisdictions. Provisions for tax liabilities require the Group to make estimates in relation to tax issues and exposures. Amounts provided are based on the Group's interpretation of tax laws and the likelihood of settlement. Where the final tax outcome is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made. Refer to note F4.

A3 Subsequent Events

At the date of approval of the financial statements the Directors are not aware of any post balance sheet events that require adjustment or disclosure to be made in the financial statements.

Gas Networks Ireland

Notes to the Group financial statements

B1 Property, Plant and Equipment

	Land and buildings €'000	Plant, pipeline and machinery €'000	Assets under construction €'000	Total €'000
Cost				
At 1 January 2016	67,327	3,939,124	60,852	4,067,303
Additions	-	3,680	112,720	116,400
Disposals	-	(2,790)	-	(2,790)
Transfers in year	198	109,875	(110,073)	-
Effect of movement in exchange rates	-	(35,518)	(324)	(35,842)
At 31 December 2016	67,525	4,014,371	63,175	4,145,071
Additions	**-**	**8,701**	**134,981**	**143,682**
Disposals	**-**	**(4,951)**	**-**	**(4,951)**
Transfers in year	**442**	**86,328**	**(86,770)**	**-**
Effect of movement in exchange rates	**-**	**(8,960)**	**(50)**	**(9,010)**
At 31 December 2017	**67,967**	**4,095,489**	**111,336**	**4,274,792**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses				
At 1 January 2016	(19,699)	(1,444,364)	-	(1,464,063)
Depreciation for the year	(1,473)	(125,889)	-	(127,362)
Disposals	-	2,776	-	2,776
Effect of movement in exchange rates	-	14,781	-	14,781
At 31 December 2016	(21,172)	(1,552,696)	-	(1,573,868)
Depreciation for the year	**(1,488)**	**(130,415)**	**-**	**(131,903)**
Disposals	**-**	**4,918**	**-**	**4,918**
Effect of movement in exchange rates	**-**	**3,998**	**-**	**3,998**
At 31 December 2017	**(22,660)**	**(1,674,195)**	**-**	**(1,696,855)**
Carrying amounts				
At 31 December 2016	46,353	2,461,675	63,175	2,571,203
At 31 December 2017	**45,307**	**2,421,294**	**111,336**	**2,577,937**

During the year, the Group capitalised €0.7 million (2016: €0.4 million) in interest. The capitalisation rate was 2.2% (2016: 4.4%). The Group also capitalised €9.4 million in payroll costs during the year (2016: €9.4 million).

Gas Networks Ireland (IOM) DAC, a subsidiary of the Group, entered into a project financing arrangement in 2003. The balance outstanding of €7.8 million at 31 December 2017 (2016: €10.3 million) on this limited recourse loan facility is secured over the assets of Gas Networks Ireland (IOM) DAC (note C2).

Capital commitments	2017 €'million	2016 €'million
Capital expenditure that has been contracted for but has not been provided for	**35**	70

B2 Government Grants

	2017 €'000	2016 €'000
At 1 January	**(71,394)**	(76,554)
Received in the year	**(13,274)**	(4,781)
Amortised in year	**5,659**	5,831
Credited to the income statement	**373**	-
Effect of movement in exchange rates	**931**	4,110
At 31 December	**(77,705)**	(71,394)

Analysed as follows:	31-Dec-17 €'000	31-Dec-16 €'000
Non-current	**(72,073)**	(65,693)
Current	**(5,632)**	(5,701)
Total	**(77,705)**	(71,394)

In certain circumstances grants may become repayable if the conditions laid down in the grant agreements are not adhered to. There are no unfulfilled conditions attaching to government grants received prior to 2017.

During 2015 and 2016, the Group secured approval for EU grant aid of €40.1 million from the Innovation and Networks Executive Agency (INEA) for the twinning infrastructure project and the compressed natural gas project. €13.3 million was received during the year (2016: €4.8 million) from the INEA in aggregate for these projects in progress.

Gas Networks Ireland

Notes to the Group financial statements

B3 Intangible Assets

	Software and other €'000	Software under development €'000	Total €'000
Cost			
At 1 January 2016	126,819	1,326	128,145
Additions (incl internally developed)	99	8,372	8,471
Transfers in year	1,663	(1,663)	-
Effect of movement in exchange rates	(97)	-	(97)
At 31 December 2016	128,484	8,035	136,519
Additions (incl internally developed)	**-**	**3,478**	**3,478**
Transfers in year	**5,450**	**(5,450)**	**-**
Effect of movement in exchange rates	**(25)**	**(37)**	**(62)**
At 31 December 2017	**133,909**	**6,026**	**139,935**
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses			
At 1 January 2016	(96,913)	-	(96,913)
Amortisation for the year	(11,665)	-	(11,665)
Effect of movement in exchange rates	87	-	87
At 31 December 2016	(108,491)	-	(108,491)
Amortisation for the year	**(12,632)**	**-**	**(12,632)**
Effect of movement in exchange rates	**22**	**-**	**22**
At 31 December 2017	**(121,101)**	**-**	**(121,101)**
Carrying amounts			
At 31 December 2016	19,993	8,035	28,028
At 31 December 2017	**12,808**	**6,026**	**18,834**

The Group capitalised €0.2 million in payroll costs during the year (2016: €0.3 million).

B4 Depreciation and Amortisation

		2017 €'000	2016 €'000
Depreciation	B1	**(131,903)**	(127,362)
Amortisation of intangible assets	B3	**(12,632)**	(11,665)
Grant amortisation	B2	**5,659**	5,831
Total		**(138,876)**	(133,196)

Notes to the Group financial statements

C1 Analysis of Net Debt

Net debt comprises borrowings, net of fair value hedges recognised within borrowings and net of cash and cash equivalents.

		31-Dec-17 €'000	31-Dec-16 €'000
Total borrowings	C2	**(1,185,501)**	(1,171,730)
Less fair value hedges recognised within borrowings	C5	**15,578**	55,818
Less cash and cash equivalents	C3	**51,448**	60,708
Net debt		**(1,118,475)**	(1,055,204)

Net debt reconciliation		2017 €'000	2016 €'000
At 1 January		**(1,055,204)**	(1,040,266)
Cash from operations		**262,449**	296,068
Interest paid		**(26,306)**	(48,689)
Tax paid		**(24,135)**	(6,379)
Net capital expenditure		**(130,251)**	(130,377)
Dividends paid	F2	**(48,440)**	(34,659)
Repayment of loan to ultimate parent undertaking		**(95,921)**	(81,837)
Bond redemption payment	C4	**-**	(21,065)
Other cash items		**(3,630)**	3,630
Non cash items		**2,963**	8,370
At 31 December		**(1,118,475)**	(1,055,204)

Notes to the Group financial statements

C2 Borrowings and Other Debt

This note provides information about the contractual terms of the Group's interest-bearing borrowings. Refer to note C5 for more information about the Group's exposure to interest rate, exchange rate and liquidity risk.

Maturity of borrowings and other debt by type (including associated fees)

	Bonds	Loans from financial institutions[1]	Total	Bonds	Loans from financial institutions[1]	Total
	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-16
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Less than one year	**-**	**(101,288)**	**(101,288)**	-	(41,350)	(41,350)
Current	**-**	**(101,288)**	**(101,288)**	-	(41,350)	(41,350)
Between one and five years	**-**	**(463,747)**	**(463,747)**	-	(510,463)	(510,463)
More than five years	**(620,466)**	**-**	**(620,466)**	(619,917)	-	(619,917)
Non-current	**(620,466)**	**(463,747)**	**(1,084,213)**	(619,917)	(510,463)	(1,130,380)
Total	**(620,466)**	**(565,035)**	**(1,185,501)**	(619,917)	(551,813)	(1,171,730)

[1] including private placement notes.

Total borrowings include €444.5 million (2016: €426.4 million) of floating rate debt, €7.8 million (2016: €10.3 million) of inflation linked debt and €733.2 million (2016: €735.0 million) of fixed rate debt which have been drawn down from various lenders. The inflation linked debt is secured over the assets of Gas Networks Ireland (IOM) DAC, which primarily comprises of a gas transmission pipeline to the Isle of Man. The revenues from this pipeline are indexed to the U.K. Retail Price Index (UK RPI). Accordingly, to mitigate the risk of low inflation, this debt is also linked to the UK RPI using an index-linked hedge or inflation linked hedge.

Included in borrowings are sterling denominated bank loans, which have been used as a hedge of the Group's investment in a sterling denominated subsidiary in the United Kingdom. The carrying amount of the loans at 31 December 2017 was €112.5 million (2016: €117.0 million).

Certain borrowings are held with related parties, refer to note F2 for full details of related party disclosures.

C3 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting liquidity requirements.

	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
	€'000	€'000
Cash and cash equivalents	**51,448**	60,708
Total	**51,448**	60,708

	2017	2016
	€'000	€'000
At 1 January	**60,708**	78,742
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	**(9,133)**	(17,661)
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held	**(127)**	(373)
At 31 December	**51,448**	60,708

C4 Net Finance Costs

		2017 €'000	2016 €'000
Before exceptional items			
Finance costs			
Interest		**(20,381)**	(32,260)
Interest capitalised		**749**	448
Financing charge	E6	**(93)**	(169)
Other finance costs		**(2,877)**	(13,032)
Total finance costs		**(22,602)**	(45,013)
Exceptional items			
Net changes in fair value of financing derivatives	(i)	**2,862**	1,325
Bond buy back payment	(ii)	**-**	(21,065)
Total exceptional items		**2,862**	(19,740)
Total			
Finance income		**2,862**	1,325
Finance costs		**(22,602)**	(66,078)
Net finance costs		**(19,740)**	(64,753)

(i) These are remeasurements arising on financial instruments of a financing nature which are accounted for as if held for trading or as fair value hedges in accordance with the Group's accounting policy. The impact of these remeasurements on net finance costs for 2017 was a €2.9 million gain (2016: €1.3 million gain). Further details on derivative instruments falling within the scope of IAS 39 are set out in accounting policy 8 (note F7).

(ii) On 5 December 2016, Gas Networks Ireland issued €625.0 million of bonds split over two maturities with a weighted average yield of 1.60%. Gas Networks Ireland subsequently redeemed the €500.0 million 3.625% bond that was due to mature in December 2017. The amount payable to redeem the bond in excess of its par value was €21.1 million and was reported as an exceptional item in the Group's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Notes to the Group financial statements

C5 Financial Risk Management and Financial Instruments

Accounting classifications and fair values

The following table sets out the carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities of the Group (measured at either fair value or amortised cost), including their level in the fair value hierarchy. Refer to note C6 for IFRS 13 disclosures in respect of fair value measurement. This table does not include the fair value information for financial instruments not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

	Fair value hierarchy				Total held at		Total in a hedging
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	amortised cost	Total	relationship
At 31 December 2017	**€'000**	**€'000**	**€'000**	**€'000**	**€'000**	**€'000**	**€'000**
Financial assets							
Cross currency interest rate swaps	-	**15,917**	-	**15,917**	-	**15,917**	**15,917**
Foreign exchange rate contracts	-	**39**	-	**39**	-	**39**	-
Interest rate/inflation linked derivatives	-	**141**	-	**141**	-	**141**	-
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments)	-	-	-	-	**97,827**	**97,827**	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	**51,448**	**51,448**	-
Restricted deposits	-	-	-	-	**32,594**	**32,594**	-
Total financial assets	-	**16,097**	-	**16,097**	**181,869**	**197,966**	**15,917**
Financial liabilities							
Borrowings and other debt[1]	-	**(15,578)**	-	**(15,578)**	**(1,169,923)**	**(1,185,501)**	**(15,578)**
Interest rate/inflation linked derivatives	-	**(5,292)**	-	**(5,292)**	-	**(5,292)**	-
Foreign exchange rate contracts	-	**(294)**	-	**(294)**	-	**(294)**	-
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	**(343,140)**	**(343,140)**	-
Total financial liabilities	-	**(21,164)**	-	**(21,164)**	**(1,513,063)**	**(1,534,227)**	**(15,578)**
Net financial (liabilities)/assets	-	**(5,067)**	-	**(5,067)**	**(1,331,194)**	**(1,336,261)**	**339**
At 31 December 2016							
Financial assets							
Cross currency interest rate swaps	-	58,003	-	58,003	-	58,003	58,003
Foreign exchange rate contracts	-	423	-	423	-	423	-
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments)	-	-	-	-	63,546	63,546	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	60,708	60,708	-
Restricted deposits	-	-	-	-	43,866	43,866	-
Total financial assets	-	58,426	-	58,426	168,120	226,546	58,003
Financial liabilities							
Borrowings and other debt[1]	-	(55,818)	-	(55,818)	(1,115,912)	(1,171,730)	(55,818)
Interest rate/inflation linked derivatives	-	(8,262)	-	(8,262)	-	(8,262)	(1,462)
Foreign exchange rate contracts	-	(365)	-	(365)	-	(365)	-
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	(461,613)	(461,613)	-
Total financial liabilities	-	(64,445)	-	(64,445)	(1,577,525)	(1,641,970)	(57,280)
Net financial (liabilities)/assets	-	(6,019)	-	(6,019)	(1,409,405)	(1,415,424)	723

[1] The fair value of borrowings and other debt as at 31 December 2017 was €1,206.1 million (2016: €1,180.0 million).

C5 Financial Risk Management and Financial Instruments *(continued)*

Derivative assets and liabilities designated as hedges

The Group applies the criteria defined by IAS 39 in classifying derivatives as hedges. Only derivative instruments external to the Group qualify for consideration for hedge accounting. The Group uses the following categories for hedges:

(i) Fair value hedges

These instruments hedge the exposure of changes in the fair value of an asset or liability recorded in the balance sheet, or a firm commitment to purchase or sell an asset. The ineffective portion of fair value hedges was €0.1m for 2017 (2016: €nil). The fair value of hedging derivatives in a fair value hedge in the balance sheet as at 31 December 2017 was €15.7 million asset (2016: €55.7 million asset).

(ii) Cash flow hedges

These instruments hedge highly probable future transactions where the variability in cash flows generated by the hedged transaction is offset by changes in the value of the hedging instrument. The amount reclassified from equity to profit or loss due to ineffectiveness on cash flow hedges during 2017 was €nil (2016: €0.3 million loss). Ineffectiveness arising from cash flow hedges recognised in the profit or loss in 2017 was €0.1 million gain (2016: €0.1 million gain).

Maturity profile of cash flow hedges

The periods when cash flow hedges are expected to occur and as such affect profit or loss are as follows:

	< 1 year €'000	1-2 years €'000	2-5 years €'000	> 5 years €'000	Total €'000
At 31 December 2017					
Cross currency interest rate swaps	**-**	**(1,087)**	**(1,408)**	**-**	**(2,495)**
Cash flow hedging derivatives	**-**	**(1,087)**	**(1,408)**	**-**	**(2,495)**
At 31 December 2016					
Interest rate swaps	(1,344)	-	-	-	(1,344)
Cross currency interest rate swaps	-	-	759	-	759
Cash flow hedging derivatives	(1,344)	-	759	-	(585)

Financial risk management

Financial risk management policies have been established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. These financial risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

In using derivatives, the Group complies with the Requirements of the Minister for Finance under the Financial Transactions of Certain Companies and Other Bodies Act 1992 and the Specification of the Minister for Finance. The Ervia Group's treasury function is not operated as a profit centre and treasury positions are managed in a risk averse manner. All treasury transactions have a valid underlying business reason and speculative positions are strictly prohibited.

Notes to the Group financial statements

C5 Financial Risk Management and Financial Instruments *(continued)*

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is defined as the total loss that the Group would sustain on its business and market transactions if a counterparty defaulted and failed to perform its contractual obligations. These include assets held with banks and financial institutions, transactions in relation to derivative financial instruments and credit exposures arising from trading relationships with customers. The objective of credit risk management is to manage and control credit risk exposures within acceptable parameters.

Under the Gas network code of operations, Shippers may be required to provide Financial Security to GNI in order to protect the group against non-payment of Gas transportation invoices. Related funds received are held on deposit and are included within the restricted deposits balance. Refer to Note E8.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
	€'000	€'000
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments and amounts due from related parties)	**94,435**	62,312
Cash and cash equivalents	**51,448**	60,708
Restricted deposits	**32,594**	43,866
Derivative financial instruments	**16,097**	58,426
Total	**194,574**	225,312

(i) (a) Treasury related credit risk

The Ervia Group operates a centralised treasury function, which undertakes all treasury activities of the Ervia Group, including on behalf of the Gas Networks Ireland Group.

Ervia Group Treasury, on behalf of the Gas Networks Ireland Group, manages treasury related credit risk through the use of counterparty credit limits which take account of, among other relevant factors, published credit ratings. It is the Group's policy that cash is mainly placed on deposit with institutions who maintain an investment grade credit rating. Ervia Group Treasury regularly evaluates and measures its treasury counterparty exposures. Where the exposure on derivative instruments has the potential to be material to the Group's net worth, the Group will consider entering into credit support arrangements.

(i) (b) Trade related credit risk

Refer to note D2 for an analysis of the Group's exposure to trade related credit risk.

Notes to the Group financial statements

C5 Financial Risk Management and Financial Instruments *(continued)*

(ii) Funding and liquidity risk

The Group's approach to managing funding and liquidity risk is to ensure, as far as possible, that it has adequate resources to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

Ervia Group Treasury, on behalf of Gas Networks Ireland, develops and maintains relationships with financial institutions in order to develop their understanding of the business and to build their long-term commitment to the Company. All banking and treasury services are sourced at competitive prices. The Ervia Group Head of Treasury, supported by the Ervia Group Chief Financial Officer, the Ervia Group Chief Executive Officer, the Gas Networks Ireland Head of Finance and other appropriate senior managers, are responsible for managing and maintaining relationships.

Cash and liquidity management are undertaken centrally by Ervia Group Treasury. Ervia Group Treasury is responsible for ensuring the Group has access to sufficient liquidity to ensure that the Group is able to settle obligations arising through its day-to-day operations, maturing debt obligations and capital investment outlays. Cash pooling is carried out and account balances netted where possible to minimise cash leakage and the interest expense. Ervia Group Treasury undertake cash forecasting and planning in conjunction with the Group on a regular basis. Cash flow forecasts are updated on a daily and weekly basis and used to manage liquidity.

(ii)(a) Funding

The Group's funding position remained strong in 2017. In July 2017, the Group extended its revolving credit facility with a group of eight domestic and international banks, providing the Group with a strong level of liquidity out to 2022.

The Group seeks to ensure it has a mix of funding sources at acceptable terms and conditions to finance the development of the business and to meet financial obligations as they fall due. The Group maintains a balanced maturity profile to minimise, insofar as possible, peaked repayments and refinancing risk. At 31 December 2017, the Group had €1,525.6 million in committed facilities (2016: €1,532.4 million). Borrowings at 31 December 2017 were €1,185.5 million (2016: €1,171.7 million).

The Group arranges its committed facilities to cover 120% of core projected needs over a one-year horizon. Facilities are arranged with appropriate financial and operating covenants ensuring that management has the necessary flexibility in the operation of its business.

Gas Networks Ireland is rated A by Standard & Poor's and A3 by Moody's Investors Services. This strong credit rating enables the Company to have access to a wide diversity of funding sources and ensures it can raise low cost funding.

(ii)(b) Cash surpluses

Cash surpluses are used primarily to reduce the level of debt. The Group does not systematically and continually deposit and borrow funds, although circumstances will arise from time to time where it is necessary or advantageous to hold cash on deposit. Cash surpluses may be invested in, but not limited to; Deposit Accounts, Time Deposits, Commercial Paper, Exchequer Bills, Government Bonds, Money Market Funds and Certificates of Deposit. The Group will invest surplus cash in euro or in the currency of overseas operations.

(ii)(c) Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities (and assets of a similar nature), including the undiscounted interest payment associated with borrowings and the undiscounted net cash flows attributable to financial instruments. The disclosure includes cash inflow and outflow amounts for derivatives that have simultaneous gross cash settlement, e.g. forward foreign exchange rate contracts.

Notes to the Group financial statements

C5 Financial Risk Management and Financial Instruments *(continued)*

	Carrying amount €'000	Contractual cash flows €'000	< 1 year €'000	1-2 years €'000	2-5 years €'000	> 5 years €'000
At 31 December 2017						
Borrowings	**(1,185,501)**	**(1,272,361)**	**(129,103)**	**(364,973)**	**(140,785)**	**(637,500)**
Trade and other payables	**(343,140)**	**(343,140)**	**(305,335)**	**-**	**(37,805)**	**-**
Non-derivative financial liabilities	**(1,528,641)**	**(1,615,501)**	**(434,438)**	**(364,973)**	**(178,590)**	**(637,500)**
Interest rate derivatives	**(5,151)**	**(5,232)**	**(1,938)**	**(1,907)**	**(1,387)**	**-**
Cross currency interest rate swaps	**15,917**	**30,395**	**-**	**8,328**	**22,067**	**-**
Foreign exchange rate contracts	**(255)**	**(255)**	**(255)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net derivative financial assets/(liabilities)	**10,511**	**24,908**	**(2,193)**	**6,421**	**20,680**	**-**
Net financial liabilities	**(1,518,130)**	**(1,590,593)**	**(436,631)**	**(358,552)**	**(157,910)**	**(637,500)**
At 31 December 2016						
Borrowings	(1,171,730)	(1,288,035)	(71,535)	(31,526)	(547,474)	(637,500)
Trade and other payables	(461,613)	(461,613)	(422,281)	-	(39,332)	-
Non-derivative financial liabilities	(1,633,343)	(1,749,648)	(493,816)	(31,526)	(586,806)	(637,500)
Interest rate derivatives	(8,262)	(8,649)	(3,377)	(1,646)	(3,626)	-
Cross currency interest rate swaps	58,003	83,125	11,252	11,430	60,443	-
Foreign exchange rate contracts	58	58	58	-	-	-
Net derivative financial assets	49,799	74,534	7,933	9,784	56,817	-
Net financial liabilities	(1,583,544)	(1,675,114)	(485,883)	(21,742)	(529,989)	(637,500)

Notes to the Group financial statements

C5 Financial Risk Management and Financial Instruments *(continued)*

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the possibility that changes in market factors will adversely affect the value of the Group's financial assets, liabilities or expected future cash flows. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Ervia Group Treasury is responsible for managing market risk with respect to interest rates and currency exchange rates for the Group. The Group buys and sells derivatives, and also incurs financial liabilities, in order to manage market risks. All such transactions are carried out within the guidelines set by the Ervia Group Treasury Policy. The treasury function generally seeks to apply hedge accounting in order to manage volatility in profit or loss.

(iii) (a) Exchange rate risk

Exchange rate risk derives from the fact that some of the Group's operations are conducted in currencies other than euro (mainly sterling). The objective of exchange rate risk management is to protect profitability by minimising the impact of material variations due to foreign exchange rate movements.

The potential exposure to exchange rate risk can be summarised as follows:

• Subsidiaries operating in foreign currency (sterling)

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated to euro at exchange rates at the reporting date. The results of foreign operations are translated to euro at average exchange rates for the period, when they represent a reasonable approximation of the actual rates incurred. Exchange differences on retranslation of the opening net assets and the results are recognised in other comprehensive income and presented as a separate component of equity (translation reserve). Group Treasury monitor this risk, and if deemed material, hedge the risk using foreign exchange deals.

Intra-Group funding to foreign currency operations is translated into euro using the exchange rates at the reporting date. The profit/loss arising on the translation of the intra-group funding to foreign currency operations is taken to the income statement. The profit/loss arising on the translation of foreign currency borrowings, to the extent that they are used to finance or to provide a hedge against the intragroup funding in foreign operations, is also taken to the income statement. The Policy is to match, insofar as is practical, the movements on both of these, using foreign exchange transactions where necessary.

• Transaction exposure

From time to time the Group makes purchases in foreign currencies. The Group's policy is to manage these transaction exposures by seeking to net purchases and sales denominated in foreign currencies as far as possible. Where this is not possible, exposures will be hedged using derivatives permitted under the Ervia Group's Treasury Policy. Exposures will be hedged taking account of the business risks and the regulatory environment. Also, the Ervia Group's Treasury Policy is that all expected transactions in excess of €300,000 equivalent in foreign currencies will be evaluated with respect to the business risks and, where appropriate, currency risks will be hedged to minimise the potential for adverse variances arising from currency movements.

• Debt in a foreign currency

The Group has US dollar denominated Private Placements that have been converted to euro using cross currency interest rate swaps. Sterling debt is used to hedge the investment in sterling denominated subsidiaries. Refer to note C2.

As a result of these actions taken by the Group to mitigate its underlying sensitivity to currency exchange rate fluctuations, the Group has not presented sensitivity analysis as any potential variation is insignificant.

C5 Financial Risk Management and Financial Instruments *(continued)*

(iii) (b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk derives from changes in interest rates which affect the market value of financial assets and liabilities of the Group and the level of finance charges. The Group's objective is to achieve a stable and low cost of debt, taking account of business risks in general and in particular the regulatory price control environment.

The Group's exposure to interest rate fluctuations covers two types of risk:
(i) a risk of change in the cash flows related to floating rate financial assets and liabilities; and
(ii) a risk of change in the value of fixed rate financial assets and liabilities.

The Group monitors exposure to interest rate risk on a calendar year basis. The Group's policy is to monitor open interest rate exposure positions, taking into account the current and expected shape of the yield curve, with a view to taking advantage of low interest rate environments to fix the Group's interest rate obligations and increase certainty as to the Group's interest rate expense profile. The Group uses a number of methods, including interest rate derivatives to manage the interest rate risk on its debt portfolio.

The percentage of the Group's fixed and floating rate debt at 31 December was as follows:

	2017	2017	2016	2016
	€'000	%	€'000	%
At fixed rates[1]	**(733,196)**	**61.8%**	(734,995)	62.7%
At floating rates	**(444,553)**	**37.5%**	(426,454)	36.4%
Inflation linked debt	**(7,752)**	**0.7%**	(10,281)	0.9%
Total	**(1,185,501)**	**100.0%**	(1,171,730)	100.0%

[1] including swaps.

The Group had €621.9 million of fixed rate debt (excluding interest rate swaps) at 31 December 2017 (2016: €621.7 million).

On 31 December 2017, the Group had US$290.0 million (2016: US$290.0 million) fixed rate debt outstanding (€230.3 million equivalent (2016: €230.3 million)) in a US dollar Private Placement transaction which was completed on 31 March 2009. In order to fully hedge the associated US dollar exchange rate exposures and convert the underlying interest rates to floating euro, the Group has a number of cross currency interest rate swaps which match the maturity profile of the debt. In 2017, a portion of this debt was subsequently hedged to convert the floating euro interest rates to fixed interest rates. This involved the Group entering into new interest rate swaps with relationship banks for a total of €111.2 million and with a maturity of March 2021.

At 31 December 2017, the weighted average interest rate of the fixed debt portfolio was 1.32% (2016: 1.58%), which comprised two bonds totalling €621.9 million and a further €111.2m of US Private Placement Debt fixed through interest rate swaps maturing in March 2021.

Interest costs on variable rate loans are reset on a periodic basis for one, three or six months over the prevailing market rate.

Notes to the Group financial statements

C5 Financial Risk Management and Financial Instruments *(continued)*

(iii) (b) Interest rate risk *(continued)*

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for floating rate debt

The Group's policies and processes for the management and control of interest rate risk, as set out above, aims to reduce the impact of short-term interest rate fluctuations on the Group's earnings. Nevertheless, long-term changes in interest rates will have an impact on the Group's earnings.

It is estimated that a movement of 50 basis points in interest rates at 31 December would impact profit before taxation by the amounts shown below, and the fair value change on cash flow hedges and their impact on other comprehensive income would be as shown below:

	Profit before taxation gain/(loss)		Other comprehensive income	
	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
50 bp increase	**(2,153)**	(1,994)	**-**	-
50 bp decrease	**2,142**	1,982	**-**	-

The following assumptions were made in respect of the sensitivity analysis above:
• all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant;
• relates only to derivative financial instruments and floating debt;
• derivatives designated as cash flow hedges against movements in interest rates are assumed to be fully effective, recorded fully within equity with no impact on the income statement;
• changes in the carrying value of derivative financial instruments not in hedging relationships affect the income statement only; and
• the floating leg of any swap or any floating rate debt is treated as not having any interest rate already set, therefore a change in interest rates affects a full 12 month period for the accrued interest portion of the sensitivity calculations.

The impact on other comprehensive income and the income statement, of a 50bp increase/decrease, is opposite but is not equal in amount because the rate changes in the sensitivity analysis also impacts the discount curves used on the relevant cash flows for interest rate derivatives.

C6 Fair Value Measurement

A number of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values for financial assets and liabilities. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group uses market observable data to the extent that it is available.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows;

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability might be categorised in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The Group recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting year during which the change has occurred.

The following table sets out the valuation techniques applied by the Group in measuring fair value, together with any significant unobservable inputs.

Type	**Valuation technique**	**Significant unobservable inputs**
Forward exchange contracts *(Refer to note C5)*	The fair value of forward exchange contracts is based on their quoted price, if available. If a quoted price is not available, then fair value is estimated as the difference between the contractual forward price and the current forward price for the residual maturity of the contract. Fair value hierarchy: level 2	All significant inputs required to fair value the instrument are observable.
Interest rate swaps and cross currency interest rate swaps *(Refer to note C5)*	The fair value of interest rate swaps and cross currency interest rate swaps takes into account the fixed, floating and market rates prevailing at the reporting date. The fair value of inflation linked swaps is determined using a valuation technique which includes market multiples and discounted cash flow analysis using expected future cash flows and a market-related discount rate. Fair values reflect the credit risk of the instrument and include adjustments to take account of the credit risk of the relevant Group entity and counterparty when appropriate. Fair value hierarchy: level 2	All significant inputs required to fair value the instrument are observable.
Private Placement *(fair value hedge portion)* *(Refer to note C5)*	The fair value of the fixed rate debt is estimated by discounting the future cash flows to net present values using market rates prevailing at the reporting date. Fair value hierarchy: level 2	All significant inputs required to fair value the instrument are observable.

Notes to the Group financial statements

D1 Revenue

	2017	2016
	€'000	€'000
Regulated	**415,591**	435,340
Unregulated	**57,584**	62,378
Total	**473,175**	497,718

The Group's revenues are principally derived from gas transportation services, in both regulated and unregulated markets. The Group develops, operates and maintains the natural gas transmission and distribution networks in Ireland and provides gas transportation services to suppliers and shippers. The Group also operates and owns the two interconnector gas pipelines between Scotland and Ireland and has network infrastructure assets in Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man. The Group's revenue also includes operating lease income, which is recognised in accordance with IFRIC 4 (see note D3).

D2 Trade and Other Receivables

		31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
		€'000	€'000
Trade receivables		**45,332**	4,086
Trade receivables - unbilled		**43,555**	55,375
Prepayments		**3,552**	4,069
Amounts due from related parties	F2	**3,392**	1,234
Other receivables		**5,548**	2,851
Total		**101,379**	67,615
Analysed as follows:			
Non-current		**-**	-
Current		**101,379**	67,615
Total		**101,379**	67,615

Trade receivables are stated net of allowances for impairment. Trade receivables mainly represent receivables in respect of use of system revenue in the Republic of Ireland and charges for use of the transmission pipelines in Northern Ireland. Refer to note F2 for further detail in respect of balances with related parties.

Credit risk

Use of system revenue in Ireland comprises Distribution Use of System (DUoS) revenue and Transmission Use of System (TUoS) revenue. The credit terms for both DUoS and TUoS are ten business days and there were sixteen external shippers at year end. TUoS and DUoS revenue is billed and collected by the Group. The allowed revenue is invoiced to the shippers on a monthly basis twelve business days after month end with payment due ten business days from date of invoice. In respect of the Networks business in Northern Ireland, revenue is derived principally from charges for use of the pipelines. Invoices are issued by the administrator and non-payment of invoices attracts a daily interest charge. Payments in relation to new connections or alterations are paid for in advance of the work being carried out. Credit risk on all other receivables is managed through proactive monitoring and management of balances and credit vetting (where applicable).

Prepayments and amounts due from related parties are excluded from the analysis of credit exposure below. The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables at the reporting date can be analysed as follows:

	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
	€'000	€'000
Trade receivables	**45,332**	4,086
Trade receivables - unbilled	**43,555**	55,375
Other receivables	**5,548**	2,851
Total	**94,435**	62,312

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables at the reporting date by geographic region is as follows:

	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
	€'000	€'000
Ireland	**86,161**	53,342
UK (including Northern Ireland and Isle of Man)	**8,274**	8,970
Total	**94,435**	62,312

Notes to the Group financial statements

D2 Trade and Other Receivables *(continued)*

Credit risk *(continued)*

The ageing of trade and other receivables, net of impairment, is as follows:

	Net receivable 31-Dec-17 €'000	Net receivable 31-Dec-16 €'000
Not past due	**92,571**	60,143
0 – 30 days	**1,263**	516
31 – 120 days	**479**	1,348
> 120 days	**122**	305
Total	**94,435**	62,312

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables during the year was as follows:

	2017 €'000	2016 €'000
At 1 January	**(315)**	(326)
Impairment loss recognised	**(188)**	(60)
Provision utilised	**42**	71
At 31 December	**(461)**	(315)

D3 Future Operating Lease Income

	31-Dec-17 €'000	31-Dec-16 €'000
Less than one year	**26,629**	27,419
Between one and five years	**91,678**	95,228
More than five years	**125,359**	146,037
Total	**243,666**	268,684

Future operating lease income by the Group relates to agreements to allow third parties the use of parts of the Gas Network Transportation system. In accordance with the Group's accounting policy all receipts from these arrangements are deemed to be earned as part of the Group’s core operations and accordingly the lease income is recognised as revenue in the income statement. Above is a profile of non-cancellable future operating lease income to be recognised as revenue in future years. The unexpired lease terms range from 4 to 13 years.

D4 Deferred Revenue

	2017 €'000	2016 €'000
At 1 January	**(18,310)**	(17,524)
Received in year	**(6,610)**	(4,391)
Credited to the income statement	**4,168**	3,605
At 31 December	**(20,752)**	(18,310)

Analysed as follows:	31-Dec-17 €'000	31-Dec-16 €'000
Non-current	**(12,801)**	(12,180)
Current	**(7,951)**	(6,130)
Total	**(20,752)**	(18,310)

Customer contributions which are received in advance of services provided are recorded as deferred revenue, then upon completion of the services rendered, the contributions are recognised in full in the income statement as revenue.

Notes to the Group financial statements

E1 Operating Costs (excluding depreciation and amortisation)

	2017 €'000	2016 €'000
Employee benefit expense	**(41,252)**	(39,013)
Hired and contracted services	**(23,589)**	(27,398)
Materials and maintenance	**(34,086)**	(33,847)
Rent, rates and facilities	**(27,131)**	(28,015)
Central transactional and support service costs	**(21,476)**	(19,901)
Other operating expenses	**(20,584)**	(22,738)
Total	**(168,118)**	(170,912)

Operating costs are stated after charging:	2017 €'000	2016 €'000
(a) Auditor's remuneration		
- statutory audit services	**(134)**	(134)
- other audit related assurance services	**(26)**	(91)
- other non audit services	**-**	(30)
- tax advisory services	**-**	-
Total	**(160)**	(255)
(b) Directors' remuneration		
Directors' fees	**-**	-
Directors - emoluments*	**(418)**	(420)
Directors - pension contributions*	**(61)**	(60)
Directors - termination benefits	**-**	-
Total	**(479)**	(480)

*In accordance with the Articles of Association of the Group, the Directors are not entitled to receive fees. Remuneration of the Directors as disclosed above represents an apportionment of total remuneration earned in their capacity as salaried employees of Ervia, based on services provided to the Group.

(c) Managing Director salary and benefits		
Managing Director's basic salary	**(197)**	(185)
Other short-term employee benefits	**(54)**	(51)
Post employment benefits - pension contributions	**(34)**	(30)
Total	**(285)**	(266)

Notes to the Group financial statements

E2 Employee Benefits

(a) Aggregate employee benefits	2017 €'000	2016 €'000
Staff short-term benefits	**(40,807)**	(39,547)
Post employment benefits - pension contributions	**(5,567)**	(4,875)
Employer's contribution to social welfare	**(4,427)**	(4,309)
	(50,801)	(48,731)
Capitalised payroll	**9,549**	9,718
Employee benefit expense charged to profit or loss	**(41,252)**	(39,013)

(b) Staff short-term benefits	2017 €'000	2016 €'000
Wages and salaries	**(38,167)**	(36,876)
Overtime	**(1,138)**	(1,211)
Allowances	**(715)**	(616)
Other	**(787)**	(844)
Total	**(40,807)**	(39,547)

The average number of employees, employed by the Group for the year was 560 (2016: 562).

The Group recognised employee termination expenses of €nil in the current and prior reporting period. Refer to note E6 for details of termination benefits charged against the restructuring provision.

E3 Key Management Compensation

	2017 €'000	2016 €'000
Short-term employee benefits	**(655)**	(662)
Post-employment benefits	**(159)**	(81)
Total	**(814)**	(743)

Key management consists of the Ervia Board, the Ervia CEO and his direct reports. Key management costs are apportioned to individual entities within the Ervia Group based on services provided.

Notes to the Group financial statements

E4 Retirement Benefit Obligations

Defined benefit pension scheme accounted for as a Group Plan

The Ervia Group operates a defined benefit pension scheme. A number of Gas Networks Ireland's employees participate in that scheme. The scheme is accounted for as a Group Plan in accordance with IAS 19. Ervia, as the sponsoring employer for the plan, recognises the net defined benefit cost, while Gas Networks Ireland recognises only the cost of contributions payable for the year in respect of Gas Networks Ireland's employees.

There is no contractual agreement or stated policy in place for charging the Gas Networks Ireland's net defined benefit cost. The funding contribution rate is calculated every 3 years, by the pension scheme's actuary, for the Ervia Group as a whole. Gas Networks Ireland's contribution amount is determined by applying the Ervia Group contribution rate to the salaries of the participating Gas Networks Ireland employees. Refer to the Ervia Group Annual Report for full disclosure in respect of the scheme.

During 2017, the contributions paid to Ervia in respect of the Gas Networks Ireland's employees was €4.8 million (2016: €4.5 million). These costs are included in the Gas Networks Ireland Group employee benefit expense (set out in note E2) and are identified as a related party transaction in note F2.

Defined contribution scheme

During 2016, the Ervia Defined Contribution Scheme was established, commencing in December 2016. Prior to this, the Ervia Group operated Personal Retirement Savings Accounts (PRSAs) for all qualifying employees. A number of Gas Networks Ireland's employees participated in that scheme. These were accounted for as a defined contribution pension scheme in accordance with the Group's accounting policy for same.

During the year ended 31 December 2017, the Gas Networks Ireland Group contributed €0.8 million in respect of the Ervia Defined Contribution Scheme, (2016: €0.3 million in respect of PRSAs/the Ervia Defined Contribution Scheme), on behalf of its employees, which was charged to the income statement.

E5 Trade and Other Payables

	31-Dec-17 €'000	31-Dec-16 €'000
Trade payables	**(5,520)**	(8,982)
Accrued expenses	**(69,634)**	(63,422)
Amounts owed to ultimate parent undertaking	**(225,595)**	(320,017)
Other payables	**(33,592)**	(53,129)
Taxation and social insurance creditors[1]	**(8,799)**	(16,063)
Total	**(343,140)**	(461,613)
Analysed as follows:		
Non-current	**(37,805)**	(39,332)
Current	**(305,335)**	(422,281)
Total	**(343,140)**	(461,613)
[1] **Taxation and social insurance creditors**		
PAYE/PRSI/social insurance	**(672)**	(957)
VAT	**(8,127)**	(15,106)
Total	**(8,799)**	(16,063)

Notes to the Group financial statements

E6 Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions

	Restructuring	Environmental	Self-insured claims	Total
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
At 1 January 2017	**(2,718)**	**(6,561)**	**(7,815)**	**(17,094)**
Financing charge	**(27)**	**(66)**	**-**	**(93)**
Provisions released/(made) in the year	**1,262**	**(822)**	**(622)**	**(182)**
Provisions used in the year	**1,269**	**1,565**	**1,743**	**4,577**
At 31 December 2017	**(214)**	**(5,884)**	**(6,694)**	**(12,792)**

Analysed as follows:	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
	€'000	€'000
Non-current	**(7,116)**	(12,608)
Current	**(5,676)**	(4,486)
Total	**(12,792)**	(17,094)

Restructuring
During 2013, the Ervia Group announced a voluntary severance and early retirement programme for employees that satisfied certain qualifying criteria. The termination benefits with respect to the scheme were recognised in the Ervia Group 2013 income statement as an exceptional item. The Group made redundancy payments of €0.8 million to 17 employees who exited in the current and prior reporting period and made related payments of €0.8 million to the Ervia Defined Benefit Scheme under the terms of the programme.

Environmental
The year end provision includes an appropriate estimate of the cost of decontamination of legacy Gas Works sites, obligations for site remediation and costs to be incurred in compliance with environmental regulations and constructive obligations. These liabilities are expected to be substantially discharged by 2020.

Self-insured claims
The Group is self-insured in respect of certain injury and damage claims. The year-end provision is for the estimated costs of incidents that have occurred up to 31 December 2017. Payments are made as the cases are settled. The charge is included in the income statement under operating costs. The nature of these claims is such that a settlement date is uncertain but the Group expects the claims to be substantially settled by 2020.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities with respect to government grants are disclosed in note B2.

In the normal course of its business, the Group enters into certain undertakings and commitments to third parties in respect of obligations to perform under contractual arrangements. Obligations to third parties are guaranteed by letters of credit or performance bonds issued by financial institutions. At 31 December 2017, €1.4 million (2016: €1.4 million) was provided by the Group by way of guarantees by financial institutions to third parties. The fair value of guarantees was €nil at 31 December 2017 (2016: €nil).

Notes to the Group financial statements

E7 Operating Lease Commitments

The following operating leases are payable by the Group and generally relate to the rental of land and buildings. There are no significant or unusual restrictions imposed by the terms of the operating leases. All lease arrangements are at an arm's length basis.

	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
	€'000	€'000
Less than one year	**(84)**	(80)
Between one and five years	**(200)**	(180)
More than five years	**(71)**	(110)
Total	**(355)**	(370)

Amounts included in the income statement in respect of land and building lease arrangements were €0.1 million (2016: €0.1 million).

E8 Restricted Deposits

Restricted deposits include amounts held in respect of credit support agreements and gas network related security deposits.

	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
	€'000	€'000
Current	**32,594**	43,866
Total	**32,594**	43,866

F1 Segmental Information

The Group has adopted IFRS 8 Operating Segments in the financial statements. IFRS 8 requires operating segments to be identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the Group that are regularly reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker in order to allocate resources to the segment and to assess its performance. In the Group's case the Chief Operating Decision Maker has been identified as the Gas Networks Ireland Board.

The Group's operating segments are therefore those used internally by the Gas Networks Ireland Board to run the business and make strategic decisions. The Gas Networks Ireland Board is provided with information in respect of the Group on a single segment basis for the purposes of assessing performance and allocating resources. The Gas Networks Ireland Board reviews operating results at a Gas Networks Ireland Group level. In light of this, the Group has a single segment for financial reporting purposes and therefore no further detailed segmental information on operating results is provided in this note.

(a) Revenue	**2017**	**2016**
External revenue split by geographic location is as follows:	**€'000**	**€'000**
Ireland	**434,253**	456,872
UK (including Northern Ireland and Isle of Man)	**38,922**	40,846
Total	**473,175**	497,718

Refer to note D1 for disclosure of revenues from external customers by group of similar products/services. The Group is not reliant on any major external customers.

	2017	**2016**
(b) Non-current assets by geographic location	**€'000**	**€'000**
Ireland	**2,186,460**	2,222,258
UK (including Northern Ireland and Isle of Man)	**410,311**	376,973
Total	**2,596,771**	2,599,231

Non-current assets for the purpose of this disclosure consists of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. Derivative financial instruments are excluded.

Notes to the Group financial statements

F2 Related Parties

		Transaction value income/(expense)		Balance at reporting date receivable/(payable)	
		2017	2016	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
		€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Ervia	(i)				
Transactional and support service agreement costs	(i) (a)	**(21,476)**	(19,901)		
Dividends paid	(i) (b)	**(48,440)**	(34,659)		
		(69,916)	(54,560)	**(225,595)**	(320,017)
Irish Water	(iv)				
Joint projects	(iv) (a)	**-**	-		
		-	-	**3,392**	1,234

(i) Ultimate parent undertaking

Ervia is a corporate body established under the Gas Act 1976. Ervia is 100% beneficially owned by the Irish State.

(i) (a) Transactional and support service agreement cost

The Ervia Group provides strategic, governance, risk management, capital delivery management and transactional and support services to the Gas Networks Ireland Group, through the Ervia business divisions; Group Centre, Major Projects area and Shared Services Centre. The Shared Services Centre is designed to provide transactional and support services in the areas of Finance, Procurement, Facilities, HR and IT.

(i) (b) Dividends paid

The Group paid an annual dividend of €48.4 million to Ervia during 2017 (2016: €34.7 million).

Pension costs

Ervia operates defined benefit and defined contribution pension schemes. A number of the Company's employees participate in these schemes. The defined benefit scheme is accounted for as a Group Plan in accordance with IAS 19. Ervia, as the sponsoring employer for the plan, recognises the net defined benefit cost, while the Company recognises only the cost of contributions payable for the year in respect of the Company's employees. The contributions payable in respect of the Ervia Defined Contribution Scheme are charged to profit or loss in the years during which services are rendered by the Company's employees.

During the year, the total contributions payable in respect of the Company's employees was €5.6 million (2016: €4.9 million). These costs are included in the Company's employee benefit expense, set out in note E2.

(ii) Government sponsored bodies

In common with many other entities, the Group deals in the normal course of business with other Government sponsored bodies, such as, the Electricity Supply Board, Eirgrid and Local Authorities.

(iii) Banks owned by the Irish State

In the normal course of business, the Group transacts with certain Irish banks which are wholly or partially controlled by the Irish Government. All of the Group's transactions with such banks are on normal commercial terms. The Group had no material concentration of borrowings or deposits with any such banks during the year or at 31 December 2017.

(iv) Irish Water

Irish Water is deemed to be a related party of the Group.

(iv) (a) Joint projects

In the normal course of business, Irish Water transacts with the Group in respect of their joint utility projects. No overhead or margins are applied by the companies, resulting in a direct recharge of costs incurred. Balances outstanding in respect of these transactions are included in the table above.

F2 Related Parties *(continued)*

(v) Board members' interests

The Board members had no beneficial interests in the Group at any time during the year or at 31 December 2017. Sean Casey, Michael O'Sullivan (Director) and Liam O'Riordan (Secretary) are beneficiaries of the Ervia Employee Share Ownership Plan.

(v) Subsidiaries

The Group financial statements consolidate the results of the Company and its subsidiaries. A listing of the subsidiaries is provided in note F6. Transactions with related parties are entered into in the normal course of business. Sales to and from, together with outstanding payables and receivables to and from subsidiaries, are eliminated in the preparation of the financial statements, in accordance with IFRS 10.

F3 Cash Generated from Operations

	Notes	2017 €'000	2016 €'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year		**125,335**	110,450
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation	B4	**138,876**	133,196
Net finance costs	C4	**19,740**	64,753
Income tax expense	F4	**21,106**	18,407
		305,057	326,806
Working capital changes:			
Change in inventories		**1,347**	(861)
Change in trade and other receivables		**(32,545)**	(7,265)
Change in trade and other payables		**(9,084)**	(21,496)
Change in deferred revenue and government grants		**2,069**	786
Change in provisions		**(4,395)**	(1,902)
Cash from operating activities		**262,449**	296,068
Interest paid		**(26,306)**	(48,689)
Income tax paid		**(24,135)**	(6,379)
Net cash from operating activities		**212,008**	241,000

Notes to the Group financial statements

F4 Tax

Income tax expense	2017 €'000	2016 €'000
Current tax expense		
Current tax	**(22,447)**	(15,604)
Adjustments in respect of previous years	**228**	2,549
	(22,219)	(13,055)
Deferred tax credit/(expense)		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	**1,186**	(3,930)
Adjustments in respect of previous years	**(73)**	(1,422)
	1,113	(5,352)
Total income tax expense	**(21,106)**	(18,407)

Reconciliation of effective tax rate	2017 €'000	2016 €'000
Profit before income tax	**146,441**	128,857
Taxed at 12.5% (2016: 12.5%)	**(18,305)**	(16,107)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**(1,711)**	(3,434)
Income not taxable	**490**	496
Profits taxed at higher rates	**(1,887)**	(2,433)
Effect of tax rate change	**133**	2,118
Exchange adjustments	**19**	(174)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous years	**155**	1,127
	(21,106)	(18,407)

Refer to the Group statement of other comprehensive income for details of the tax impacts therein.

Current tax assets and liabilities	31-Dec-17 €'000	31-Dec-16 €'000
Current tax liabilities	**(4,278)**	(6,374)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

	Derivative financial instruments €'000	Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets €'000	Interest €'000	Other €'000	Total €'000
At 1 January 2016	323	(216,649)	9,288	110	(206,928)
Recognised in income statement	-	(4,490)	(862)	-	(5,352)
Recognised in equity	(250)	-	-	-	(250)
Transfer to current tax	-	(3,662)	-	-	(3,662)
Exchange adjustments	-	3,287	(1,236)	-	2,051
At 31 December 2016	73	(221,514)	7,190	110	(214,141)
Recognised in income statement	**-**	**1,651**	**(428)**	**(110)**	**1,113**
Recognised in equity	**239**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**239**
Exchange adjustments	**-**	**608**	**(289)**	**-**	**319**
At 31 December 2017	**312**	**(219,255)**	**6,473**	**-**	**(212,470)**

Notes to the Group financial statements

F5 Inventory

	31-Dec-17 €'000	31-Dec-16 €'000
Gas stock and engineering materials	**1,059**	2,406

In 2017 inventories recognised in the income statement amounted to €1.1 million (2016: €1.1 million). There were no write-downs of inventories to net realisable value in 2017 (2016: €nil).

F6 Subsidiaries

At 31 December 2017, the Group had the following subsidiaries:

	Company	Nature of Business	Group Share
1	GNI (UK) Limited	Gas Transmission	100%
2	Gas Networks Ireland (IOM) DAC	Gas Transmission	100%
3	Gaslink Independent System Operator DAC	Non Trading	100%

At 31 December 2017, the registered office addresses of the subsidiaries were;

The registered office of 1 is:	6 St. Andrew Street, 5th Floor, London, EC4A 3AE, United Kingdom.
The registered office of 2 and 3 is:	Gasworks Road, Cork, Ireland.

F7 Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

1 Basis of Consolidation

i. Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method as at the acquisition date (i.e. when control is transferred to the Group), except where the transaction is accounted for as a transfer of assets and liabilities from an entity under common control.

Goodwill is measured at the acquisition date as:
• the fair value of the consideration transferred, plus
• the recognised amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, plus
• if the business combination is achieved in stages, the fair value of the existing equity interest in the acquiree, less
• the net recognised amount of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

When the excess is negative, a bargain purchase gain is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are recognised in profit or loss. Costs related to the acquisition, other than those associated with the issue of debt or equity securities, that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

ii. Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. Control exists when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are included in the Group financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

In the Company financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less any impairment charges.

iii. Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the Group financial statements. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

iv. Loss of control

On the loss of control, the Group derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary and any components of equity related to the subsidiary. Any surplus or deficit arising on the loss of control is recognised in profit or loss. Any contingent consideration receivable as part of a sale transaction or disposal is recognised at fair value at the sale completion date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration will be recognised in accordance with IAS 39 in profit or loss.

2 Foreign Currency

These financial statements are presented in euro, which is both the functional currency of the Company and the presentational currency of the Group.

i. Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies have been translated into the functional currency at rates ruling at the reporting date. The resulting foreign currency gain or loss arising on translation is recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities in a foreign currency that are measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction, and are not subsequently retranslated.

F7 Statement of Significant Accounting Policies *(continued)*

2 Foreign Currency *(continued)*

ii. Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated to euro at exchange rates at the reporting date. The results of foreign operations are translated to euro at average exchange rates for the period, when they represent a reasonable approximation of the actual rates incurred. Exchange differences on retranslation of the opening net assets and the results are recognised in other comprehensive income and presented as a separate component of equity (translation reserve).

3 Property, Plant and Equipment

i. Recognition

Property, plant and equipment is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses thereon. Cost includes direct costs (including directly attributable labour and overhead costs), decommissioning or restoration costs and interest incurred in financing the construction of the asset when construction takes a substantial period of time to complete.

Assets under construction represent the cost of purchasing, constructing and installing property, plant and equipment ahead of their productive use.

ii. Depreciation

Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated from the date they are available for use.

The charge for depreciation is primarily calculated to write down the cost of property, plant and equipment, less estimated residual value, on a straight-line basis over their expected useful lives. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Major asset classifications and their estimated useful lives are:

♦ Buildings	40 years
♦ Plant, pipeline and machinery	3-60 years

Depreciation is not charged on land or assets under construction.

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

iii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure, for example, the cost of replacing a component of an item of property, plant and equipment, is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

iv. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are capitalised as a cost of an asset if they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. Capitalisation of interest ceases when the asset is commissioned or where active development has been interrupted for an extended period.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Notes to the Group financial statements

F7 Statement of Significant Accounting Policies *(continued)*

4 Intangible Assets

i. Research and development

Research and development expenditure is charged to the income statement as incurred, with the exception of certain development expenditure which is capitalised within intangible assets when the criteria set out in IAS 38 Intangible Assets are met.

ii. Software and software under development

Software costs include both internally developed and externally purchased assets.

Internally developed software refers to costs directly associated with the production of identifiable and unique software products which are controlled by the Group. These costs are recognised as intangible assets as it is considered probable that these products will generate economic benefits exceeding the recognised costs. These costs are capitalised only if the criteria set out in IAS 38 are met. The expenditure capitalised includes the cost of materials, direct labour, overhead costs that are directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use, and borrowing costs on qualifying assets.

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring into use the specific assets, provided the costs meet the criteria in IAS 38 for capitalising.

iii. Amortisation of intangible assets

Intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis in profit or loss over their estimated useful lives, from the date that they are available for use. Amortisation is not charged on goodwill or development assets that are not yet available for use. Software and other intangible assets are amortised, on a straight-line basis, over their estimated useful lives of up to seven years.

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

iv. Borrowing costs

Refer to accounting policy 3 (iv).

Notes to the Group financial statements

F7 Statement of Significant Accounting Policies *(continued)*

5 Impairment of Assets

i. Assets that are not subject to amortisation

Intangible assets, with an indefinite useful life or which are not yet ready for use, are tested annually for impairment.

ii. Assets that are subject to depreciation/amortisation

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

iii. Recognition of an impairment loss

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units or CGUs). An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

iv. Reversal of an impairment loss

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, 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 only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

A reversal of an impairment loss for a CGU shall be allocated to the assets of the unit, except for goodwill, pro rata with the carrying amounts of those assets. The reversal is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal shall be treated as a revaluation increase. Using the asset's revised carrying amount, depreciation/amortisation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated remaining useful life.

6 Leases

Leases in terms of which the Group assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. The fair value or, if lower, the present value of assets acquired under finance leases are included under property, plant and equipment and written off over the shorter of the lease term or the estimated useful life of the asset. The capital elements of future obligations are included as liabilities. Interest on the remaining lease obligation is charged to the income statement over the period of the lease. This charge is calculated so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the remaining balance of the obligation for each accounting period.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which the economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognised as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives are recognised as a reduction of rental expenses on a straight-line basis, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

Accounting for arrangements that contain a lease

The determination of whether an arrangement contains a lease is dependent on whether the arrangement relates to the use and the control of a specific asset. All receipts from these arrangements, within the scope of IFRIC 4, are deemed to be earned as part of the Group's core operations and accordingly the lease income is recognised as revenue in the income statement. Leases are classified as finance leases if the arrangement transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. All other leases are categorised as operating leases.

F7 Statement of Significant Accounting Policies *(continued)*

7 Inventories

i. Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value, using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) cost formula in line with IAS 2 Inventories. Cost comprises purchase price and all direct costs that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value is the actual or estimated selling price less all costs to be incurred prior to disposal.

Specific allowance is made for damaged, deteriorated, obsolete and unusable items where appropriate.

ii. Stock gas

Stocks of gas are held to maintain the pressures required within the Networks system. These stocks are not held for resale and are measured at cost.

8 Financial Assets and Liabilities

i. Derivative financial instruments

Financial derivative instruments are used by the Group to hedge interest rate and currency exposures. All such derivatives are recognised at fair value and are remeasured to fair value at the reporting date. The majority of derivative financial instruments are designated as being held for hedging purposes.

The designation of the hedge relationship is established at the inception of the contract and procedures are applied to ensure the derivative is highly effective in achieving its objective and that the effectiveness of the hedge can be reliably measured. The treatment of gains and losses on remeasurement is dependent on the classification of the hedge and whether the hedge relationship is designated as either a 'fair value' or 'cash flow' hedge.

Derivatives not part of effective hedging relationships are treated as if held for trading, with all fair value movements being recorded through profit or loss.

(a) Cash flow hedges

Where a derivative financial instrument is designated as a hedge of the variability in cash flows of a recognised liability, a firm commitment or a highly probable forecast transaction, the effective part of any gain or loss on the derivative financial instrument is recognised directly in other comprehensive income. When the firm commitment or forecasted transaction results in the recognition of an asset or liability, the cumulative gain or loss is removed from other comprehensive income and included in the initial measurement of the asset or liability. Otherwise the cumulative gain or loss is removed from other comprehensive income and recognised in profit or loss at the same time as the hedged transaction. The ineffective part of any gain or loss is recognised in the income statement immediately.

When a hedging instrument or hedge relationship is terminated but the hedged transaction is still expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss at that point remains in other comprehensive income and is recognised in accordance with the above policy when the transaction occurs. If the hedged transaction is no longer probable, the cumulative unrealised gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income, is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

(b) Fair value hedges

Where a derivative financial instrument is designated as a fair value hedge, changes in the fair value of the derivative are recognised in profit or loss. The hedged item also is stated at fair value in respect of the risk being hedged; the gain or loss attributable to the hedged risk is recognised in profit or loss with an adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item.

F7 Statement of Significant Accounting Policies *(continued)*

8 Financial Assets and Liabilities *(continued)*

ii. Interest bearing borrowings

Interest bearing borrowings are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, borrowings that are not in a fair value hedging relationship are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method and borrowings in a fair value hedging relationship are adjusted for fair value movements in hedged risks.

iii. Non-derivative financial assets and liabilities

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value, which is usually the original invoiced amount plus any directly attributable transaction costs, and are subsequently carried at this value less an appropriate allowance for impairment losses.

Specific allowances are made where there is objective evidence of impairment, for example where there is an inability to pay. An additional allowance is made on a portfolio basis to cover additional incurred losses based on an analysis of previous loss experience updated to reflect current market conditions.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits repayable on demand and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, less overdrafts payable on demand.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially recorded at fair value, which is usually the original invoiced amount plus any directly attributable transaction costs, and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not classified in any of the other categories of financial assets (in accordance with IAS 39). Available-for-sale financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and changes therein are recognised in other comprehensive income (except for changes due to impairment losses and foreign currency differences, which are recognised in profit or loss). When an investment is derecognised, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is reclassified to profit or loss.

F7 Statement of Significant Accounting Policies *(continued)*

9 Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The associated financing charge is recognised in finance costs. A provision for restructuring is recognised when the Group has approved a detailed and formal restructuring plan, and the restructuring either has commenced or has been announced publicly. Future operating losses are not provided for. Provision is also made for estimated costs to decontaminate legacy Gas Works sites, obligations for site remediation and costs to be incurred in compliance with environmental regulations and constructive obligations.

Contingent liabilities may arise in respect of contractual agreements to which an entity of the Group is a party. These are estimated (if possible) based on information available of the potential cost associated with the outturn of any such events which exist at the reporting date. These are liabilities, over and above those provided for in the financial statements, which could arise as a result of the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events but given the nature of the contingencies they cannot be provided for in the financial statements (in accordance with IFRS).

10 Grants

A government grant is recognised as a liability initially on the balance sheet when there is reasonable assurance that it will be received and that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to it. Grants that compensate the Group for expenses incurred are recognised in the income statement on a systematic basis in the same period in which the expenses are incurred. Grants that compensate the Group for the cost of an asset are amortised to the income statement on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset to match the depreciation charge.

11 Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods and services (including lease income) in the normal course of business, net of discounts, VAT and other sales related taxes. Transportation capacity revenue (billed and unbilled) is recognised in line with the underlying contract while any related commodity revenue is recognised based on throughput for the period for each customer.

A number of the Group’s sources of revenue are dependent on being approved by the industry regulator, the CRU. Certain circumstances may result in the regulatory “allowed” revenue being over or under recovered in the financial year. Any over or under recovery may be included, within certain parameters, in the calculation of the following periods’ regulatory revenue. No adjustment is made for over or under recoveries in the period that they arise.

In line with IFRIC 18 Transfer of Assets from Customers, non-repayable supply contributions received are recognised in the income statement as revenue in accordance with IAS 18 Revenue. Contributions are recognised in deferred revenue when received, and are released to the income statement in accordance with fulfilment of performance obligations.

12 Operating Profit

Operating profit is stated before net finance costs and taxation.

13 Net Finance Costs

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested and dividend income. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date that the Group’s right to receive payment is established.

Finance costs comprise interest payable on borrowings, financing charge on provisions, impairment losses recognised on financial assets (other than trade receivables), fair value movements on financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss and net pension interest costs. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The pension net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined liability or asset.

Fair value adjustments on financing instruments that are recognised in profit or loss are presented as finance income or finance costs as appropriate (refer to note A1 for further detail).

Notes to the Group financial statements

F7 Statement of Significant Accounting Policies *(continued)*

14 Income Tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous periods. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where there is a legally enforceable right of offset within the same tax authority and where the intention is to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured, at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the temporary differences are expected to reverse based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it is probable that there will be suitable taxable profits in the foreseeable future from which the reversal of the underlying temporary differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where there is a legally enforceable right of offset within the same tax authority and where the intention is to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

15 Retirement benefit obligations

i Defined benefit pension scheme accounted for as Group Plan

The Ervia Group operates a defined benefit pension scheme. A number of the Gas Networks Ireland's employees participate in that scheme. The scheme is accounted for as a Group Plan in accordance with IAS 19 (revised) and therefore the total net pension liability (or asset) associated with the scheme is recognised in the financial statements of Ervia Group and not in the financial statements of Gas Networks Ireland – refer to the Ervia Group Annual Report for full disclosure in respect of the scheme.

ii. Defined contribution pension schemes

A defined contribution scheme is a post-employment scheme under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The contributions payable under the defined contribution schemes are charged to profit or loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

16 Non-GAAP Measures

EBITDA is defined as earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation. Net debt is defined as total borrowings adjusted for impact of fair value hedges less free cash deposits. The Group uses these non-GAAP measures to provide useful performance and financing information to management, stockholders and external stakeholders.

Notes to the Group financial statements

F8 New Accounting Standards and Interpretations

Table 1: New standards, amendments to standards, and interpretations

Standard/Amendment	*EU Effective Date*	*Endorsed by the EU*
Amendments to IAS 7: Disclosure Initiative	1 January 2017	November 2017
Amendments to IAS 12: Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses	1 January 2017	November 2017

In the current year, the Group has applied the new/revised IFRS, as set out in table 1, that are mandatorily effective under IFRS, as endorsed by the EU, for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. The application of these amendments to standards did not have a material impact on the Group's financial statements for 2017.

Table 2: New standards, amendments to standards, and interpretations in issue but not yet effective

Standard/Amendment	*EU Effective Date* [1]	*Endorsed by the EU*
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments	1 January 2018	November 2016
IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1 January 2018	September 2016
Amendments to IAS 40: Transfers of Investment Property	1 January 2018	(Outstanding)
IFRIC Interpretation 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration	1 January 2018	(Outstanding)
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2014-2016 Cycle	1 January 2018 / 1 January 2017	February 2018
Amendments to IFRS 4: Applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts	1 January 2018	November 2017
Amendments to IFRS 2: Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions	1 January 2018	February 2018
Clarifications to IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1 January 2018	October 2017
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Deferred indefinitely	n/a
IFRS 16 Leases	1 January 2019	October 2017
IFRIC Interpretation 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments	1 January 2019	(Outstanding)
Amendments to IFRS 9: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation	1 January 2019	(Outstanding)
Amendments to IAS 28: Long Term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures	1 January 2019	(Outstanding)
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015-2017 Cycle	1 January 2019	(Outstanding)
Amendments to IAS 19: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement	1 January 2019	(Outstanding)
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	1 January 2021	(Outstanding)

[1] *IASB date provided if not yet endorsed by the EU*

Table 2 sets out the standards, amendments to standards and interpretations that are in issue but are not yet effective under IFRS, as endorsed by the EU, for the year ended 31 December 2017 and thus have not been applied in preparing these financial statements.

IFRS 9, issued on 24 July 2014, introduced new requirements for recognition, measurement, impairment and de-recognition of financial instruments and general hedge accounting. The Group will apply IFRS 9 from its effective date under IFRS, as endorsed by the EU (1 January 2018). Application of this standard will impact on the recognition and measurement of the Group's financial instruments. Under the provisions of this standard, where the Group has chosen to measure borrowings at fair value through profit or loss, the portion of the change in fair value due to changes in the Group's own credit risk will be recognised in other comprehensive income rather than within profit or loss.

The standard also broadens the scope of what can be included within a hedge relationship, which may enable certain interest rate swaps, which currently do not qualify, to be designated within cash flow hedge relationships. If the standard had been adopted in the current year, the impact to the Group's financial statements would not have been significant.

F8 New Accounting Standards and Interpretations *(continued)*

IFRS 15 establishes a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. IFRS 15 supersedes the current revenue recognition guidance including IAS 18 Revenue, IAS 11 Construction Contracts and the related interpretations when it became effective on 1 January 2018. The core principle of IFRS 15 is that an entity should recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The standard introduces a five step approach to revenue recognition. Under IFRS 15, an entity should recognise revenue when the performance obligation is satisfied i.e. when 'control' of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer. IFRS 15 provides prescriptive guidance to deal with specific scenarios. Furthermore, extensive disclosures are required by IFRS 15. The Group has assessed the impact of adopting the standard and the expectation is that IFRS 15 will not have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

IFRS 16 Leases was issued on 13 January 2016 with an IASB effective date of 1 January 2019. This new standard will replace IAS 17 Leases (and associated interpretative guidance), and offers a new comprehensive model for the identification of lease arrangements and their treatment in the financial statements of both lessees and lessors. The most significant change will be to lessee accounting, where the distinction between operating and finance leases is removed, and will effectively bring onto the balance sheet the accounting for assets and liabilities associated with operating leases. There will be no significant changes in respect of lessor accounting. The Group continues to assess the impact of adopting the standard, but from initial assessments it appears that IFRS 16 will not have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements. The impact of IFRS 16 has yet to be fully quantified, but if the standard had been adopted in the current year a depreciation charge in relation to the right-of-use asset and a lease interest charge would be recognised in the income statement in place of the operating lease charge of €0.1 million.

It is anticipated that application of the remaining IFRS/amendments/annual improvements, in issue at 31 December 2017 but not yet effective, will not have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

F9 Approval of Financial Statements

The Directors approved the financial statements on 26th March 2018

Company Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2017

	Notes	31-Dec-17 €'000	31-Dec-16 €'000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	G1	**2,168,890**	2,194,543
Intangible assets	G3	**17,569**	27,716
Investment in subsidiary undertakings	G4	**515**	515
Trade and other receivables	I1	**204,359**	182,824
Derivative financial instruments	H3	**16,058**	58,026
Total non-current assets		**2,407,391**	2,463,624
Current assets			
Inventories	J4	**1,011**	2,373
Trade and other receivables	I1	**91,674**	68,665
Cash and cash equivalents	H2	**16,650**	37,106
Restricted deposits	I6	**28,507**	39,384
Derivative financial instruments	H3	**39**	399
Total current assets		**137,881**	147,927
Total assets		**2,545,272**	2,611,551
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital and share premium		**(318,353)**	(318,353)
Capital contribution		**(363,083)**	(363,083)
Cash flow hedge reserve		**2,183**	513
Retained earnings		**(124,355)**	(74,020)
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company		**(803,608)**	(754,943)
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings and other debt	H1	**(1,078,991)**	(1,122,629)
Government grants	G2	**(34,349)**	(38,503)
Deferred revenue	I3	**(12,801)**	(12,180)
Provisions	I4	**(7,116)**	(12,608)
Derivative financial instruments	H3	**-**	(23)
Deferred tax liabilities	J2	**(201,541)**	(203,536)
Total non-current liabilities		**(1,334,798)**	(1,389,479)
Current liabilities			
Borrowings and other debt	H1	**(98,758)**	(38,820)
Government grants	G2	**(3,922)**	(3,922)
Deferred revenue	I3	**(7,951)**	(6,130)
Provisions	I4	**(5,676)**	(4,486)
Trade and other payables	I2	**(288,353)**	(409,407)
Derivative financial instruments	H3	**(255)**	(1,623)
Current tax liabilities	J2	**(1,951)**	(2,741)
Total current liabilities		**(406,866)**	(467,129)
Total liabilities		**(1,741,664)**	(1,856,608)
Total equity and liabilities		**(2,545,272)**	(2,611,551)

For and on behalf of the Board:

Mike Quinn
Chairman

Liam O'Sullivan
Director

26/3/18
Date of Approval

Company Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Share capital and share premium €'000	Capital contribution €'000	Cash flow hedge reserve €'000	Retained earnings €'000	Total €'000
Balance at 1 January 2016	(318,353)	(363,083)	2,264	(33,260)	(712,432)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	(75,419)	(75,419)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	(1,751)	-	(1,751)
Total comprehensive (income)/expense for the year	(318,353)	(363,083)	513	(108,679)	(789,602)
Dividends paid	-	-	-	34,659	34,659
Balance at 31 December 2016	(318,353)	(363,083)	513	(74,020)	(754,943)
Profit for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(98,775)**	**(98,775)**
Other comprehensive expense for the year, net of income tax	**-**	**-**	**1,670**	**-**	**1,670**
Total comprehensive expense/(income) for the year	**-**	**-**	**1,670**	**(98,775)**	**(97,105)**
Dividends paid	**-**	**-**	**-**	**48,440**	**48,440**
Balance at 31 December 2017	**(318,353)**	**(363,083)**	**2,183**	**(124,355)**	**(803,608)**

The Company has authorised share capital of 1,000,000 ordinary shares of €1 each and issued share capital of 1,001 ordinary shares of €1 each.

All attributable to owners of the Company.

Company Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31 December 2017	Notes	2017 €'000	2016 €'000
Net cash from operating activities	J3	**149,826**	188,538
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		**(79,609)**	(77,565)
Payments for intangible assets		**(2,313)**	(8,434)
Grants received	G2	**-**	1,061
Net cash used in investing activities		**(81,922)**	(84,938)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		**99,350**	687,000
Repayment of borrowings		**(39,719)**	(678,336)
Repayment of loan to ultimate parent undertaking		**(95,921)**	(81,837)
Bond buy back payment		**-**	(21,065)
Credit support arrangements		**(3,630)**	3,630
Dividends paid		**(48,440)**	(34,659)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(88,360)**	(125,267)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	H2	**(20,456)**	(21,667)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	H2	**37,106**	58,773
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	H2	**16,650**	37,106

Notes to the Company financial statements

G Our investment in subsidiaries and the assets we use in our business

The notes in this section provide information on the Company's investment in subsidiaries, the assets owned by the Company and any grants received.

G1 Property, Plant and Equipment
G2 Government Grants
G3 Intangible Assets
G4 Investment in Subsidiaries

H How we finance our business

This section contains the notes to the financial statements that detail the financing arrangements of the Company, as well as details in respect of the Company's financial risk management.

H1 Borrowings and Other Debt
H2 Cash and Cash Equivalents
H3 Financial Risk Management and Financial Instruments

I Operational assets and liabilities

The notes in this section provide information in respect of amounts due/owing at the financial year end, an assessment of uncertain liabilities at the reporting date and a profile of lease expenses payable in future years.

I1 Trade and Other Receivables
I2 Trade and Other Payables
I3 Deferred Revenue
I4 Provisions and Contingencies
I5 Operating Leases
I6 Restricted Deposits

J Other disclosures

This section sets out all remaining financial statements disclosures.

J1 Related Parties
J2 Tax
J3 Cash Generated from Operations
J4 Inventories
J5 Disclosure of the Company's Profit for the Year

Notes to the Company financial statements

G1 Property, Plant and Equipment

	Land and buildings €'000	Plant, pipeline and machinery €'000	Assets under construction €'000	Total €'000
Cost				
At 1 January 2016	58,977	3,307,029	43,153	3,409,159
Additions	-	3,512	75,276	78,788
Transfers in year	197	92,522	(92,719)	-
Disposals	-	(2,746)	-	(2,746)
At 31 December 2016	59,174	3,400,317	25,710	3,485,201
Additions	-	**4,488**	**75,409**	**79,897**
Transfers in year	**442**	**78,680**	**(79,122)**	**-**
Disposals	**-**	**(4,951)**	**-**	**(4,951)**
At 31 December 2017	**59,616**	**3,478,534**	**21,997**	**3,560,147**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses				
At 1 January 2016	(15,837)	(1,176,091)	-	(1,191,928)
Depreciation for the year	(1,192)	(100,273)	-	(101,465)
Disposals	-	2,735	-	2,735
At 31 December 2016	(17,029)	(1,273,629)	-	(1,290,658)
Depreciation for the year	**(1,207)**	**(104,309)**	**-**	**(105,516)**
Disposals	**-**	**4,917**	**-**	**4,917**
At 31 December 2017	**(18,236)**	**(1,373,021)**	**-**	**(1,391,257)**
Carrying amounts				
At 31 December 2016	42,145	2,126,688	25,710	2,194,543
At 31 December 2017	**41,380**	**2,105,513**	**21,997**	**2,168,890**

During the year, the Company capitalised €0.1 million (2016: €0.2 million) in interest. The capitalisation rate was 2.2% (2016: 4.4%). The Company also capitalised €9.3 million in payroll costs during the year (2016: €9.4 million).

Capital commitments	2017 €'million	2016 €'million
Capital expenditure that has been contracted for but has not been provided for	**24**	25

Notes to the Company financial statements

G2 Government Grants

	2017	2016
	€'000	€'000
At 1 January	**(42,425)**	(45,334)
Received in year	**-**	(1,061)
Credited to the income statement	**232**	-
Amortised in year	**3,922**	3,970
At 31 December	**(38,271)**	(42,425)

Analysed as follows:	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
	€'000	€'000
Non-current	**(34,349)**	(38,503)
Current	**(3,922)**	(3,922)
Total	**(38,271)**	(42,425)

In certain circumstances grants may become repayable if the conditions laid down in the grant agreements are not adhered to. There are no unfulfilled conditions attaching to government grants received prior to 2017.

During 2016, the Company secured approval for EU grant aid of €6.4 million from the Innovation and Networks Executive Agency (INEA) for the compressed natural gas project. In 2016 €1.1 million was received from the INEA for this project in progress.

Notes to the Company financial statements

G3 Intangible Assets

	Software and other €'000	Software under development €'000	Total €'000
Cost			
At 1 January 2016	126,163	1,326	127,489
Additions (incl internally developed)	-	8,126	8,126
Transfers in year	1,663	(1,663)	-
At 31 December 2016	127,826	7,789	135,615
Additions (incl internally developed)	**-**	**2,466**	**2,466**
Transfers in year	**5,450**	**(5,450)**	**-**
At 31 December 2017	**133,276**	**4,805**	**138,081**
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses			
At 1 January 2016	(96,257)	-	(96,257)
Amortisation for the year	(11,642)	-	(11,642)
At 31 December 2016	(107,899)	-	(107,899)
Amortisation for the year	**(12,613)**	**-**	**(12,613)**
At 31 December 2017	**(120,512)**	**-**	**(120,512)**
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2016	19,927	7,789	27,716
At 31 December 2017	**12,764**	**4,805**	**17,569**

The Company capitalised €0.2 million in payroll costs during the year (2016: €0.3 million).

G4 Investment in Subsidiaries

	€'000
Cost	
At 1 January 2017	515
At 31 December 2017	**515**
Impairment	
At 1 January 2017	-
At 31 December 2017	**-**
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2016	515
At 31 December 2017	**515**

Gas Networks Ireland

Notes to the Company financial statements

H1 Borrowings and Other Debt

This note provides information about the contractual terms of the Company's interest-bearing borrowings. For more information about the Company's exposure to interest rate, foreign currency and liquidity risk, see note H3.

Maturity of borrowings and other debt by type (including associated fees)

	Bonds 31-Dec-17 €'000	Loans from financial institutions[1] 31-Dec-17 €'000	Total 31-Dec-17 €'000	Bonds 31-Dec-16 €'000	Loans from financial institutions[1] 31-Dec-16 €'000	Total 31-Dec-16 €'000
Less than one year	-	(98,758)	(98,758)	-	(38,820)	(38,820)
Current borrowings	-	(98,758)	(98,758)	-	(38,820)	(38,820)
Between one and five years	-	(458,525)	(458,525)	-	(502,712)	(502,712)
More than five years	(620,466)	-	(620,466)	(619,917)	-	(619,917)
Non-current borrowings	(620,466)	(458,525)	(1,078,991)	(619,917)	(502,712)	(1,122,629)
Total	(620,466)	(557,283)	(1,177,749)	(619,917)	(541,532)	(1,161,449)

[1]including private placement notes.

Total borrowings includes €444.5 million (2016: €426.4 million) of floating rate debt and €733.2 million (2016: €735.0 million) of fixed rate debt which have been drawn down from various lenders.

Included in borrowings are sterling denominated bank loans, which have been used as a hedge of the Company's investment in a sterling denominated subsidiary in the United Kingdom. The carrying amount of the loans at 31 December 2017 was €112.5 million (2016: €117.0 million).

Certain borrowings are held with related parties (refer to note J1 for further details).

H2 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting liquidity requirements.

	31-Dec-17 €'000	31-Dec-16 €'000
Cash and cash equivalents	16,650	37,106
Total	16,650	37,106

	2017 €'000	2016 €'000
At 1 January	37,106	58,773
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	(20,456)	(21,667)
At 31 December	16,650	37,106

Notes to the Company financial statements

H3 Financial Risk Management and Financial Instruments

This note presents information about the Company's financial instruments and financial risk management.

	Fair value hierarchy				Total held at		Total in a hedging
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	amortised cost	Total	relationship
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
At 31 December 2017							
Financial assets							
Cross currency interest rate swaps	-	**15,917**	-	**15,917**	-	**15,917**	**15,917**
Foreign exchange rate contracts	-	**39**	-	**39**	-	**39**	-
Interest rate derivatives	-	**141**	-	**141**	-	**141**	-
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments)	-	-	-	-	**294,096**	**294,096**	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	**16,650**	**16,650**	-
Restricted deposits	-	-	-	-	**28,507**	**28,507**	-
Total financial assets	-	**16,097**	-	**16,097**	**339,253**	**355,350**	**15,917**
Financial liabilities							
Borrowings and other debt	-	**(15,578)**	-	**(15,578)**	**(1,162,171)**	**(1,177,749)**	**(15,578)**
Foreign exchange rate contracts	-	**(255)**	-	**(255)**	-	**(255)**	-
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	**(288,353)**	**(288,353)**	-
Total financial liabilities	-	**(15,833)**	-	**(15,833)**	**(1,450,524)**	**(1,466,357)**	**(15,578)**
Net financial assets/(liabilities)	-	**264**	-	**264**	**(1,111,271)**	**(1,111,007)**	**339**
At 31 December 2016							
Financial assets							
Cross currency interest rate swaps	-	58,003	-	58,003	-	58,003	58,003
Foreign exchange rate contracts	-	422	-	422	-	422	-
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments)	-	-	-	-	249,120	249,120	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	37,106	37,106	-
Restricted deposits	-	-	-	-	39,384	39,384	-
Total financial assets	-	58,425	-	58,425	325,610	384,035	58,003
Financial liabilities							
Borrowings and other debt	-	(55,818)	-	(55,818)	(1,105,631)	(1,161,449)	(55,818)
Interest rate/inflation linked derivatives	-	(1,462)	-	(1,462)	-	(1,462)	(1,462)
Foreign exchange rate contracts	-	(184)	-	(184)	-	(184)	-
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	(409,407)	(409,407)	-
Total financial liabilities	-	(57,464)	-	(57,464)	(1,515,038)	(1,572,502)	(57,280)
Net financial assets/(liabilities)	-	961	-	961	(1,189,428)	(1,188,467)	723

Notes to the Company financial statements

H3 Financial Risk Management and Financial Instruments *(continued)*

The Company uses the following categories for hedges:

(i) Fair value hedges

The ineffective portion of fair value hedges was €0.1 million for 2017 (2016: €nil). The fair value of hedging derivatives in a fair value hedge in the balance sheet as at 31 December 2017 was €15.7 million asset (2016: €55.7 million asset).

(ii) Cash flow hedges

These instruments hedge highly probable future transactions where the variability in cash flows generated by the hedged transaction is offset by changes in the value of the hedging instrument. The amount reclassified from equity to profit or loss due to ineffectiveness on cash flow hedges during 2017 was €nil (2016: €0.3 million loss). Ineffectiveness arising from cash flow hedges recognised in the profit or loss in 2017 was €0.1 million gain (2016: €0.1 million gain).

Maturity profile of cash flow hedges

The periods when cash flow hedges are expected to occur and as such affect profit or loss are as follows:

	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	> 5 years	Total
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
At 31 December 2017					
Cross currency interest rate swaps	-	(1,087)	(1,408)	-	(2,495)
Cash flow hedging derivatives	**-**	**(1,087)**	**(1,408)**	**-**	**(2,495)**
At 31 December 2016					
Interest rate swaps	(1,344)	-	-	-	(1,344)
Cross currency interest rate swaps	-	-	759	-	759
Cash flow hedging derivatives	(1,344)	-	759	-	(585)

Notes to the Company financial statements

H3 Financial Risk Management and Financial Instruments *(continued)*

Financial risk management

Refer to note C5 for details of the Group's financial risk management policies. These objectives, policies and processes are also adopted by the Company.

(i) Credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
	€'000	€'000
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments, amounts due from subsidiaries and amounts due from related parties)	**86,161**	53,341
Cash and cash equivalents	**16,650**	37,106
Restricted deposits	**28,507**	39,384
Derivative financial instruments	**16,097**	58,425
Total	**147,415**	188,256

(i) (a) Treasury related credit risk

Refer to note C5 for an analysis of the Group's polices in respect of treasury related credit risk. These objectives, policies and processes are also adopted by the Company.

(i) (b) Trade related credit risk

Refer to note I1 for an analysis of the Company's exposure to trade related credit risk.

Notes to the Company financial statements

H3 Financial Risk Management and Financial Instruments *(continued)*

(ii) Funding and Liquidity risk

Refer to note C5 for details of the Group's objectives, policies and processes for managing funding and liquidity risk and the methods used to measure liquidity risk. These objectives, policies and processes are also adopted by the Company.

The Company's funding position remained strong in 2017. In July 2017, the Company extended its revolving credit facility with a group of eight domestic and international banks, providing the Company with a strong level of liquidity out to 2022.

The Company seeks to ensure it has a mix of funding sources at acceptable terms and conditions to finance the development of the business and to meet financial obligations as they fall due. The Company maintains a balanced maturity profile to minimise, insofar as possible, peaked repayments and refinancing risk. At 31 December 2017, the Company had €1,517.9 million in committed facilities (2016: €1,522.1 million). Borrowings at 31 December 2017 were €1,177.7 million (2016: €1,161.4 million).

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities (and assets of a similar nature), including the undiscounted interest payment associated with borrowings and the undiscounted net cash flows attributable to financial instruments. The disclosure includes cash inflow and outflow amounts for derivatives that have simultaneous gross cash settlement, e.g. forward foreign exchange rate contracts.

	Carrying amount €'000	Contractual cash flows €'000	< 1 year €'000	1-2 years €'000	2-5 years €'000	> 5 years €'000
At 31 December 2017						
Borrowings	**(1,177,749)**	**(1,264,575)**	**(126,553)**	**(362,430)**	**(138,092)**	**(637,500)**
Trade and other payables	**(288,353)**	**(288,353)**	**(288,353)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Non-derivative financial liabilities	**(1,466,102)**	**(1,552,928)**	**(414,906)**	**(362,430)**	**(138,092)**	**(637,500)**
Interest rate/inflation linked derivatives	**141**	**67**	**(252)**	**(186)**	**505**	**-**
Cross currency interest rate swaps	**15,917**	**30,395**	**-**	**8,328**	**22,067**	**-**
Foreign exchange rate contracts	**(216)**	**(216)**	**(216)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net derivative financial assets/(liabilities)	**15,842**	**30,246**	**(468)**	**8,142**	**22,572**	**-**
Net financial liabilities	**(1,450,260)**	**(1,522,682)**	**(415,374)**	**(354,288)**	**(115,520)**	**(637,500)**
At 31 December 2016						
Borrowings	(1,161,449)	(1,277,682)	(68,973)	(28,973)	(542,236)	(637,500)
Trade and other payables	(409,407)	(409,407)	(409,407)	-	-	-
Non-derivative financial liabilities	(1,570,856)	(1,687,089)	(478,380)	(28,973)	(542,236)	(637,500)
Interest rate derivatives	(1,462)	(1,783)	(1,783)	-	-	-
Cross currency interest rate swaps	58,003	83,125	11,252	11,430	60,443	-
Foreign exchange rate contracts	238	238	238	-	-	-
Net derivative financial assets	56,779	81,580	9,707	11,430	60,443	-
Net financial liabilities	(1,514,077)	(1,605,509)	(468,673)	(17,543)	(481,793)	(637,500)

Notes to the Company financial statements

H3 Financial Risk Management and Financial Instruments *(continued)*

(iii) Market risk

Refer to note C5 for details of the Group's objectives, policies and processes for managing market risk and the methods used to measure market risk. These objectives, policies and processes are also adopted by the Company.

(iii) (a) Exchange rate risk

Exchange rate risk derives from the fact that some of the Company's transaction may be conducted in currencies other than the euro (mainly sterling). Refer to note C5 for details of the Group's objectives, policies and processes for managing exchange rate risk and the methods used to measure exchange rate risk. These objectives, policies and processes are also adopted by the Company.

• Transaction exposure

From time to time the Company makes purchases in foreign currencies. The Group's policy is to manage these transaction exposures by seeking to net purchases and sales denominated in foreign currencies as far as possible. Where this is not possible, exposures will be hedged using derivatives permitted under the Ervia Group's Treasury Policy. Exposures will be hedged taking account of the business risks and the regulatory environment. Also, the Ervia Group's Treasury Policy is that all expected transactions in excess of €300,000 equivalent in foreign currencies will be evaluated with respect to the business risks and, where appropriate, currency risks will be hedged to minimise the potential for adverse variances arising from currency movements.

• Debt in a foreign currency

The Group has US dollar denominated Private Placements that have been converted to euro using cross currency interest rate swaps. Sterling debt is used to hedge the investment in sterling denominated subsidiaries. Refer to note C2.

As a result of these actions taken to mitigate the Company's underlying sensitivity to currency fluctuations, the Company has not presented sensitivity analysis as any potential variation is insignificant.

Notes to the Company financial statements

H3 Financial Risk Management and Financial Instruments *(continued)*

(iii) (b) Interest rate risk

Refer to note C5 for details of the Group's objectives, policies and processes for managing interest rate risk and the methods used to measure interest rate risk. These objectives, policies and processes are also adopted by the Company.

The percentage of the Company's fixed and floating rate debt at 31 December was as follows:

	2017	2017	2016	2016
	€'000	%	€'000	%
At fixed rates[1]	**(733,196)**	**62.3%**	(734,995)	63.3%
At floating rates	**(444,553)**	**37.7%**	(426,454)	36.7%
Total	**(1,177,749)**	**100.0%**	(1,161,449)	100.0%

[1] including swaps.

The Company had €621.9 million of fixed rate debt (excluding interest rate swaps) at 31 December 2017 (2016: €621.7 million).

On 31 December 2017, the Company had US$290.0 million (2016: US$290.0 million) fixed rate debt outstanding (€230.3 million equivalent (2016: €230.3 million)) in a US dollar Private Placement transaction which was completed on 31 March 2009. In order to fully hedge the associated US dollar exchange rate exposures and convert the underlying interest rates to floating euro, the Company has a number of cross currency interest rate swaps which match the maturity profile of the debt. In 2017, a portion of this debt was subsequently hedged to convert the floating euro interest rates to fixed interest rates. This involved the Company entering into new interest rate swaps with relationship banks for a total of €111.2 million and with a maturity of March 2021.

At 31 December 2017, the weighted average interest rate of the fixed debt portfolio was 1.32% (2016: 1.58%), which comprised two bonds totalling €621.9 million and a further €111.2m of US Private Placement Debt fixed through interest rate swaps maturing in March 2021.

Interest costs on variable rate loans were reset on a periodic basis for one, three or six months over the prevailing market rate.

Notes to the Company financial statements

H3 Financial Risk Management and Financial Instruments *(continued)*

(iii) (b) Interest rate risk *(continued)*

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for floating rate debt

The policies and processes for the management and control of interest rate risk aim to reduce the impact of short-term interest rate fluctuations on earnings. Nevertheless, long-term changes in interest rates will have an impact on the Company's earnings.

It is estimated that a movement of 50 basis points in interest rates at 31 December would impact profit before taxation by the amounts shown below, and the fair value change on cash flow hedges and their impact on other comprehensive income would be as shown below:

	Profit before taxation gain/(loss)		Other comprehensive income/(expense)	
	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
50 bp increase	**(2,223)**	(2,132)	**-**	-
50 bp decrease	**2,223**	2,132	**-**	-

The following assumptions were made in respect of the sensitivity analysis above:

• all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant,

• relates only to derivative financial instruments and floating debt,

• derivatives designated as cash flow hedges against movements in interest rates are assumed to be fully effective, recorded fully within equity with no impact on profit or loss,

• changes in the carrying value of derivative financial instruments not in hedging relationships affect the income statement only, and

• the floating leg of any swap or any floating rate debt is treated as not having any interest rate already set, therefore a change in interest rates affects a full 12 month period for the accrued interest portion of the sensitivity calculations.

The impact on other comprehensive income and the income statement, of a 50bp increase/decrease, is opposite but is not equal in amount because the rate changes in the sensitivity analysis also impacts the discount curves used on the relevant cash flows for interest rate derivatives.

Gas Networks Ireland

Notes to the Company financial statements

I1 Trade and Other Receivables

		31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
		€'000	€'000
Trade receivables		**42,378**	622
Trade receivables - unbilled		**38,472**	49,313
Amounts due from subsidiaries		**204,543**	194,545
Amounts due from related parties	J1	**3,392**	1,234
Prepayments		**1,937**	2,369
Other receivables		**5,311**	3,406
Total		**296,033**	251,489
Analysed as follows:			
Non-current		**204,359**	182,824
Current		**91,674**	68,665
Total		**296,033**	251,489

Trade receivables are stated net of allowances for impairment. Refer to note J1 for further details in respect of balances held with group undertakings.

Credit risk

Credit risk on receivables is managed through proactive monitoring and management of balances and credit vetting (where applicable).

Prepayments, amounts due from subsidiaries and amounts due from related parties are excluded from the analysis of credit exposure below. The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables at the reporting date can be analysed as follows:

	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
	€'000	€'000
Trade receivables	**42,378**	622
Trade receivables - unbilled	**38,472**	49,313
Other receivables	**5,311**	3,406
Total	**86,161**	53,341

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables at the reporting date by geographic region is as follows:

	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
	€'000	€'000
Ireland	**86,161**	53,341
UK (including Northern Ireland and Isle of Man)	**-**	-
Total	**86,161**	53,341

Notes to the Company financial statements

I1 Trade and Other Receivables *(continued)*

Credit risk *(continued)*

The ageing of trade and other receivables, net of impairment, at the reporting date was:

	Net receivable	Net receivable
	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
	€'000	€'000
Not past due	**84,794**	52,439
0 – 30 days	**1,094**	450
31 – 120 days	**152**	141
> 120 days	**121**	311
Total	**86,161**	53,341

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables during the year was as follows:

	2017	2016
	€'000	€'000
At 1 January	**(315)**	(316)
Impairment loss recognised	**(188)**	(60)
Provision utilised	**42**	61
At 31 December	**(461)**	(315)

I2 Trade and Other Payables

	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
	€'000	€'000
Trade payables	**(5,043)**	(6,470)
Accruals	**(55,009)**	(54,643)
Other payables	**(31,303)**	(50,724)
Amounts owed to ultimate parent undertaking	**(187,876)**	(280,666)
Taxation and social insurance creditors[1]	**(9,122)**	(16,904)
Total	**(288,353)**	(409,407)
Analysed as follows:		
Non-current	**-**	-
Current	**(288,353)**	(409,407)
Total	**(288,353)**	(409,407)

[1]Taxation and social insurance creditors		
PAYE/PRSI/social insurance	**(679)**	(957)
VAT	**(8,443)**	(15,947)
Total	**(9,122)**	(16,904)

Notes to the Company financial statements

I3 Deferred Revenue

	2017	2016
	€'000	€'000
At 1 January	**(18,310)**	(17,524)
Received in the year	**(6,610)**	(4,391)
Credited to the income statement	**4,168**	3,605
At 31 December	**(20,752)**	(18,310)

Analysed as follows:	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
	€'000	€'000
Non-current	**(12,801)**	(12,180)
Current	**(7,951)**	(6,130)
Total	**(20,752)**	(18,310)

I4 Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions

	Restructuring	Environmental	Self-insured claims	Total
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
At 1 January 2017	**(2,718)**	**(6,561)**	**(7,815)**	**(17,094)**
Financing charge	**(27)**	**(66)**	**-**	**(93)**
Provisions released/(made) in the year	**1,262**	**(822)**	**(622)**	**(182)**
Provisions used in the year	**1,269**	**1,565**	**1,743**	**4,577**
At 31 December 2017	**(214)**	**(5,884)**	**(6,694)**	**(12,792)**

Analysed as follows:	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
	€'000	€'000
Non-current	**(7,116)**	(12,608)
Current	**(5,676)**	(4,486)
Total	**(12,792)**	(17,094)

Refer to note E6 for further disclosure in respect of the Company's provisions.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities with respect to government grants are disclosed in note G2.

In the normal course of its business, the Company enters into certain undertakings and commitments to third parties in respect of obligations to perform under contractual arrangements. Obligations to third parties are guaranteed by letters of credit or performance bonds issued by financial institutions. At 31 December 2017, €1.4 million (2016: €1.4 million) was provided by the Company by way of guarantees by financial institutions to third parties. The fair value of guarantees was €nil at 31 December 2017 (2016: €nil).

Notes to the Company financial statements

I5 Operating Leases

Future operating lease income

	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
	€'000	€'000
Less than one year	**16,821**	18,481
Between one and five years	**53,028**	58,080
More than five years	**116,128**	127,463
Total	**185,977**	204,024

Future operating lease income relates to agreements to allow third parties the use of parts of the Gas Network Transportation system. All lease arrangements are on an arm's length basis.

Operating lease commitments

The following operating leases are payable by the Company and generally relate to the rental of land and buildings. There are no significant or unusual restrictions imposed by the terms of the operating leases. All lease arrangements are on an arm's length basis.

	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
	€'000	€'000
Less than one year	**(84)**	(80)
Between one and five years	**(200)**	(180)
More than five years	**(71)**	(110)
Total	**(355)**	(370)

Amounts included in the income statement in respect of land and building lease arrangements were €0.1 million (2016 €0.1 million).

I6 Restricted Deposits

Restricted deposits include amounts held in respect of credit support agreements and gas network related security deposits.

	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
	€'000	€'000
Current	**28,507**	39,384
Total	**28,507**	39,384

Notes to the Company financial statements

J1 Related Parties

		Transaction value income/(expense)		Balance receivable/(payable)	
		2017	2016	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
		€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Ervia	(i)				
Transactional and support service agreement costs	(i) (a)	**(21,476)**	(19,901)		
Dividends paid	(i) (b)	**(48,440)**	(34,659)		
		(69,916)	(54,560)	**(187,876)**	(280,666)
Irish Water	(iv)				
Joint projects	(iv) (a)	**-**	-		
		-	-	**3,392**	1,234
Subsidiaries	(vi)				
Transactional and support service agreement costs	(vi) (a)	**3,077**	3,134		
Interest income	(vi) (b)	**3,704**	4,828		
Transportation supply services	(vi) (c)	**(39,877)**	(47,058)		
		(33,096)	(39,096)	**204,543**	194,545

(i) Ultimate parent undertaking

Ervia is a corporate body established under the Gas Act 1976. Ervia is 100% beneficially owned by the Irish State.

(i) (a) Transactional and support service agreement costs

The Ervia Group provides strategic, governance, risk management, capital delivery management and transactional and support services to the Gas Networks Ireland Group, through the Ervia business divisions; Group Centre, Major Projects area and Shared Services Centre. The Shared Services Centre is designed to provide transactional and support services in the areas of Finance, Procurement, Facilities, HR and IT.

(i) (b) Dividends paid

The Company paid an annual dividend of €48.4 million to Ervia during 2017 (2016: €34.7 million).

Pension costs

Ervia operates defined benefit and defined contribution pension schemes. A number of the Company's employees participate in these schemes. The defined benefit scheme is accounted for as a Group Plan in accordance with IAS 19. Ervia, as the sponsoring employer for the plan, recognises the net defined benefit cost, while the Company recognises only the cost of contributions payable for the year in respect of the Company's employees. The contributions payable in respect of the Ervia Defined Contribution Scheme are charged to profit or loss in the years during which services are rendered by the Company's employees.

During the year, the total contributions payable in respect of the Company's employees was €5.6 million (2016: €4.9 million). These costs are included in the Company's employee benefit expense, set out in note E2.

(ii) Government sponsored bodies

In common with many other entities, the Company deals in the normal course of business with other Government sponsored bodies, such as, the Electricity Supply Board, Eirgrid and Local Authorities.

(iii) Banks owned by the Irish State

In the normal course of business, the Company transacts with certain Irish banks which are wholly or partially controlled by the Irish Government. All of the Company's transactions with such banks are on normal commercial terms. The Company had no material concentration of borrowings or deposits with any such banks during the year or at 31 December 2017.

(iv) Irish Water

Irish Water is deemed to be a related party of the Company.

(iv) (a) Joint projects

In the normal course of business, Irish Water transacts with the Company in respect of their joint utility projects. No overhead or margins are applied by the companies, resulting in a direct recharge of costs incurred. Balances outstanding in respect of these transactions are included in the table above.

Notes to the Company financial statements

J1 Related Parties *(continued)*

(v) Board members' interests

The Board members had no beneficial interests in the Company at any time during the year or at 31 December 2017. Sean Casey, Michael O'Sullivan (Director) and Liam O'Riordan (Secretary) are beneficiaries of the Ervia Employee Share Ownership Plan.

(vi) Subsidiaries

In addition the Company entered into transactions with subsidiaries in the normal course of business during the year as follows:

(vi) (a) Transactional and support service agreement costs

Refer to (i) (a) above for a description of the services received from Ervia and recharged to subsidiaries, as appropriate.

(vi) (b) Interest income

The Company had interest income from subsidiaries arising on intercompany loan facilities.

(vi) (c) Transportation and power generation supply services

During the year the Company purchased services and supplies of €39.9 million (2016: €47.1 million) from a subsidiary. This expenditure primarily related to transportation and power generation supply services.

Notes to the Company financial statements

J2 Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities	31-Dec-17 €'000	31-Dec-16 €'000
Current tax liabilities	**(1,951)**	(2,741)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

	Derivative financial instruments €'000	Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets €'000	Interest €'000	Other €'000	Total €'000
At 1 January 2016	323	(192,928)	174	110	(192,321)
Recognised in income statement	-	(6,845)	(458)	-	(7,303)
Recognised in equity	(250)	-	-	-	(250)
Transfer to current tax	-	(3,662)	-	-	(3,662)
At 31 December 2016	73	(203,435)	(284)	110	(203,536)
Recognised in income statement	**-**	**2,294**	**(428)**	**(110)**	**1,756**
Recognised in equity	**239**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**239**
At 31 December 2017	**312**	**(201,141)**	**(712)**	**-**	**(201,541)**

J3 Cash Generated from Operations

	2017 €'000	2016 €'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the year	**98,775**	75,419
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	**114,206**	109,137
Net finance costs	**16,451**	62,807
Income tax expense	**15,367**	13,889
	244,799	261,252
Working capital changes:		
Change in inventories	**1,362**	(866)
Change in trade and other receivables	**(33,170)**	(3,900)
Change in trade and other payables	**(18,582)**	(17,102)
Change in deferred revenue and government grants	**2,210**	786
Change in provisions	**(4,395)**	(1,902)
Cash from operating activities	**192,224**	238,268
Interest paid	**(24,486)**	(46,743)
Income tax paid	**(17,912)**	(2,987)
Net cash from operating activities	**149,826**	188,538

J4 Inventories

	31-Dec-17 €'000	31-Dec-16 €'000
Gas stock and engineering materials	**1,011**	**2,373**

There were no write-downs of inventories to net realisable value in 2017 (2016: €nil).

J5 Disclosure of the Company's Profit for the Year

As permitted by Section 304 of the Companies Act 2014, no separate income statement or statement of other comprehensive income is presented in respect of the Company. Profit for the financial year ended 31 December 2017 was €98.8 million (2016: €75.4 million).

Refer to note E1 and E2 for disclosures in respect of directors' remuneration and employee benefit expense respectively.