# PLECTRUM PETROLEUM LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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## **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

G Fernandez Lopez
O A Leon Bentancor

Secretary

Mr J J Canadell

Company number

05377234

Registered office

Gable House

239 Regents Park Road

London N3 3LF

**Accountants** 

SPW (UK) LLP

**Chartered Accountants** 

Gable House

239 Regents Park Road

London N3 3LF

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## **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

#### Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 3.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

No preference dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

#### **Directors**

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

G Fernandez Lopez

O A Leon Bentancor

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

Junto

On behalf of the board

O A Leon Bentancer
Director

Date: 21/11/17

## **ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT**

## TO THE MEMBERS OF PLECTRUM PETROLEUM LIMITED

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Hydrocarbon Exploration Peru Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016 set out on pages 3 to 12 from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at http://icaew.com/en/members/regulations-standards-and-guidance.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Plectrum Petroleum Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Plectrum Petroleum Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Plectrum Petroleum Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Hydrocarbon Exploration Peru Limited and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Plectrum Petroleum Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and loss of Plectrum Petroleum Limited. You consider that Plectrum Petroleum Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Plectrum Petroleum Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

SPW (UK) LLP

Chartered Accountants
Gable House

SIW(NK) COP

239 Regents Park Road

London

**N3 3LF** 

21/11/2017

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 \$	2015 \$
Administrative expenses Tax on loss		(224)	(270)
Loss and total comprehensive income for the financial year	8	(224)	(270)
•			

The income statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

## AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 \$	2015 \$
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	3,149,668	3,014,738
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	5	110,121	105,925
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	6	1,379,204	1,239,854
	•	<del></del>	
Net current liabilities		(1,269,083)	(1,133,929)
Total assets less current liabilities		1,880,585	1,880,809
Net assets		1,880,585	1,880,809
Equity			
Called up share capital	7	162	162
Retained earnings	8	1,880,423	1,880,647
Total equity	•	1,880,585	1,880,809

For the financial year ended 31 December 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

## AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21/11/17.... and are signed on its behalf by:

O A Leon Bentancor

Director

Company Registration No. 05377234

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Share capital \$	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at 1 January 2015	162	1,880,917	1,881,079
Year ended 31 December 2015: Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		(270)	(270)
Balance at 31 December 2015	162	1,880,647	1,880,809
Year ended 31 December 2016: Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	·	(224)	(224)
Balance at 31 December 2016	162	1,880,423	1,880,585

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

		2016		2015	
	Notes	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activities	,				
Cash generated from operations	9		134,930	•	520,484
Net cash inflow from operating activities					
·			134,930		520,484
Investing activities	1				
Purchase of intangible assets		(134,930)		(520,484)	
Net cash used in investing activities			(134,930)		(520,484)
Net cash used in financing activities			· _		-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalent	ts				-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of y	/ear		-		-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			-		<del></del>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Plectrum Petroleum Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is, Gable House, 239 Regents Park Road, London, N3 3LF.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the revaluation of . The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirements of paragraphs 45(b) and 46-52 of IFRS 2 Share based Payment;
- the requirements of paragraphs 62, B64(d), B64(e), B64(g), B64(h), B64(j) to B64(m), B64(n)(ii), B64 (o)(ii), B64(p), B64(q)(ii), B66 and B67of IFRS 3 Business Combinations. Equivalent disclosures are included in the consolidated financial statements of [PARENT COMPANY] in which the entity is consolidated;
- the requirements of paragraph 33 (c) of IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations;
- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement;
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of: (i) paragraph 79(a) (iv) of IAS 1, (ii) paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property Plant and Equipment (iii) paragraph 118 (e) of IAS 38 Intangibles Assets, (iv) paragraphs 76 and 79(d) of IAS 40 Investment Property and (v) paragraph 50 of IAS 41 Agriculture;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A to 38D, 39 to 40,111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;
- the requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member; and
- the requirements of paragraphs 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

As permitted by FRS 101, the company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to share based payments, financial instruments, capital management, presentation of a cash flow statement, presentation of comparative information in respect of certain assets, standards not yet effective, impairment of assets, business combinations, discontinued operations and related party transactions.

## 1.2 Going concern

The directors have at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### 1 Accounting policies

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

#### 1.3 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At each reporting end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

### 1.4 Fair value measurement

IFRS 13 establishes a single source of guidance for all fair value measurements. IFRS 13 does not change when an entity is required to use fair value, but rather provides guidance on how to measure fair value under IFRS when fair value is required or permitted. The company is exempt under FRS 101 from the disclosure requirements of IFRS 13. There was no impact on the company from the adoption of IFRS 13.

#### 1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### 1.6 Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets are classified into specified categories. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of recognition.

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, other than those classified as fair value through profit and loss, which are measured at fair value.

#### Loans and receivables

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

#### Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

#### Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

## 1.7 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or other financial liabilities.

#### Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

#### Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 1 Accounting policies

## 1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

## 2 Operating loss

o postaning soos	2016	2015
	2010	2013
	\$	\$
Operating loss for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		

## 3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	•	2016	2015
		Number	Number
Management		3	3

## 4 Intangible fixed assets

Developi	
Cost	
At 31 December 2015	8,612,382
Additions - internally generated	134,930
At 31 December 2016	8,747,312
Amortisation and impairment	
At 31 December 2015	5,597,644
At 31 December 2016	5,597,644
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2016	3,149,668
At 31 December 2015	3,014,738

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

5	Trade and other receivables	2016 \$	2015 \$
	Prepayments	110,121	105,925
	Trade receivables disclosed above are classified as loans and receivables and amortised cost.	are therefore m	easured at
6	Trade and other payables		
		Current 2016 \$	2015 \$
	Other payables	1,379,204	1,239,854
7	Share capital	2016	2015
	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	. <b>\$</b>	-\$
	3,240 Ordinary shares of 5p each	162	162
8	Retained earnings	2016 \$	2015
	At 1 January 2016 Loss for the year	1,880,647 (224)	1,880,917 (270)
	At 31 December 2016	1,880,423	1,880,647
9	Cash generated from operations	2016 \$	2015 \$
	Loss for the year after tax	(224)	(270)
	Movements in working capital: Increase in trade and other receivables	(4,196)	(30,663)
	Increase in trade and other payables	139,350	551,417
	Cash generated from operations	134,930	520,484