

Company Registration No. 08712618 (England and Wales)

GALWAY ENERGY LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

GALWAY ENERGY LIMITED

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GALWAY ENERGY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2019

		2019		2018	
	Notes	\$	\$	\$	\$
Fixed assets					
Investments	3		111		111
Current assets					
Debtors	5	2,748,885		2,748,825	
Cash at bank and in hand		-		1,883	
		<u>2,748,885</u>		<u>2,750,708</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(2,754,936)</u>		<u>(2,754,936)</u>	
Net current liabilities			(6,051)		(4,228)
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>(5,940)</u>		<u>(4,117)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		60		60
Profit and loss reserves			(6,000)		(4,177)
Total equity			<u>(5,940)</u>		<u>(4,117)</u>

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 October 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has 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 and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 13 July 2020

Ms L T Corday
Director

Company Registration No. 08712618

GALWAY ENERGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Galway Energy Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 4th Floor, 54 Conduit Street, London, W1S 2YY.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in US dollars, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \$.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and 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.

1.3 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

GALWAY ENERGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.4 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs.

Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

2 Employees

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

	2019	2018
	Number	Number
Total	-	-
	==	==

3 Fixed asset investments

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Other investments other than loans	111	111
	==	==

GALWAY ENERGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

3 Fixed asset investments (Continued)

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Investments other than loans \$
Cost or valuation	
At 1 November 2018 & 31 October 2019	111
Carrying amount	
At 31 October 2019	111
At 31 October 2018	111

4 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 October 2019 are as follows:

Coram Energy Limited (incorporated in Republic of Ireland) - 100% share capital (€100)

5 Debtors

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	2,748,885	2,748,825

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Other creditors	2,754,936	2,754,936

7 Called up share capital

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		
100 shares £1 each	60	60

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