Registered number: SC298739

IGas Energy Production Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2021

Company information

Ultimate parent undertaking	IGas Energy plc
Directors	S D Bowler (resigned 15 September 2022) T Perera Schuetze F Ward C Hopkinson (appointed 15 September 2022)
Registered number	SC298739
Registered office	c/o Womble Bond Dickinson (UK) Llp 2 Semple Street Edinburgh United Kingdom EH3 8BL
Bankers	Barclays Bank Plc 1 Churchill Place London E14 5HP

Copies of Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements

Further copies of this Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements can be obtained from IGas Energy Production Limited's Registered Office.

IGas Energy Production Limited

The Directors present their report and unaudited financial statements of IGas Energy Production Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Directors of the company

The Directors of the Company who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements are shown on page 1.

Dividends

The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

Principal activities and future developments.

The principal activity of the Company is to explore for, appraise, develop and produce oil and gas reserves and resources in Great Britain.

The Company continues to optimise economic production from its assets and seek initiatives to extend asset uptime and optimise processes and costs.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company is exposed to political risk. This can include changes in Government or the effect of local or national referendum. These political risks can result in changes in the regulatory or fiscal environment (including taxation) which could affect the Company's ability to deliver its strategy. Directly and through the United Kingdom Onshore Oil and Gas ("UKOOG") and other industry associations, the Company engages with government and other appropriate organisations to ensure the Company is kept abreast of expected potential changes and takes an active role in making appropriate representations.

The Company is exposed to climate change risk. Changes in laws, regulations, policies, obligations and social attitudes relating to the transition to a lower carbon economy could lead to higher costs, or reduced demand and prices for hydrocarbons, impacting the profitability of the Company. The Company works closely with regulators to ensure that all required planning consents and permits for operations are in place and maintains continual dialogue with all stakeholders to understand emerging requirements. The Directors actively review the Company's strategy to ensure it remains relevant and will provide long-term returns to shareholders. The wider IGas Energy Plc Group's strategy includes diversification into the wider energy market such as geothermal energy and hydrogen generation which it believes can form a key part of the UK's transition to net zero in 2050 developing a competitive advantage and distinguishing IGas from its peers.

The Company is exposed to planning, environmental, licensing and other permitting risks associated with its operations and, in particular, with drilling and production operations. The Company considers that such risks are partially mitigated through compliance with regulations, proactive engagement with regulators and communities, and the expertise and experience of its team. The Company also has continual dialogue with local authorities to understand requirements.

The Company is exposed to risks associated with shortfall in production of anticipated quantities of oil or gas from any or all of the Company's assets or that oil or gas cannot be delivered economically. The Company considers that such risks are mitigated given that its producing assets are located in established oil and gas producing areas, there is a portfolio of producing assets and the extensive expertise and experience of its operating staff.

The Company is exposed to a risk associated with the successful development of shale gas resources. The Company continues to work with Joint Venture Partners, other operators, the Government and regulators to promote the development of this strategic national resource.

The Company has exposure to global events such as a global pandemic, that may lead to disruption to the Company's operations and delays to the supply chain. The Company mitigates the risk by having business continuity plans in place to manage any disruption to operations and ensure staff are kept healthy and safe. The Company also ensures compliance with relevant guidance issued by the Government and other regulators. The Company has implemented procedures to enable staff work from home where possible and the necessary technology and equipment are in place to maintain this.

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

The Company is exposed to oil market price risk through variations in the wholesale price of oil in the context of the production from oil fields it owns and operates. The Company considers that such risks are mitigated by the IGas Energy plc Group's (the "Group") hedging policy. The Board will continue to monitor the benefit of such hedging.

The Company is exposed to gas and electricity market price risk through variations in the wholesale price of gas and electricity in the context of its future unconventional production volumes. The Group's Board monitors the benefit of entering into contracts at the appropriate time to protect against gas and electricity price volatility.

The Company is exposed to exchange rate risk through its major source of revenue being priced in US$ whereas its costs are primarily denominated in pounds Sterling. The Group's Board regularly monitors the cash flows of the Group to ensure currency exposure is understood and considers exchange rate hedges to ensure that cash inflows in dollars are matched with sterling cash outflows.

The Company is exposed, through its operations, to liquidity risk. The Group's Board regularly reviews the Company's cash forecasts and the adequacy of available facilities to meet the Company's cash requirements.

The Company is also exposed to a variety of other risks including those related to:

- strategy performance;
- cyber security;
- capital risk; and
- loss of key staff.

Financial instruments

The Company finances its activities with a combination of intercompany loans and cash generated from operations. Intercompany advances are used to satisfy short term cash flow requirements. Other financial assets and liabilities, such as trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and cash and cash equivalents, arise directly from the Company's operating activities.

The Company manages its exposure to key financial risks in accordance with its financial risk management policy. The objective of the policy is to support the Company's financial targets while protecting future financial security. The Company is exposed to the following risks:

- Market risk, including commodity price, foreign currency and interest rate risks; and
- Liquidity risk.

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, such as commodity price risk, foreign currency risk and interest rate risk. The Company is exposed to the risk of fluctuations in prevailing market commodity prices (primarily crude oil) on the oil and gas it sells. The Company considers that such risks are mitigated by the IGas Energy plc Group's (the "Group") hedging policy. The Company is exposed to exchange rate risk through its major source of revenue being priced in US$, whereas its costs are primarily denominated in Pounds Sterling. The Group's Board monitors the cash flows of the Group to ensure currency exposure is understood and considers exchange rate hedges as appropriate to ensure that cash inflows in dollars are matched with sterling cash outflows.

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate banking and borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities and future capital and operating commitments. External borrowing facilities are managed by the parent company.

Directors' report (continued)

Registered number: SC298739

Directors' liabilities

Subject to the conditions set out in the Companies Act 2006, the Company has arranged appropriate Directors and Officers insurance to indemnify the Directors and Officers against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties. Such provision remains in force at the date of this report.

The Company indemnifies the Directors against actions they undertake or fail to undertake as Directors or Officers of the Company, to the extent permissible for such indemnities to meet the test of a qualifying third party indemnity provision as provided for by the Companies Act 2006. The nature and extent of the indemnities is as described in Article 53 of the Company's Articles of Association as adopted on 11 September 2019. These provisions remained in force throughout the year and remain in place at the date of this report.

Basis of preparation

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

The Directors have also taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 414B of the Companies Act 2006 and have not prepared a strategic report.

Audit exemption

For the years ended 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020, the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- the members have not required the Company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006; and
- the Directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

On behalf of the Board

Frances Ward

F Ward
Director
29 September 2022

Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The Directors are responsible for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law). Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that year. In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; 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 also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

Frances Ward

F Ward
Director
29 September 2022

Income statement
For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2021 £	Year ended 31 December 2020 £
Revenue	3	6,773,723	4,176,925
Cost of sales		(6,635,459)	(5,659,771)
Gross loss		138,264	(1,482,846)
Administrative expenses		(315,002)	(403,962)
Operating loss	4	(176,738)	(1,886,808)
Finance income	7	307,987	-
Finance costs	7	(901,484)	(1,680,371)
Loss before tax		(770,235)	(3,567,179)
Income tax credit/(charge)	8	1,221,335	(1,114,063)
Profit/(Loss) for the year		451,100	(4,681,242)

All transactions in current and previous year are derived from continuing activities.

Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Year ended 31 December 2021 £	Year ended 31 December 2020 £
Profit/(loss) for the year	451,100	(4,681,242)
Total comprehensive profit/(loss) for the year	451,100	(4,681,242)

The notes on pages 9 to 25 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position
At 31 December 2021

	Note	31 December 2021 £	31 December 2020 £
Non-current assets			
Intangible exploration and evaluation assets	9	**209,419**	66,966
Property, plant and equipment	10	**10,399,630**	11,649,617
Right-of-use asset	14	**1,498,944**	1,740,284
Deferred tax asset	8	**3,863,933**	2,642,599
		15,971,926	16,099,466
Current assets			
Inventories	11	**106,852**	54,600
Other receivables	12	**4,704,268**	4,254,017
Cash and cash equivalents		**844**	876
		4,811,964	4,309,493
Current liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	**(37,578,974)**	(36,875,428)
Lease liability	14	**(176,785)**	(231,154)
Other provisions	15	**(154,209)**	-
		(37,909,968)	(37,106,582)
Net current liabilities		**(33,098,004)**	(32,797,089)
Total assets less current liabilities		**(17,126,078)**	(16,697,623)
Non-current liabilities			
Other provisions	15	**(25,061,230)**	(25,848,072)
Lease liability	14	**(1,378,734)**	(1,471,447)
		(26,439,964)	(27,319,519)
Net liabilities		**(43,566,042)**	(44,017,142)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	16	**2**	2
Accumulated deficit		**(43,566,044)**	(44,017,144)
Total shareholders' deficit		**(43,566,042)**	(44,017,142)

The notes on pages 9 to 25 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Audit exemption

For the year ended 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020, the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under Section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies. The members have not required the Company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476. The Directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements on pages 6 to 25 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board on 29 September 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Frances Ward

F Ward
Director

Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Called up share capital (note 16) £	Accumulated deficit £	Total shareholder's deficit £
At 1 January 2020	2	(39,335,902)	(39,335,900)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(4,681,242)	(4,681,242)
At 31 December 2020	2	**(44,017,144)**	**(44,017,142)**
Total comprehensive profit for the year	-	**451,100**	**451,100**
At 31 December 2021	**2**	**(43,566,044)**	**(43,566,042)**

The notes on pages 8 to 25 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2021

1. General information

The financial statements of IGas Energy Production Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2021 were approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 29 September 2022.

The Company is a private company limited by share capital incorporated in Scotland and domiciled in the United Kingdom.

The address of its registered office is: C/O Womble Bond Dickinson (UK) LLP, 2 Semple Street, Edinburgh, EH3 8BL.

2. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The Company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 101. Note 19 gives details of the Company's immediate and ultimate parent and from where their consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS may be obtained.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101) and the Companies Act 2006 (the Act) as applicable to companies using FRS 101. FRS 101 sets out a reduced disclosure framework for a 'qualifying entity' as defined in the standard which addresses the financial reporting requirements and disclosure exemptions in the individual financial statements of qualifying entities that otherwise apply the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements UK-adopted International Accounting Standards.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention and have been prepared on the going concern basis.

The Company's financial statements are presented in Pounds Sterling.

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

- 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:
  - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
  - paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment; and
  - paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible Assets.
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 39(c) and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- 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;
- the requirements of paragraphs 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets; and
- the requirement of paragraph 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors, requirement for the disclosure of information when an entity has not applied a new IFRS that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

Going concern

The Company is reliant on the continued financial support of its ultimate parent undertaking, IGas Energy plc ("IGas"). The Directors therefore considered the going concern assessment prepared in respect of the unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements of IGas for the period ended 30 June 2022, approved on 15 September 2022, which included disclosure of the following information in respect of the IGas Group's ability to continue as a going concern:

"The Group continues to closely monitor and manage its liquidity risks. Cash flow forecasts for the Group are regularly produced based on, inter alia, the Group's production and expenditure forecasts, management's best estimate of future oil prices, management's best estimate of foreign exchange rates and the Group's available loan facility under the RBL. Sensitivities are run to reflect different scenarios including, but not limited to, possible further reductions in commodity prices, strengthening of sterling and reductions in forecast oil and gas production rates.

The Group's operating cash flows have improved in 2022 as a result of improving commodity prices and we have successfully completed the May 2022 redetermination. However, the ability of the Group to operate as a going concern is dependent upon the continued availability of future cash flows and the availability of the monies drawn under its RBL, which is redetermined semi-annually based on various parameters (including oil price and level of reserves) and is also dependent on the Group not breaching its RBL covenants. We also assumed that our existing RBL facility is amortised in line with its terms, but is not refinanced or extended, resulting in a reduction in the facility to $7 million from 01 January 2024. To mitigate these risks, the Group has a hedging policy with 70,000 bbls hedged for September to December 2022 using swaps at an average price of $76/bbl and 35,000 bbls using puts with an average price, net of premiums, of $45/bbl, and a further 60,000 bbls hedged for H1 23 using swaps at an average price of $95/bbl.

Management has considered the impact of supply chain constraints on the Group's operations. We have seen some impact on production during 2022 but we have developed a number of contingency plans to mitigate this and any future COVID-19 related disruptions. Many of our sites are remotely manned and we are well equipped as a business to ensure we maintain business continuity recognising that our production comes from a large number of wells in a variety of locations and we have flexibility in our off-take arrangements.

Crude oil prices rose during 2022 as loosening pandemic-related restrictions and growing economies resulted in global petroleum demand rising faster than supply. The war in Ukraine and sanctions imposed on Russia have led to concerns about oil and gas supply disruption also adding support to prices. Going forward, prices remain volatile with cost of living and recession concerns in many economies increasing risks on the demand side.

The Group's base case cash flow forecast was run with average oil prices of $98/bbl for the remainder of 2022, falling to an average of $90/bbl in 2023 and $80/bbl in Q1 24 based on the forward curve, and a foreign exchange rate of $1.22/£1. Our forecasts show that the Group will have sufficient financial headroom to meet its financial covenants based on the existing RBL facility for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. Management has also prepared a downside case with average oil prices at $88/bbl for the remainder of 2022; $80/bbl for H1 2023, falling to $75/bbl and $70/bbl for Q3 and Q4 2023, respectively, and $65/bbl for Q1 2024. We forecast an average exchange rate of $1.26/£1.00 for the remainder of 2022, an average of $1.29/£1.00 for 2023 and $1.30/£1.00 for Q1 2024. Our downside case also included an average reduction in production of 5% over the period. Management would take mitigating actions including delaying capital expenditure and additional reductions in costs in order to remain within the Group's debt liquidity covenants should such actions be necessary. All such mitigating actions are within management's control. We have not assumed any extensions or refinancing to the RBL. In this downside scenario, our forecast shows that the Group will have sufficient financial headroom to meet its financial covenants for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

Based on the analysis above, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group has adequate resources to continue in existence for the foreseeable future and have concluded it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements."

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 New and amended standards and interpretations

During the year, the Company adopted the following new and amended IFRSs for the first time for their reporting period commencing 1 January 2021:

Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16	Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2
Amendments IFRS 16	Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions

The adoption of these standards does not have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods.

2.3 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in accordance with FRS 101 requires management to make judgements and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates.

In particular, the Company has identified the following areas where significant judgements and estimates are required, and where if actual results were to differ, this could materially affect the financial position or financial results reported in future periods. Further information on each of these and how they impact the various accounting policies are described in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

Estimates

Carrying value of property, plant and equipment

Management reviews the Company's property, plant and equipment at least annually for impairment indicators. The determination of recoverable amounts in any resulting impairment test requires judgement around key assumptions. Key assumptions in the impairment models include those related to GBP to US dollar foreign exchange rates and prices that are based on forward curves and long-term corporate assumptions thereafter, discount rates, that are risked to reflect conditions specific to individual assets, future costs, both capital and operating that are based on management's estimates having regard to past experience and the known characteristics of the individual assets, reserves (discussed below) and future production. Details of the Company's property, plant, and equipment are disclosed in note 10.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3. Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Estimates (continued)

Carrying value of property, plant and equipment

Management reviews the Company's property, plant and equipment at least annually for impairment indicators. The determination of recoverable amounts in any resulting impairment test requires judgement around key assumptions. Key assumptions in the impairment models include those related to GBP to US dollar foreign exchange rates and prices that are based on forward curves and long-term corporate assumptions thereafter, discount rates, that are risked to reflect conditions specific to individual assets, future costs, both capital and operating that are based on management's estimates having regard to past experience and the known characteristics of the individual assets, reserves (discussed below) and future production. Details of the Company's property, plant, and equipment are disclosed in note 10.

Proved and probable reserves

The volume of proved and probable oil and gas reserves is an estimate that affects the unit of production depreciation of producing oil and gas property, plant and equipment as well as being a significant estimate affecting decommissioning provisions, impairment calculations and the valuation of oil and gas properties in business combinations. Proved and probable reserves are estimated using standard recognised evaluation techniques. Estimates are reviewed at least annually and are regularly estimated by independent consultants. Future development costs are estimated taking into account the level of development required to produce the reserves by reference to operators, where applicable, and internal engineers.

Decommissioning costs

The estimated cost of decommissioning at the end of the producing lives of fields is reviewed periodically and is based on forecast price levels and technology at the balance sheet date. Provision is made for the estimated cost at the balance sheet date, using a discounted cash flow methodology and a risk free rate of return. Details of the Company's decommissioning costs are disclosed in note 15.

Deferred tax asset recognition

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. Estimates of future taxable profits are based on cash flows expected to be generated from internal estimates of projected production and costs. Details of the Company's deferred tax assets, including those not recognised due to uncertainty regarding the future utilisation, are disclosed in note 8.

Judgements

Functional currency

The determination of functional currency often requires significant judgement where the primary economic environment in which a Company operates may not be clear. The ultimate parent entity reconsiders the functional currency of its entities if there is a change in the events and conditions which determines the primary economic environment.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3. Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Judgements (continued)

Interest rate implicit in the lease

Since the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used. The incremental borrowing rate (IBR) applicable for all of the leases for the Group is between 7.5% and 8.5%. While there is no definitive guidance in IFRS 16 on how to determine an IBR, the Company uses rates built up from three components as follows:

a) Risk free rate – a treasury bond rate or an interest swap rate in the local currency for the country of the lease, which reflects the duration of the lease;
b) Credit spread specific to the lessee;
c) Asset/lease specific adjustments to reflect the nature of the collateral

The determination of whether there is an interest rate implicit in the lease, the calculation of the Group's incremental borrowing rate, and whether any adjustments to this rate are required, involves some judgement and is subject to change over time. At the commencement date of leases management consider whether the lease term will be the full term of the lease or whether any option to break or extend the lease is likely to be exercised. Leases are regularly reviewed and will be revalued if the term is likely to change.

2.4 Significant accounting policies

(a) Revenue

Revenue comprises the invoiced value of goods and services supplied by the Company, net of value added tax and trade discounts. Revenue is recognised at a point in time when the control of the goods has passed onto the customers and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the goods. In the case of oil and electricity sales, these are recognised when goods are delivered and title has passed to the customer. This generally occurs when the product is physically delivered to the customer's premises or transferred into a vessel, pipe or other delivery mechanism.

Revenue from the production of oil from fields in which the Company has an interest with other producers, is recognised based on the Company's working interest and the terms of the relevant production sharing contracts. Where oil produced by third parties is processed and delivered to a refinery by the Company, the measurement of the revenue depends upon whether physical title to the oil passes to the Company or whether the Company simply acts an agent for the producer.

Estimates of revenue are revised if circumstances change. Any resulting increases or decreases in estimated revenues are reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known by management. If the invoiced value of goods or services rendered exceed the payment, a contract asset will be recognised. If the payments exceed the invoiced value of goods or services rendered, a contract liability will be recognised.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Non-current assets

Property plant and equipment – interests in oil and gas properties

Property plant and equipment, interests in oil and gas properties are accounted for as follows:

- Oil and gas properties and other property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses;
- The cost of an asset comprises its purchase price or construction cost, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into operation and for qualifying assets where relevant, borrowing costs. The purchase price or construction cost is the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset. The cost of oil and gas assets also includes an amount equal to the decommissioning cost estimate. The capitalised value of any associated finance leases is also included within property, plant and equipment;
- When a development project moves into the production stage, the capitalisation of certain construction/development costs ceases, and costs are either regarded as part of the cost of inventory or expensed, except for costs which qualify for capitalisation;
- Oil and gas properties are depleted either on a unit of production basis, commencing at the start of commercial production, or depreciated on a straight line basis over the relevant asset's estimated useful life. Where expenditure is depreciated on a unit of production basis, the depletion charge is calculated according to the proportion that production bears to the recoverable reserves for each property;
- The Company's interests in oil and gas properties are assessed for indications of impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable, in which case impairment is computed on the basis as set out below. Any impairment in value is charged to the Income Statement as additional depreciation; and
- Net proceeds from any disposal of development/producing assets are compared to the previously capitalised costs for the relevant asset or group of assets. A gain or loss on disposal of a development/producing asset is recognised in the Income Statement to the extent that the net proceeds exceed or are less than the appropriate portion of the net capitalised costs of the asset or group of assets.

Impairment

Impairment tests are carried out on the following basis:

- By comparing the sum of any amounts carried in the books as compared to the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of oil and gas properties is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The Company generally assesses the value in use using the estimated future cash flows 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 or cash generating unit ("CGU"); and
- Where there has been a charge for impairment in an earlier period that charge will be reversed in a later period where there has been a change in circumstances to the extent that the recoverable amount is higher than the net book value at the time. In reversing impairment losses, the carrying amount of the asset will be increased to the lower of its original carrying value and the carrying value that would have been determined (net of depletion) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods.

Decommissioning

Where a liability for the removal of production facilities or site restoration exists, a provision for decommissioning is recognised. The amount recognised is discounted to its present value and is reflected in the Company's non-current liabilities. A corresponding asset is included in the appropriate category of the Company's non-current assets (intangible exploration and evaluation assets and property plant and equipment), depending on the accounting treatment adopted for the underlying operations/asset leading to the decommissioning provision. The asset is assessed for impairment and depleted in accordance with the Company's policies as set out above.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Non-current aassets (continued)

Other property plant and equipment

Other property plant and equipment is stated at cost to the Company less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided on such assets, with the exception of freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, less their estimated residual values, over their estimated useful lives at the following rates, with any impairment being accounted for as additional depreciation:

Buildings/leasehold property improvements	– between five and ten years on a straight line basis/over the period of the lease
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	– between three and twenty years on a straight line basis

The Company does not capitalise amounts considered to be immaterial.

(c) Financial instruments

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash held on current account or on short-term deposits at variable interest rates with original maturity periods of up to three months. Any interest earned is accrued monthly and classified as interest income within finance income.

Other receivables

Details about the Company's impairment policy and the calculation of expected credit loss allowance is provided in the Impairment of financial assets accounting policy below.

Trade and other payables

These financial liabilities are all non-interest bearing and are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration payable.

Impairment of financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, a provision is made if there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets was impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets was impaired and impairment loss is incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a "loss event"), and that loss event (or events) had an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that could be reliably estimated.

Assets carried at amortised cost
For loans and receivables, the amount of loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that had not been incurred), discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of loss is recognised in the income statement.
If in the subsequent period, the amount of loss decreased and the decrease is related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in the income statement.

Expected credit loss
The Company assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of receivables.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Leases

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Lease liabilities
The Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term. Lease payments include fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable and variable lease payments that depend on an index. The Company is exposed to potential future increases in variable lease payments based on an index or rate, which are not included in the lease liability until they take effect. When adjustments to lease payments based on an index or rate take effect, the lease liability is reassessed and adjusted against the right-of-use asset. Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

Right-of-use assets
The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life or the lease term on a straight-line basis. Right-of-use assets are subject to and reviewed regularly for impairment. Depreciation on right-of-use assets is included in depletion, depreciation and
amortisation within cost of sales or in administrative expense in the income statement based on the nature of the asset.

Extension renewal and termination options
Extension, renewal and termination options are included in a number of land and other equipment leases. In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an option to extend or renew, or not exercise a termination option. Extension and renewal options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised (or not exercised) or the Company becomes obliged to exercise (or not exercise) it. The assessment of reasonable certainty is only revised if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs, which affects this assessment, and that is within the control of the lessee.

(e) Group loans

Group borrowings are measured initially at fair value. After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate ("EIR") method. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. When management estimates of the amounts or timings of cash flows are revised, borrowings are re-measured using the revised cash flow estimates under the original effective interest rate with any consequent adjustment being recognised in the Income Statement.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance costs in the income statement.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of these assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the Income Statement in the period in which they are incurred.

(g) Inventories

Inventories, consisting of crude oil, are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs comprise costs of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Weighted average cost is used to determine the cost of ordinarily inter-changeable items.

(h) Taxation

The tax charge/credit includes current tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered or paid to the tax authorities. Taxable profit/(loss) differs from the profit/(loss) before taxation as reported in the Income Statement as it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in different periods and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all temporary differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date except when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss. Temporary differences arise

from differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are not discounted. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that they will be recovered and the carrying amount is reviewed at each reporting date.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

(i) Equity

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs, and allocated between called up share capital and share premium accounts as appropriate.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(j) Foreign currency

The financial statements are presented in UK pound sterling, which is the Company's functional currency. Transactions denominated in currencies other than functional currency are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are re-translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences that arise are recorded in the income statement.

3. Revenue

The Company derives revenue solely within the United Kingdom from the transfer of goods and services to external customers and affiliate which is recognised at a point in time. The company's major product lines are:

	Year ended 31 December 2021 £	Year ended 31 December 2020 £
Oil sales	**5,925,917**	4,082,319
Electricity sales	**847,806**	94,606
	6,773,723	4,176,925

As at 31 December 2021 and as at 31 December 2020, there are no contract assets or contract liabilities outstanding.

4. Operating loss

Operating loss is stated after charging:

	Year ended 31 December 2021 £	Year ended 31 December 2020 £
Depletion, depreciation and amortisation (note 10 and note 14)	**(1,219,347)**	(1,878,320)

5. Staff costs

The Company does not have any employees (2020: none). A proportion of the Igas Energy plc group staff costs are charged to the income statement or capitalised as additions to intangible exploration and evaluation assets or property plant and equipment of the Group's subsidiaries through the timewriting or cost allocation process as appropriate based on activities carried out.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2021

6. Directors' remuneration

No Directors serving at the balance sheet date or during the current or previous financial year have been paid any emoluments by the Company as they are employed by either IGas Energy plc or another member of the Group.

No management charge has been made by IGas Energy plc or another member of the Group (2020: £nil). No amounts are charged for Directors' services.

Details of emoluments paid to Directors for services to the IGas Group are detailed in the IGas Energy plc Annual Report and Accounts available on the ultimate parent undertaking's website at www.igasplc.com.

7. Finance income and costs

	Year ended 31 December 2021 £	Year ended 31 December 2020 £
Foreign exchange gain	**307,987**	-
Total Finance income	**307,987**	-

	Year ended 31 December 2021 £	Year ended 31 December 2020 £
Interest on amounts owed to Group undertakings	**(70,402)**	(70,593)
Unwinding of discount on provisions (note 15)	**(675,890)**	(607,221)
Foreign exchange loss	**-**	(814,370)
Finance charge on lease liability for assets in use (note 14)	**(155,192)**	(188,187)
Total finance costs	**(901,484)**	(1,680,371)

8. Income tax credit/ (charge)

Tax credit on loss from continuing ordinary activities

	Year ended 31 December 2021 £	Year ended 31 December 2020 £
Current tax		
Current income tax for the year	**-**	-
Deferred tax		
Current year credit/(charge) relating to the origination or reversal of temporary differences	**1,221,335**	(1,114,311)
Current year charge relating to the movement due to the tax rate changes	**-**	248
Income tax credit/(charge)	**1,221,335**	(1,114,063)

8. Income tax charge (continued)

Factors affecting the tax charge

A reconciliation of the UK statutory corporation tax rate applicable to the Company's loss before tax to the Company's total tax charge is as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2021 £	Year ended 31 December 2020 £
Loss before tax	**(770,235)**	(3,567,179)
Loss before tax multiplied by a combined rate of ring fence corporation tax and supplementary charge in the UK of 40% (2020: 40%)	**308,094**	1,426,871
Effects of:		
Income not taxable/expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**9,542**	14,975
Net increase in unrecognised temporary taxable differences	**(188,582)**	(2,317,254)
Group relief	**(240,550)**	-
Change in tax rate	**-**	248
Net decrease/(increase) in unrecognised losses carried forward	**1,332,831**	(238,903)
Income tax credit/(charge)	**1,221,335**	(1,114,063)

	31 December 2021 £	31 December 2020 £
Accelerated capital allowances	**(1,851,188)**	(496,501)
Tax losses carried forward	**3,696,865**	2,535,488
Investment allowance unutilised	**144,439**	122,184
Decommissioning provision	**1,851,188**	496,501
Other	**22,629**	(15,073)
Deferred tax asset	**3,863,933**	2,642,599

The majority of the Company's losses are generated by "ring fence" businesses which attract UK corporation tax and supplementary charge at a combined average rate of 40%.

Deferred tax assets have been recognised in respect of tax losses and other temporary differences where the Directors believe it is probable that these assets will be recovered in the near future. Such tax losses include £9.3 million of ring-fence corporation tax losses (2020: £6.3 million).

The Company has further tax losses of £38.3 million (2020: £37.2 million) in respect of which no deferred tax is recognised due to insufficient certainty regarding the availability of appropriate future taxable profits.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2021

9. Intangible exploration and evaluation assets

	31 December 2021 £	31 December 2020 £
At 1 January	**66,966**	-
Additions	**142,453**	66,966
At 31 December	**209,419**	66,966

Exploration and evaluation assets were reviewed for indicators of impairment at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020. An impairment charge of £nil was recognised in the year (31 December 2020: £nil).

10. Property, plant and equipment

	31 December 2021			31 December 2020		
	Buildings / leasehold property improvements £	**Oil and gas assets £**	**Total £**	Buildings / leasehold property improvements £	Oil and gas assets £	Total £
Cost						
At 1 January	**20,909**	**41,218,276**	**41,239,185**	20,909	36,884,128	36,905,037
Additions	**-**	**1,007,426**	**1,007,426**	-	289,115	289,115
Changes in decommissioning	**-**	**(1,356,957)**	**(1,356,957)**	-	4,045,033	4,045,033
At 31 December	**20,909**	**40,868,745**	**40,899,654**	20,909	41,218,276	41,239,185
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January	**20,909**	**29,568,659**	**29,589,568**	(19,815)	(27,992,896)	(28,012,711)
Charge for the year	**-**	**900,456**	**900,456**	(1,094)	(1,575,763)	(1,576,857)
At 31 December	**20,909**	**30,469,115**	**30,490,024**	(20,909)	(29,568,659)	(29,589,568)
Net book value						
At 31 December	**-**	**10,399,630**	**10,399,630**	-	11,649,617	11,649,617

10. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2021

The Company reviewed the carrying value of oil and gas assets as at 31 December 2021 and assessed it for impairment indicators. The impact of a downward revision of the reserves estimate is offset by an improving economic outlook and a significantly improved oil price environment. On this basis, management concluded that there were no impairment indicators as at 31 December 2021. However, as at 31 December 2021, continued uncertainty exists regarding the future impact of the COVID-19 pandemic including the emergence of new variants which may have a negative impact on economic activity and therefore on the demand for oil. As a result, management concluded that there were no impairment reversal indicators as at 31 December 2021 and that a reversal of prior years' impairments was not appropriate.

Year ended 31 December 2020

Due to the significant uncertainty as to how COVID-19 and its aftermath would impact economies, oil demand and oil price over the near and mid-term, the Company's oil and gas properties were reviewed for impairment as at 31 December 2020. A cash generating unit ("CGU") for impairment purposes is the legal entity. The impairment assessment was prepared on a fair value less costs of disposal basis and using discounted future cash flows based on 2P reserve profiles. The future cash flows were estimated using price assumption for Brent of $50-55/bbl for the years 2021-2022 and $60/bbl thereafter, and a USD/GBP foreign exchange rate of $1.37:£1.00 for 2021 and $1.35:£1 thereafter. Cash flows were discounted using a pre-tax discount rate of 8.3%. No impairment charge was recognised in the year.

11. Inventories

	31 December 2021 £	31 December 2020 £
Oil stock	**106,852**	54,600
Total inventory	**106,852**	54,600

12. Other receivables

	31 December 2021 £	31 December 2020 £
Amounts due from Group or affiliate undertakings	**4,446,851**	4,093,790
Other debtors	**46,899**	16,386
Prepayments	**210,518**	143,841
Total debtors	**4,704,268**	4,254,017

Payment terms for balances due from Group or affiliate undertakings are as mutually agreed between the companies within the IGas Group.

Due to the short term nature of the current receivables, their carrying value is considered to be the same as their fair value. No provision for doubtful debts or impairment is required (2020: £nil).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2021

13. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 December 2021 £	31 December 2020 £
Trade creditors	**(3,712)**	(1,724)
Amounts due to Group or affiliate undertakings	**(36,655,685)**	(35,990,107)
Accruals and deferred income	**(919,577)**	(883,597)
Total creditors falling due within one year	**(37,578,974)**	(36,875,428)

Payment terms for balances due to Group or affiliate undertakings are as mutually agreed between the companies within the IGas group.

Amounts due to Group or affiliate undertakings include intercompany loans which are repayable on demand and bear interest at 0.5%. The counterparty has no intention to call on the loan with the Company within 12 months from the date of the approval of these financial statements.

The carrying value of the Company's financial liabilities is considered to be a reasonable approximation of their fair value.

14. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

(a) Amounts recognised in the income statement

The income statement shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	31 December 2021 £	31 December 2020 £
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets		
Land	**(164,073)**	(132,338)
Other equipment	**(154,818)**	(169,125)
	(318,891)	(301,463)
Interest expense (note 7)	**(155,192)**	(188,187)
Expense relating to leases of low-value and short-term leases included in cost of sales	**(68,763)**	(87,463)

During the year ended 31 December 2021, the Company had a total cash outflow of £439,667 (31 December 2020: £421,551) on qualifying leases.

14. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities (continued)

(b) Amounts recognised in the balance sheet

The Company has identified lease portfolios for land and other equipment as follows:

Right-of-use assets	31 December 2021 £	31 December 2020 £
Land	658,888	773,595
Other equipment	840,056	966,689
	1,498,944	1,740,284

Additions to the right-of-use assets during the 2021 financial year were £77,551 and depreciation £318,891 (2020: additions £26,436, depreciation £301,463).

Lease liabilities	31 December 2021 £	31 December 2020 £
Current	(176,785)	(231,154)
Non-current	(1,378,734)	(1,471,447)
	(1,555,519)	(1,702,601)

15. Other provisions

Decommissioning	31 December 2021 £	31 December 2020 £
1 January	(25,848,072)	(21,966,991)
Utilisation of provision	(48,434)	771,173
Re-assessment of provision	1,356,957	(4,045,033)
Unwinding of discount (note 7)	(675,890)	(607,221)
31 December	(25,215,439)	(25,848,072)
Current	(154,209)	-
Non-current	(25,061,230)	(25,848,072)

Provision has been made for the discounted future cost of abandoning wells and restoring sites to a condition acceptable to the relevant authorities. This is expected to take place between 1 and 23 years from the year end (31 December 2020: 1 to 26 years). The provision is based on the Company's internal estimates as at 31 December 2021. Assumptions are based on the current experience from decommissioning wells which management believes is a reasonable basis upon which to estimate the future liability. The estimates are reviewed regularly to take account of any material changes to the assumptions. Actual decommissioning costs will ultimately depend upon future costs for decommissioning which will reflect market conditions and regulations at that time. Furthermore, the timing of decommissioning is uncertain and is likely to depend on when the fields cease to produce at economically viable rates. This, in turn, will depend on factors such as future oil and gas prices, which are inherently uncertain.

A risk free rate range of 1.20% to 3.00% is used in the calculation of the provision as at 31 December 2021 (2020: a risk free rate range of 1.20% to 3.00%).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2021

16. Called up share capital

	Par value /share	2021 shares	2020 Shares	2021 £	2020 £
Allotted and fully paid					
At 1 January	£1	2	2	2	2
At 31 December	£1	**2**	2	**2**	2

The ordinary shares confer the right to vote at general meetings of the Company, to a repayment of capital in the event of liquidation or winding up and certain other rights as set out in the Company's articles of association.

17. Commitments

(a) Capital commitments

The Company's capital commitments relate to spend committed but not spent on conventional licences as follows:

	31 December 2021 £	31 December 2020 £
Total commitments	**35,862**	1,191

18. Events since the balance sheet date

The following events happened after the balance sheet date, which require disclosure under under IAS 10:

- On 25 May 2022, the Government announced the introduction of the Energy Profits Levy, effective 26 May 2022. At the balance sheet date, the proposal to introduce the Energy Profits Levy had not been substantively enacted. Therefore, its effects are not included in these financial statements. However, it was subsequently substantively enacted on 11 July 2022.

- As part of our preparation of the unaudited condensed group interim financial statements dated 30 June 2022, we recorded a reversal of previous asset impairments within the entity. This was due to high oil and gas prices due in part to the war in Ukraine, in addition to favourable foreign exchange rates. These factors do not provide additional information surrounding the recoverable amount of the assets in the entity at 31 December 2021 and is therefore considered a non-adjusting event.

19. Ultimate parent undertaking

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Dart Energy (Europe) Limited and its ultimate parent undertaking is IGas Energy plc. The Company is consolidated within both of these financial statements which are publicly available either from the ultimate parent undertaking's website at www.igasplc.com or their respective registered offices.

Incorporating
DART ENERGY

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Companies House
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Edinburgh Quay 2
139 Fountainbridge
Edinburgh
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DX ED235 Edinburgh 1

29 September 2022

Dear Sir/Madam

IGas Energy Production Limited – Audit Exemption

We refer to the above matter.

We, the members of IGas Energy Production Limited (registered under company number SC298739 and having a registered office at C/O Womble Bond Dickinson (UK) LLP, 2 Semple Street, Edinburgh EH3 8BL), a subsidiary of IGas Energy plc (registered under company number 04981279 and having a registered office at Welton Gathering Centre, Barfield Lane Off Wragby Road, Sudbrooke, Lincoln, England, LN2 2QX), hereby agree to the exemption from audit available to it under Section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 for the financial period ended 31 December 2021.

Yours faithfully,

Frances Ward

Frances Ward
Director

(for and on behalf of IGas Energy Production Limited and IGas Energy plc)