

Company Registration Number: SC467099 (Scotland)

Savannah Energy 2 Limited

Annual report and financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020



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Corporate information

Directors

Isatou Semega-Janneh
Nicholas Beattie
Christopher Thomas
Jessica Ross
Robin Drage

Resigned 12 August 2021
Appointed 26 February 2021
Appointed 26 February 2021
Resigned 26 February 2021
Appointed 12 August 2021

Registered Office

50 Lothian Road
Festival Square
Edinburgh
Scotland
EH3 9WJ

Company registration number

SC467099

Auditors

Grant Thornton UK LLP
110 Queen Street
Glasgow
G1 3BX
United Kingdom

Strategic report
For the year ended 31 December 2020

The Directors present their strategic report of Savannah Energy 2 Limited ("the Company"), for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Legal form

The Company is a private limited company and is registered in Scotland. The Company was incorporated on 10 January 2014 and is a subsidiary Savannah Energy 1 Limited. On 21 July 2020, the Company changed its name from Savannah Petroleum 2 Limited to Savannah Energy 2 Limited.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is a holding company, holding an investment in its subsidiary, Savannah Petroleum Niger SA, whose principal activity is the exploration of the hydrocarbons in the Republic of Niger.

Business review

The Company was incorporated on 10 January 2014 and is a subsidiary of Savannah Energy 1 Limited. The ultimate parent company is Savannah Energy PLC. Savannah Energy PLC is domiciled in the UK for tax purposes and its shares are listed on the Alternative Investments Market of the London Stock Exchange.

The Company did not trade in the 2020 financial year.

The Directors are not aware, at the date of this report, of any likely major changes in the Company's activities in the next year.

Principal risks and uncertainties

As a holding company, the principal risks and uncertainties are driven by the performance of Savannah Petroleum Niger SA, the Company's subsidiary.

Key performance indicators

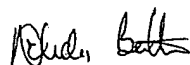
Savannah Energy PLC and its subsidiaries ("the Savannah Energy Group") monitors, reviews and assesses its operations at geographical levels; therefore the Directors are of the opinion that analysis of the Company using KPIs is not appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance of the Company's position.

Financial performance and position

The Company made a profit of US\$ nil (2019: US\$330) in the year.

The Company has net assets of US\$US\$566,132 (2019: US\$566,132) as at 31 December 2020

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:



Nicholas Beattie
Director
14 September 2021

Directors' report

For the year ended 31 December 2020

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements for Savannah Energy 2 Limited for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Directors

The following served as Directors during the year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise shown:

Isatou Semega-Janneh	(resigned 12 August 2021)
Nicholas Beattie	(appointed 26 February 2021)
Christopher Thomas	(appointed 26 February 2021)
Jessica Kate Ross	(resigned 26 February 2021)
Robin Drage	(appointed 12 August 2021)

Dividend

The Directors did not propose an interim dividend for the year ended 31 December 2020. The Directors have not proposed a final dividend (2019: nil).

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The Company does not hold a bank account and therefore is reliant on the ultimate parent company Savannah Energy PLC and its subsidiaries ("the Group") to support the going concern assessment of the Company. The ultimate parent company has provided a letter of financial support to the Company confirming that it will provide the necessary financial support to enable the Company to meet its liabilities as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date that the financial statements are approved. The Group places significant importance in managing its liquidity position and ensuring that all entities within the Group have appropriate funding as needed to meet their obligations. The Directors have considered the funding requirements of the Company and the ability of the Group to support these needs for the review period. The principal assumptions made in the Group's going concern assessment relate to (1) the timely payment of gas invoices from its customers, (2) forecast commodity price environment, and (3) continued access to FX markets. Considering this last point the Directors are highly confident that the entities in the Group will be able to continue to access US dollars as required to maintain going concern status. However, as described in note 2, (Going concern), a remote risk exists that the Group may not be able to continue to do so and/or the Group may not be able to amend its debt facilities and/or complete its planned debt refinancing at the Company's subsidiary, Accugas Limited. These facts indicate that a material uncertainty exists. Notwithstanding this, the Directors have considered the adequacy of the ultimate parent company's and Group's cash resources and assessed that they are sufficient to meet its liabilities as they fall due and hence can continue as a going concern.

Share capital

On incorporation, the Company issued 1 US\$1.00 ordinary share at par. On 25 July 2014, this share capital was subdivided into 100,000 ordinary shares of US\$0.00001 with total share capital remaining US\$1.00.

On 25 July 2014, the Company issued an additional 5,264 shares (par value \$0.00001) for total consideration of US\$562,500.

Directors' interests in share capital

As at 31 December 2020 the Directors had no interests in the share capital of the Company. Directors' interests are disclosed in the Savannah Energy Group annual report where applicable.

Post balance sheet events

The Directors are not aware of any events that occurred after the reporting date that require reporting.

Directors' and officers' liability insurance

All Directors and officers of the Company are covered by Directors' and officers' liability insurance.

Research and development

The Company does not undertake any material research and development activities.

Directors' report (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2020

Political donations

No political donations were made in the year.

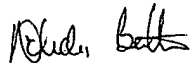
Directors' statement of disclosure of information to the auditor

So far as each person who was a Director at the date of approving the report is aware, there is no relevant audit information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow Directors and the company's auditor, each Director has taken all the steps that they are obliged to take as a Director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

Appointment of auditors

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, following a tender process, a resolution to appoint BDO LLP as auditor for the year ended 31 December 2021 was approved at the Annual General Meeting of the ultimate parent, Savannah Energy PLC.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:



Nicholas Beattie
Director
14 September 2021

Statement of Directors' responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare the financial statements for each financial year. Under the law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law) including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure 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 state of affairs and profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

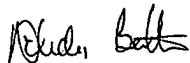
- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- State whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; 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 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. They 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 confirm that:

- So far as each Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information needed by the Company's auditor in connection with preparing their report, of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- The Directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as Directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:



Nicholas Beattie
Director
14 September 2021

Independent Auditor's report to the members of Savannah Energy 2 Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Savannah Energy 2 Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2020, which comprise the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its results for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to the going concern note within note 2 in the financial statements, which indicates that the company is reliant on financial support from its ultimate parent company, Savannah Energy PLC, to meet its liabilities as they fall due. Savannah Energy PLC's main operating company, Accugas Limited, is currently working with its existing and new lenders to refinance its principal US\$371.0 million debt facility from US dollars to Naira and expects this process to be complete by the end of 2021. As stated in the going concern note within note 2, these events or conditions, along with the other matters as set forth in the going concern note within note 2, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Our responsibilities

We are responsible for concluding 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 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 report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the auditor's opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause company to cease to continue as a going concern.

The responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the 'Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements' section of this report.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Savannah Energy 2 Limited (continued)

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report and financial statements, 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

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 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 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 company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Savannah Energy 2 Limited (continued)

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 (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that material misstatements in the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the ISAs (UK).

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to the company and industry in which they operate. We determined that the following laws and regulations were most significant: FRS 101, the Companies Act 2006 and the relevant tax compliance regulations. In addition, we concluded that there are certain significant laws and regulations that may have an effect on the determination of the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements and those laws and regulations relating to bribery and corruption practices;
- We obtained an understanding of how the company is complying with those legal and regulatory frameworks by, making inquiries of management and those responsible for legal and compliance procedures. We corroborated our inquiries through our review of board minutes;
- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team:
 - identifying and assessing the design effectiveness of controls management has in place to prevent and detect fraud.
- The assessment of the appropriateness of the collective competence and capabilities of the engagement team included consideration of the engagement team's:
 - understanding of, and practical experience with, audit engagements of a similar nature and complexity, through appropriate training and participation; and
 - knowledge of the industry in which the company operates.
- In assessing the potential risks of material misstatement, we obtained an understanding of:

Independent auditor's report to the members of Savannah Energy 2 Limited (continued)

- the company's operations, including its objectives and strategies to understand the classes of transactions, account balances, expected financial statement disclosures and business risks that may result in risks of material misstatement;
- the applicable statutory provisions; and
- the company's control environment, including:
 - the adequacy of procedures for authorisation of transactions, internal review procedures over the company's compliance with regulatory requirements;
 - procedures to ensure that possible breaches of requirements are appropriately investigated and reported.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in 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.



James Chadwick

Senior Statutory Auditor

for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP

Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants

Glasgow 14/9/2021

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December 2020

		31 December	31 December
		2020	2019
	Note	US\$	US\$
Foreign translation gain		-	330
Profit before taxation		-	330
Taxation	8	-	-
Net profit and total comprehensive profit		-	330

The results for the year are derived solely from continuing operations.

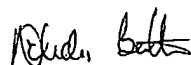
The notes on pages 14 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position
As at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 US\$	2019 US\$
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Investment in subsidiary	9	20,730	20,730
Total non-current assets		20,730	20,730
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	10	562,501	562,501
Total current assets		562,501	562,501
Total assets		583,231	583,231
Equity and liabilities			
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	11	1	1
Share premium	11	562,500	562,500
Retained earnings		3,631	3,631
Total equity		566,132	566,132
Current liabilities			
Other payables	12	17,099	17,099
Total current liabilities		17,099	17,099
Total equity and liabilities		583,231	583,231

The notes on pages 14 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements of Savannah Energy 2 Limited (Company number: SC467099) were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 14 September 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:



Nicholas Beattie
 Director

Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Share capital US\$	Share premium US\$	Retained earnings US\$	Total US\$
As at 1 January 2019	1	562,500	3,301	565,802
Total comprehensive profit	-	-	330	330
As at 31 December 2019	1	562,500	3,631	566,132
Total comprehensive profit	-	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2020	1	562,500	3,631	566,132

The notes on pages 14 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

1. Corporate information

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2020 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 14 September 2021.

The Company was incorporated in Scotland as a private limited company on 10 January 2014.

On 21 July 2020, the Company changed its name from Savannah Petroleum 2 Limited to Savannah Energy 2 Limited.

The Company's functional currency is US Dollars (US\$), and these financial statements are presented in US Dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar (US\$), except when otherwise stated.

No dividends have been declared or paid since incorporation.

The Company's registered address is 50 Lothian Road, Festival Square, Edinburgh, Scotland, EH3 9WJ.

The Company's immediate parent is Savannah Energy 1 Limited, a private company incorporated in Scotland.

The Company's ultimate parent is Savannah Energy PLC. Savannah Energy PLC, which is incorporated in England and Wales, is the parent undertaking of the largest and smallest group to consolidate these financial statements. Copies of the Group consolidated accounts may be obtained from the Company Secretary, 40 Bank Street, London, E14 5NR.

2. Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101"), using historical cost convention, except for certain items measured at fair value.

In preparing these financial statements the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirement of International Financial Reporting Standards, but makes amendments where necessary to comply with the Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

Exemptions

The company is exempt under Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements.

Summary of disclosure exemptions

The following disclosure exemptions from the requirements of IFRS have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements, in accordance with FRS 101:

- a) IFRS 7, 'Financial instruments: disclosures';
- b) Paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13, 'Fair value measurement' (disclosure of valuation techniques and inputs used for fair value measurement of assets and liabilities);
- c) Paragraph 38 of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements' to present comparative information in respect of paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements';
- d) Paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 40A to 40D, 111 and 134 to 136 of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements';
- e) IAS 7, 'Statement of cash flows';
- f) Paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8, 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors';
- g) Paragraphs 17 and 18A of IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures';
- h) 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
- i) Paragraphs 130(f)(ii), 130(f)(iii), 134(d) to 134(f) and 135(c) to 135(e) of IAS 36, 'Impairment of assets'.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The Company does not hold a bank account and therefore is reliant on the ultimate parent company and the wider Savannah Energy Group to support the going concern assessment of the Company. The ultimate parent company has provided a letter of financial support to the Company confirming that it will provide the necessary financial support to enable the Company to meet its liabilities as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date that the financial statements are approved.

The Directors have considered the factors relevant to support a statement of going concern; in assessing the going concern assumption the Directors have reviewed the Group's forecasted cash flows as well as the funding requirements of the Group, including the Company, for the period under review. This forecast was prepared on an entity-by-entity basis and it reflects the Group's best estimate of costs and revenues for the period under review. The capital expenditure and operating costs used in this forecast are based on the Group's approved corporate budget which includes operating budgets for each of the operating subsidiaries and an estimate of the corporate general and administrative costs.

As reported in the Group's Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group's main operating company, Accugas Limited (a subsidiary of the Company), is currently working with its existing and new lenders to refinance its principal US\$371.0 million debt facility from US dollars to Naira and expects this process to complete by the end of 2021. The debt facility terms were amended such that no repayment was due at year-end, and subsequently further amended such that no repayments are required until November 2021. As at 31 December 2020, Accugas Limited agreed with its lending banks to set certain amounts for debt service purposes, pending completion of this re-financing process both of which require access to an appropriately priced US dollars transaction (any FX loss incurred in this transaction would be recoverable under the terms of the Calabar GSA). Throughout 2020 the Group accessed US dollars as required to pay its non-Naira denominated expenditures. The Company and Accugas Limited's directors are highly confident that Accugas Limited will continue to be able to access US dollars as required to continue to provide funding support to the Company and to the ultimate parent company to maintain their going concern positions. However, a remote risk exists that Accugas Limited may not be able to continue to do so and/or Accugas Limited may not be able to amend its debt facilities and/or complete its planned debt refinancing which may impact the Company's access to future funding to settle its liabilities as they fall due. These facts indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

3. Significant accounting policies***New and amended IFRS standards***

The following relevant new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations were mandatory for the first time for the financial year beginning 1 January 2020:

Standard	Key requirements	Effective date
Amendments to IFRS 3: Business Combinations	Amendments issued aimed at resolving the difficulties that arise when an entity determines whether it has acquired a business or a group of assets. The amendments are effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2020.	1 January 2020
Interest rate benchmark reform, amendments to IFRS 9: Financial instruments	Phase 1 reforms issued as a first reaction to the potential effects the IBOR reform could have on financial reporting. Phase 1 deals with pre-replacement issues; issues affecting financial reporting the period before the replacement of an existing interest rate benchmark. Amendments to relevant standards are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. Phase 2, effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021, deals with replacement issues; issues that might affect financial reporting when an existing interest rate benchmark is replaced.	1 January 2020

Amendments to IFRS 3: Business combinations

There have been no business combinations in 2020 and therefore the interpretation has no impact on the Company's financial information.

Interest rate benchmark reform, amendments to IFRS 9: Financial instruments

Phase 1 reforms and its associated amendments has no impact on the Company's financial information.

Standards issued but not yet effective

The following relevant new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued, but are not effective for the financial year beginning on 1 January 2020, and have not been early adopted:

Standard	Key requirements	Effective date
Interest rate benchmark reform, amendments to IFRS 9: Financial instruments	Phase 2, effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021, deals with replacement issues; issues that might affect 2021 financial reporting when an existing interest rate benchmark is replaced.	1 January 2021
Amendments to IFRS 16: Leases	The IASB has issued an amendment to IFRS 16 <i>Leases</i> to make it easier for lessees to account for COVID-19 related rent concessions such as rent holidays and temporary rent reductions. The amendment is effective 1 June 2020 but, to ensure relief is available when needed most, lessees can apply the amendment immediately.	1 June 2020

Foreign currency translation*Transactions and balances*

Transactions entered into in a currency other than the functional currency are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each statement of financial position date, the monetary assets and liabilities of the Company that are not in the functional currency of that entity are translated into the functional currency at exchange rates prevailing at the statement of financial position date. The resulting exchange differences are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Functional and presentation currency

Management has concluded that the US Dollar is the functional currency of the Company due to it being the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

Taxation*Current tax*

The tax currently payable is based on assessable taxable income generated for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other periods and it further excludes 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 statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax basis used in the computation of taxable profit and is accounted for using the statement of financial position liability method.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each statement of financial position date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the reporting date, to recover or to settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax for the period

Current and deferred tax are recognised as an expense or income in profit or loss, except when they relate to items credited or debited directly to equity or other comprehensive income, in which case the tax is also recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, as appropriate.

Investment in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are stated in the statement of financial position at cost less any provisions for impairment. If a distribution is received from a subsidiary, then the investment in that subsidiary is assessed for an indication of impairment.

Financial assets

Other receivables

Other receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any expected credit loss ("ECL").

Impairment of financial assets

For other receivables, the Company is required to follow a simplified approach in calculating ECLs if no significant financing component exists. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. For receivables from related parties, the Company applies the general approach. The general approach involves tracking the changes in the credit risk and recognising a loss allowance based on a twelve-month ECL at each reporting date.

Financial liabilities and equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition at fair value, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. 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 as finance costs in profit or loss.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the fair value of the proceeds received or the fair value price of at the date of issue, net of direct issue costs, which are recorded to share capital (par value) and share premium.

Trade payables

Trade payables are measured at fair value.

Capital

The capital structure of the Company consists of equity attributable to the owners of the Company, comprising issued capital.

Share capital

Share capital comprises issued capital in respect of issued and paid-up shares, at their par value.

The Company's objective when managing capital is to maintain adequate financial flexibility to preserve its ability to meet financial obligations, both current and long term, and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The capital structure of the Company is managed by the central treasury function of the Savannah Energy Group adjusted to reflect changes in economic conditions.

4. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described above, the Directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Provision for expected credit losses of trade and other receivables

The Company uses a 'repay over time' strategy when considering amounts due from group undertakings whereby the expected amount that can be recovered needs to be determined. This can be done through the use of cash flow forecasts to give an indication of expected trading cash flows. If these expected cash flows are in excess of the amount owed from the group undertaking, the expected credit loss will be limited to the effect of the discounting the amount due. As all the balances are currently due on demand, they are determined to be current and therefore the effect of discounted is deemed to be immaterial.

5. Auditors' remuneration

The fees payable to the Company's auditors for the audit of the Company's financial statements was \$3,000 (2019: \$6,000). The auditors' remuneration has been borne by Savannah Energy PLC. Any fees paid to the Company's auditors and its associates for services other than the statutory audit of the Company are not disclosed in these financial statements since the consolidated financial statements of the Company's immediate parent, Savannah Energy PLC, are required to disclose non-audit fees on a consolidated basis.

6. Employees

The Company had no employees during the year (2019: nil).

7. Directors' remuneration

The Directors received no (2019: nil) remuneration for their services to the Company during the year. The Directors are employed by Savannah Energy 1 Limited, and the remuneration costs are borne by Savannah Energy PLC, for carrying out services for the Savannah Energy Group as a whole.

8. Taxation

The tax (credit)/expense for the Group is:

	2020 US\$	2019 US\$
Year ended 31 December		
Tax	-	-

The tax assessed for the year is lower than the UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2019: 19%) as explained below:

	2020 US\$	2019 US\$
Year ended 31 December		
Profit before taxation	-	330
Profit before taxation multiplied by the UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2019: 19%)	-	(60)
Group relief	-	60
Tax	-	-

9. Investment in subsidiary

	2020	2019
As at 31 December	US\$	US\$
Savannah Petroleum Niger SA	20,730	20,730
	20,730	20,730

The Company holds 95% of the ordinary share capital of Savannah Petroleum Niger SA, a company incorporated in the Republic of Niger.

The Company's subsidiary information is disclosed below.

Name	Nature of business	Country of incorporation	Type of share	Shareholding
Savannah Petroleum Niger SA	Oil exploration company	Niger	Ordinary	100%

10. Trade and other receivables

	2020	2019
As at 31 December	US\$	US\$
Unpaid share capital and share premium	562,501	562,501

11. Capital and reserves

	2020	2019
As at 31 December		
Ordinary shares in issue (number)	105,264	105,264
Par value per share (US\$)	0.00001	0.00001

	No	Share capital US\$	Share premium US\$	Total US\$
As at 31 December 2019	105,264	1	562,500	562,501
As at 31 December 2020	105,264	1	562,500	562,501

US\$562,501 (2019: US\$562,501) relating to issued shares remains unpaid at 31 December 2020.

All shares have attached to them full voting, dividend and capital distribution rights; they do not confer any rights of redemption.

12. Trade and other payables

	2020	2019
As at 31 December	US\$	US\$
Amount owed to group undertakings	17,099	17,099

13. Related party transactions

As at 31 December 2020, US\$562,501 (2019: US\$562,501) was owed from Niger Exploration Limited, which owns 5% of the Company.

14. Events after the reporting date

The Directors are not aware of any events that occurred after the reporting date that require reporting.