

Annual Report and Financial Statements **EUROPA OIL & GAS LIMITED**

For the Year Ended 31 July 2020

Company registration number 3093716



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Directors and advisors

Company registration number	3093716
Registered office	55 Baker Street London W1U 7EU
Directors	HGD Mackay (resigned 21 November 2019) P Greenhalgh (resigned 14 October 2020) S Oddie (appointed 21 November 2019) B O'Cathain (appointed 23 October 2020)
Secretary	P Greenhalgh (resigned 14 October 2020) M Johnson (appointed 15 October 2020)
Banker	Royal Bank of Scotland plc 1 Albyn Place Aberdeen AB10 1BR
Solicitor	Charles Russell LLP 5 Fleet Place London EC4M 7RD
Auditor	BDO LLP 55 Baker Street London W1U 7EU

Directors' report

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2020.

Principal activities

Europa Oil & Gas Limited's ("Europa") business comprises three core strands: production, appraisal and exploration and these activities take place in the UK.

Licence interests table

Country	Area	Licence	Field/ Prospect	Operator	Equity	Status
UK	East Midlands	DL 003	West Firsby	Europa	99%	Production
		DL 001	Crosby Warren	Europa	100%	Production
		PL 199/215	Whisby-4	BPEL	65%	Production
		PEDL180	Wressle	Egdon	30%	Development
		PEDL181		Europa	50%	Exploration
		PEDL182	Broughton North	Egdon	30%	Exploration
		PEDL299	Hardstoft	Ineos	25%	Field
		PEDL343	Cloughton	Third Energy	35%	Appraisal

Business review

UK Production - East Midlands

Europa produces oil from three UK onshore fields: West Firsby; Crosby Warren; Whisby-4. During the financial year ended 31 July 2020, an average of 92boepd were recovered from the three fields. This is a similar performance to the previous 12 month period and is testament to the Company's ongoing active management of the three fields which is focused on maximising production.

A 1% interest in the West Firsby licence was assigned to FourTrees Energy Limited following the successful workover of the WF6 well.

UK Development – Wressle Oil Field

Planning consent for the development of Wressle in North Lincolnshire, which lies on licences PEDL180 & 182 ('the Licences'), was granted on 17 January 2020. Under the development plan, Wressle is expected to commence production at an initial gross rate of 500bopd from the Ashover Grit formation. As well as more than doubling Europa's existing UK onshore production to over 200bopd, oil recovered from Wressle is expected to be highly profitable. In March 2020, the Company announced the results of a stress testing exercise of the economic model undertaken by the operator Egdon Resources in light of the current low oil price environment. The results demonstrate that, with an estimated break-even oil price of US\$17.6 per barrel (excluding Europa's corporate overheads), the development plan for the field is economically robust at today's oil price levels.

Wressle is expected to be brought online in early 2021. Work at the site is underway in line with the development plan which is comprised of a number of key stages. These along with work carried out to date are listed below:

- Key planning conditions have been discharged, detailed design tendering is underway and all HSE documentation and procedures are progressing in line with expectations
- Four groundwater boreholes have been installed and two rounds of sampling and analysis undertaken to date
- Reconfiguration of the site - Site works are underway
- Installation and commissioning of surface facilities
- Sub-surface operations
- Commencement of production

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The civil works contractor has commenced works to reconfigure the Wressle production area. Works being undertaken include the installation of a new High Density Polyethylene impermeable membrane; a French drain system; an approved surface water interceptor; the construction of a purpose-built bund area for storage tanks; a tanker loading plinth; and an internal roadway system.

Europa holds a 30% working interest in the Licences alongside Egdon Resources (operator, 30%), and Union Jack Oil (40%). The Wressle Oil Field was discovered by the Wressle-1 well in 2014. During testing, a total of 710 barrels of oil equivalent per day were recovered from three separate reservoirs: the Ashover Grit; the Wingfield Flags; and the Penistone Flags. In September 2016, a Competent Person's Report provided independent estimates of reserves and contingent and prospective oil and gas resources for the Wressle discovery of 2.15 million stock tank barrels classified as discovered (2P+2C). There is additional development potential on the Licences including Broughton North, a low risk exploration prospect lying on the footwall side of a fault, adjacent to the historic Broughton-B1 discovery made by BP in 1984 which the CPR assigned gross mean un-risked prospective resources of 0.6 million boe and a geological chance of success of 49% for the Penistone Flags and 40% for the Ashover Grit. Further development of the Wressle field, including producing additional reserves existing in the Penistone Flags formation, is expected in the future.

During the period, £403,000 was received from North Lincolnshire Council ('NLC') in settlement of gross costs incurred by the partners in relation to the appeal process. This followed a favourable ruling by the Planning Inspector regarding Egdon's application for costs against NLC when planning consent for Wressle was granted on appeal on 17 January 2020. The gross sum has been divided between the partners in Wressle proportionate with their interests. As a result, Europa received £120,900.

Results for the year and dividends

The Company loss for the year after taxation was £2,537,000 (2019: (£1,728,000)). The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2019: £nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were HGD Mackay (resigned 21 November 2019), P Greenhalgh (resigned 14 October 2020) and S Oddie (appointed 21 November 2019). B O'Cathain was appointed 23rd October 2020.

No director had, during the year or at the end of the year, a material interest in any contract in relation to the Company's activities.

Primary risks and uncertainties

A full discussion of risks and uncertainties is included in the accounts of the parent and ultimate controlling company Europa Oil & Gas (Holdings) plc.

Strategic report

The directors have taken advantage of the exemption not to present a Strategic Report in accordance with section 414B of the Companies Act 2006.

Key performance indicators

At its regular meetings, the Board closely monitors production rates, costs and progress with all the licences in which the Company has interests.

Financial instruments

See note 23 to the financial statements.

Related party transactions

See note 26 to the financial statements.

Post reporting date events

Details of post reporting date events are included in note 27 to the financial statements.

Capital structure and going concern

Further details on the Group's capital structure are included in note 21. Comments on going concern are included in the note 1. The critical assumption in the going concern determination is that Wressle

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production commences at the forecasted rate in 2021. In the absence of incremental production from Wressle in 2020 then additional funding by the issuance of shares or sale of assets would be required. If additional funding was not available there is a risk that commitments could not be fulfilled, and assets would be relinquished.

Accounting policies

A full list of accounting policies is set out in note 1 to the financial statements. IFRS 16 has come into effect in the period. It has resulted in the recognition of right of use assets in the balance sheet (detailed in notes 12 and 18).

Disclosure of information to the auditors

In the case of each person who was a director at the time this report was approved:

- So far as that director was aware there was no relevant available information of which the Company's auditors were unaware.
- That director had taken all necessary steps to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information, and to establish that the Company's auditors were aware of that information.

Auditors

In accordance with the Companies Act 2006, a resolution for the re-appointment of BDO LLP as auditors of the Company will be proposed at the next Annual General Meeting.

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

Approved by the Board of directors and signed on behalf of the Board on
2021



S Oddie
CEO

14th January

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have chosen to prepare the Company financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. 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. The Directors are also required to prepare financial statements in accordance with the rules of the London Stock Exchange for companies trading securities on the Alternative Investment Market.

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 they have been prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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 requirements of 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.

Report of the independent auditor

Independent auditor's report to the members of Europa Oil & Gas Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Europa Oil & Gas Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 July 2020 which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of changes in equity, the Statement of cash flows 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 international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 July 2020 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act; 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 note 1 to the financial statements, which indicates that the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on the continued financial support of the Parent Company. As stated in note 1, these events or conditions 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

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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 Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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 Director's report.

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; or
- the Directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Strategic report.

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the statement of Directors' responsibilities, 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.

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 at the Financial Reporting Council's website at:

<https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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.

BDO LLP

Jack Draycott, Senior Statutory Auditor
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor
London
United Kingdom

14/1/2021

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 July

	Note	2020 £000	2019 £000
Revenue	2	1,244	1,712
Cost of sales		(1,479)	(1,725)
Impairment of producing fields	12	(160)	-
Total cost of sales		(1,639)	(1,725)
Gross loss		(395)	(13)
Exploration write back		-	270
Administrative expenses		(1,017)	(1,144)
Finance income	7	5	31
Finance expense	8	(933)	(813)
Loss before taxation	3	(2,340)	(1,669)
Taxation	9	-	-
Loss for the year		(2,340)	(1,669)
Loss on investment revaluation		(197)	(59)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(2,537)	(1,728)

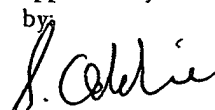
The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these financial statements.

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Statement of financial position

As at 31 July	Note	2020 £000	2019 £000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	11	3,190	3,092
Property, plant and equipment	12	363	511
Investments	13	44	241
Amounts due from group companies	15	290	532
Total non-current assets		<u>3,887</u>	<u>4,376</u>
Current assets			
Inventories	14	12	19
Trade and other receivables	15	177	223
Cash and cash equivalents		481	352
Total current assets		<u>670</u>	<u>594</u>
Total assets		<u>4,557</u>	<u>4,970</u>
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	16	(161)	(361)
Total current liabilities		<u>(161)</u>	<u>(361)</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	16	(12)	-
Long-term borrowings	17	(18,605)	(16,537)
Long-term provisions	20	(3,162)	(2,918)
Total non-current liabilities		<u>(21,779)</u>	<u>(19,455)</u>
Total liabilities		<u>(21,940)</u>	<u>(19,816)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(17,383)</u>	<u>(14,846)</u>
Capital and reserves attributable to equity holders of the company			
Share capital	21	2	2
Share premium	21	3,266	3,266
Retained deficit	21	(20,651)	(18,114)
Total equity		<u>(17,383)</u>	<u>(14,846)</u>

These financial statements have been prepared under the small company's accounting regime and were approved by the Board of directors on 14th January 2021 and signed on its behalf by



S Oddie
CEO

Company registration number 3093716

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital £000	Share premium £000	Retained deficit £000	Total equity £000
Balance at 1 August 2018 originally stated	2	3,266	(15,997)	(12,729)
Change in accounting policy IFRS 9	-	-	(389)	(389)
Balance at 1 August 2018 restated	2	3,266	(16,386)	(13,118)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(1,669)	(1,669)
Other comprehensive loss attributable to the equity shareholders	-	-	(59)	(59)
Share based payment	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 July 2019	2	3,266	(18,114)	(14,846)

	Share capital £000	Share premium £000	Retained deficit £000	Total equity £000
Balance at 1 August 2019	2	3,266	(18,114)	(14,846)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(2,340)	(2,340)
Other comprehensive loss attributable to the equity shareholders	-	-	(197)	(197)
Share based payment	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 July 2020	2	3,266	(20,651)	(17,383)

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 July	Note	2020 £000	2019 £000
Cash flows used in operating activities			
Loss from operations		(2,340)	(1,669)
Adjustments for:			
Exploration write back		-	(270)
Impairment		160	-
Depreciation	12	116	88
Movement in intercompany provision	23	626	685
Finance income	7	(5)	(31)
Finance expense	8	933	813
Decrease in inventories		7	2
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables		61	(21)
Decrease in trade and other payables		(58)	(81)
Cash used in operations		(500)	(484)
Income taxes paid		-	-
Net cash used in operating activities		(500)	(484)
Cash flows used in investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant & equipment		(97)	-
Purchase of intangible assets		(151)	(149)
Sale of part interest in licence associated costs		(12)	(8)
Loans to subsidiary companies		(484)	(901)
Interest received		5	7
Net cash used in investing activities		(739)	(1,051)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Receipt of borrowings		1,402	900
Lease liability principal payments		(10)	-
Lease liability interest payments		-	-
Interest paid		(4)	(2)
Net cash from financing activities		1,388	898
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		149	(637)
Exchange (loss)/ gain on cash		(20)	24
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		352	965
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		481	352

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

1

Accounting Policies

General information

Europa Oil & Gas Limited is a company incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales with registered number 3093716. The address of the registered office is 55 Baker Street, London, W1U 7EU.

The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' report.

The functional and presentational currency of the company is Sterling (UK£).

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Exploration and evaluation assets are measured at historical cost and tested at least twice annually for impairment. Internally generated intangibles are measured at historic cost.

The accounting policies that have been applied in the opening statement of financial position have also been applied throughout all periods presented in these financial statements. These accounting policies comply with each IFRS that is mandatory for accounting periods ending on 31 July 2020.

Going concern

Forecasts have been prepared for the Company which show that the Company is dependent on the Parent Company providing further financial support and in not calling in the intercompany loan. Although the Parent Company has provided a letter of support it may not be able to provide such support. As stated in the financial statements of the Parent Company, the going concern status of the Group and the Parent company depends on the critical assumptions that Wressle production commences at the forecasted rate in 2021, oil prices do not fall for a sustained period, and Covid-19 does not cause our production to be suspended. In the absence of incremental production from Wressle in 2021, oil prices falling for sustained periods, or loss of production then additional funding by the issuance of shares or sale of assets would be required. If additional funding was not available there is a risk that commitments could not be fulfilled, and assets would be relinquished.

The Directors, who are also the Directors of the Parent Company, have concluded, at the time of approving these financial statements, that there is a reasonable expectation, based on the Group's cash flow forecasts, that the forecasts are achievable and accordingly that the Parent Company will be able to provide further financial support and in not calling in the intercompany loan. Thus these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore it may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. These financial statements do not include the adjustments that would result if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

Accounting standards adopted in the period

The Company adopted IFRS16 Leases with effect from 1 August 2019. IFRS 16 was issued in January 2016 to replace IAS17 Leases.

IFRS 16 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases, with limited exceptions, under a single on-balance sheet model similar to accounting for finance leases under IAS 17. Under IFRS 16, at the commencement date of a lease, a lessee is required to recognise a liability to make lease payments ("lease liability") and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term ("right of use asset"). Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of future lease payments over the reasonably certain lease term. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are not included in the lease liability. Such payments are expensed as incurred throughout the lease term.

In applying IFRS 16 for the first time, the Company has adopted the modified retrospective approach to adoption on 1 August 2019, measuring right of use assets at an amount based on their respective lease liability on adoption, with the cumulative effect of adopting the standard recognised at the date of initial application without restatement of comparative information.

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Lessees are required to separately recognise the interest expense associated with the unwinding of the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right of use asset. These costs replace amounts previously recognised as operating expenditure in respect of operating leases in accordance with IAS 17.

Basis of preparation

The Company is exempt from the obligation to prepare and deliver consolidated group accounts as it has been included in the consolidated group accounts of its immediate parent company, Europa Oil & Gas (Holdings) plc which are publicly available. The Company is engaged in oil and gas exploration, development and production through unincorporated joint arrangements. The Company accounts for its share of the results and net assets of these joint arrangements. In addition, where the Company acts as operator to the joint arrangement, the gross liabilities and receivables (including amounts due to or from non-operating partners) of the joint arrangement are included in the statement of financial position.

Revenue Recognition

The Group has adopted IFRS 15 from 1 August 2018. The standard provides a single comprehensive model for revenue recognition. The Group has elected to apply the modified retrospective method. The core principle of the standard is that an entity shall recognise revenue when control passes on the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The standard introduced a new contract-based revenue recognition model with a measurement approach that is based on an allocation of the transaction price. This is described further in the accounting policies below.

Contracts with customers are presented in an entity's balance sheet as a contract liability, a contract asset, or a receivable, depending on the relationship between the entity's performance and the customer's payment. The Company's accounting policy under IFRS 15 is that revenue is recognised when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring oil to a customer. The title to oil and gas typically transfers to a customer at the same time as the customer takes physical possession of the oil or gas. Typically, at this point in time, the performance obligations of the Company are fully satisfied. The accounting for revenue under IFRS 15 does not, therefore, represent a substantive change from the Company previous accounting.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled under the terms of a contract with a customer. The consideration is determined by the quantity and price of oil and gas delivered to the customer at the end of each month.

Non-current assets

Oil and gas interests

The financial statements with regard to oil and gas exploration and appraisal expenditure have been prepared under the full cost basis. This accords with IFRS 6 which permits the continued application of a previously adopted accounting policy.

Pre-production assets

Pre-production assets are classified as intangible assets on the statement of financial position. Pre-licence expenditure is expensed as directed by IFRS 6. Expenditure on licence acquisition costs, geological and geophysical costs, costs of drilling exploration, appraisal and development wells, and an appropriate share of overheads (including directors' costs) are capitalised and accumulated in cost pools on a geographical basis. These costs which relate to the exploration, appraisal and development of oil and gas interests are initially held as intangible non-current assets pending determination of commercial viability. On commencement of production these costs are tested for impairment prior to transfer to production assets.

Production assets

Production assets are categorized within property, plant and equipment on the statement of financial position. With the determination of commercial viability and approval of an oil and gas project the related pre-production assets are transferred from intangible non-current assets to property, plant and equipment and depreciated upon commencement of production within the appropriate cash generating unit.

Impairment tests

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units) as disclosed in notes 11 and 12. As a result, some assets are tested individually for impairment and some are tested at cash generating unit level.

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Impairment tests are performed when indicators as described in IFRS6 are identified. In addition, indicators such as a lack of funding or farm-out options for a licence which is approaching termination, or the implied value of a farm-out transaction are considered as indicators of impairment.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's or cash generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value, reflecting market conditions less costs to sell, and value in use based on an internal discounted cash flow evaluation. All assets are subsequently reassessed for indications that an impairment loss previously recognised may no longer exist.

Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost. As well as the purchase price, cost includes directly attributable costs and the estimated present value of any future unavoidable costs of dismantling and removing items. The corresponding liability is recognised within provisions.

Depreciation

All expenditure within each cost pool is depreciated from the commencement of production, on a unit of production basis, which is the ratio of oil and gas production in the period to the estimated quantities of proven plus probable commercial reserves at the end of the period, plus the production in the period. Costs used in the unit of production calculation comprise the net book value of capitalised costs plus the estimated future field development costs within each cost pool. Changes in the estimates of commercial reserves or future field development costs are dealt with prospectively.

Reserves

Proven and probable oil and gas reserves are estimated quantities of commercially producible hydrocarbons which the existing geological, geophysical and engineering data shows to be recoverable in future years. The proven reserves included herein conform to the definition approved by the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE) and the World Petroleum Congress (WPC). The probable and possible reserves conform to definitions of probable and possible approved by the SPE/WPC using the deterministic methodology. Reserves used in accounting estimates for depreciation are updated periodically to reflect management's view of reserves in conjunction with third party formal reports. Reserves are reviewed at the time of formal updates or as a consequence of operational performance, plans and the business environment at that time.

Reserves are adjusted in the year that formal updates are undertaken or as a consequence of operational performance and plans, and the business environment at that time, with any resulting changes not applied retrospectively.

Future decommissioning costs

A provision for decommissioning is recognised in full at the point that the Company has an obligation to decommission an appraisal, development or producing well. A corresponding non-current asset (included within producing fields in note 12) of an amount equivalent to the provision is also created. The amount recognised is the estimated cost of decommissioning, discounted to its net present value and is reassessed each year in accordance with local conditions and requirements. For producing wells, the asset is subsequently depreciated as part of the capital costs of production facilities within tangible non-current assets, on a unit of production basis. Any decommissioning obligation in respect of a pre-production asset is carried forward as part of its cost and tested annually for impairment in accordance with the above policy.

Changes in the estimates of commercial reserves or decommissioning cost estimates are dealt with prospectively by recording an adjustment to the provision, and a corresponding adjustment to the decommissioning asset. The unwinding of the discount on the decommissioning provision is included within finance expense.

Acquisitions of Exploration Licences

Acquisitions of Exploration Licences through acquisition of non-operational corporate structures that do not represent a business, and therefore do not meet the definition of a business combination, are accounted for as the acquisition of an asset. Related future consideration that is contingent is not recognised as an asset or liability until the contingent event has occurred.

Taxation

Current tax is the tax payable based on taxable profit/(loss) for the year.

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Deferred income taxes are calculated using the balance sheet liability method on temporary differences. Deferred tax is generally provided on the difference between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. However, deferred tax is not provided on the initial recognition of goodwill, nor on the initial recognition of an asset or liability unless the related transaction is a business combination or affects tax or accounting profit. Deferred tax on temporary differences associated with shares in subsidiaries and joint ventures is not provided if reversal of these temporary differences can be controlled by the Company and it is probable that reversal will not occur in the foreseeable future. Tax losses available to be carried forward as well as other income tax credits to the Company are assessed for recognition as deferred tax assets.

Deferred tax liabilities are provided in full, with no discounting. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the underlying deductible temporary difference will be able to be offset against future taxable income. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at tax rates that are expected to apply to their respective period of realisation, provided they are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognised as a component of tax expense in the statement of comprehensive income, except where they relate to items that are charged or credited directly to equity in which case the related deferred tax is also charged or credited directly to equity.

Foreign currency

The Company prepares its financial statements in Sterling.

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date the fair value was determined.

Any exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

Exchange differences on non-monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Changes in Equity to the extent that they relate to a gain or loss on that non-monetary item taken to the Statement of Changes in Equity, otherwise such gains and losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption in IFRS 1 and has deemed cumulative translation differences for all foreign operations to be nil at the date of transition to IFRS. The gain or loss on disposal of these operations excludes translation differences that arose before the date of transition to IFRS and includes later translation differences.

Investments

Investments, which are only investments in subsidiaries, are carried at cost less any impairment.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when the group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified as either financial assets at amortised cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") or at fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL") depending upon the business model for managing the financial assets and the nature of the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

A loss allowance for expected credit losses is determined for all financial assets, other than those at FVPL, at the end of each reporting period. The Group applies a simplified approach to measure the credit loss allowance for trade receivables using the lifetime expected credit loss provision. The lifetime expected credit loss is evaluated for each trade receivable taking into account payment history, payments made subsequent to year end and prior to reporting, past default experience and the impact of any other relevant and current observable data. The group applies a general approach on all other receivables classified as financial assets. The general approach recognises lifetime expected credit losses when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

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The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. The Group derecognises financial liabilities when the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired.

Fair value through other comprehensive income

The Group has a number of strategic investments in listed and unlisted entities which are not accounted for as subsidiaries, associates or jointly controlled entities. For those investments, the Group has made an irrevocable election to classify the investments at fair value through other comprehensive income rather than through profit or loss as the Group considers this measurement to be the most representative of the business model for these assets. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the fair value through other comprehensive income reserve. Upon disposal any balance within fair value through other comprehensive income reserve is reclassified directly to retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss.

Dividends are recognised in profit or loss, unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment, in which case the full or partial amount of the dividend is recorded against the associated investments carrying amount.

Purchases and sales of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised on settlement date with any change in fair value between trade date and settlement date being recognised in the fair value through other comprehensive income reserve.

Amortised cost

This category is the most relevant to the Company. Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit or loss in finance costs for loans and in cost of sales or other operating expenses for receivables.

This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at cost and include all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less.

Restricted cash are those amounts held by third parties on behalf of the Group and are not available for the Group's use; these are accounted for separately from cash and cash equivalents.

Financial Liabilities

The classification of financial liabilities at initial recognition depends on the purpose for which the financial liability was issued and its characteristics. All purchases of financial liabilities are recorded on trade date, being the date on which the Group becomes party to the contractual requirements of the financial liability. Unless otherwise indicated the carrying amounts of the Group's financial liabilities approximate to their fair values. The Group's financial liabilities consist of financial liabilities measured at amortised cost and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially recorded at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability (in whole or in part) is derecognized when the Group has extinguished its contractual obligations, it expires or is cancelled. Any gain or loss on derecognition is taken to the statement of comprehensive income.

Treatment of finance costs

All finance costs are expensed through the income statement. The Group does not incur any finance costs that qualify for capitalisation.

Inventories

Inventories comprise oil in tanks stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined by reference to the actual cost of production in the period.

Share-based payments

All goods and services received in exchange for the grant of any share-based payment are measured at their fair values. Where employees are rewarded using share-based payments, the fair values of employees' services are determined indirectly by reference to the fair value of the instrument granted to the employee. This fair value is appraised at the grant date and excludes the impact of non-market vesting conditions (for example, profitability and sales growth targets).

All equity-settled share-based payments are ultimately recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income with a corresponding credit to reserves. Where options over the parent company's shares are granted to employees of subsidiaries of the parent, the charge is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income of the subsidiary.

In the parent company accounts there is an increase in the cost of the investment in the subsidiary receiving the benefit.

If vesting periods or other non-market vesting conditions apply, the expense is allocated over the vesting period, based on the best available estimate of the number of share options expected to vest. Estimates are subsequently revised if there is any indication that the number of share options expected to vest differs from previous estimates. Any cumulative adjustment prior to vesting is recognised in the current period. No adjustment is made to any expense recognised in prior periods if the number of share options ultimately exercised is different to that initially estimated.

Upon exercise of share options the proceeds received, net of attributable transaction costs, are credited to share capital and, where appropriate, share premium.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Details of the Company's significant accounting judgements and critical accounting estimates are set out in these financial statements and include:

Accounting judgements and estimates:

- Going concern - the critical assumptions are that Wressle production commences at the forecasted rate in 2020, oil prices do not fall to the lows seen in 2020 and Covid-19 does not force the suspension of production. See note 1 Going concern disclosures for further information.
- Carrying value of intangible assets (note 11) – carrying values are justified with reference to indicators of impairment as set out in IFRS 6.
- Carrying value of property, plant and equipment (note 12) – carrying values are justified by reference to future estimates of cash flows, discounted at appropriate rates.
- Deferred taxation (note 19) – assumptions regarding the future profitability of the Company and whether the deferred tax assets will be recovered.
- Decommissioning provision (note 20) – inflation and discount rate estimates (3% and 10% respectively) are used in calculating the provision, along with third party estimates of remediation costs.

2 Operating segment analysis

In the opinion of the directors the Company has one class of business, being oil and gas exploration appraisal and production.

Europa Oil & Gas Limited**3 Loss before taxation**

Loss from continuing operations is stated after charging:

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Depreciation	116	88
Staff costs including directors (note 5)	222	250
Impairment of producing fields	160	-
Exploration write back	-	(270)
Diesel	95	123
Business rates	44	41
Site security & safety	72	132
Fees payable to the auditor	35	34
Operating leases	41	41
Amount of inventory recognised as an expense	7	2

4 Directors' emoluments (salaries and fees)

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
All directors	-	-

The emoluments of the directors were borne by another Group company and it is not possible to apportion the cost of this remuneration relevant to services rendered to Europa Oil and Gas Limited.

5 Employee information**Average number of employees including directors**

	2020	2019
	Number	Number
Field exploration and production	4	4
	4	4

Staff costs

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Wages and salaries	184	209
Employer's costs	23	27
Pensions	15	14
Share based payments	-	-
	222	250

6 Key management personnel

The emoluments of the key management personnel were borne by another Group company and it is not possible to apportion the cost of this remuneration relevant to services rendered to Europa Oil and Gas Limited. The Company did not provide any benefits or post-retirement benefits to the key management personnel.

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7 Finance income

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Interest receivable	5	7
Foreign exchange gains	-	24
	<u>5</u>	<u>31</u>

8 Finance expense

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Loan interest payable	666	629
Unwinding of discount on decommissioning provision (note 20)	244	182
Other finance expenses	23	2
	<u>933</u>	<u>813</u>

9 Taxation

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Movement in deferred tax asset (note 19)	(17)	(116)
Movement in deferred tax liability (note 19)	17	116
Tax credit	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

UK corporation tax is calculated at 30% (2018: 30%) of the estimated assessable profit for the year being the applicable rate for a ring-fence trade excluding the Supplementary Charge of 10% (2018: 10%).

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Loss before tax	<u>(2,340)</u>	<u>(1,669)</u>
<i>Tax reconciliation</i>		
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 40% (2019: 40%)	(936)	(668)
Deferred tax asset not recognised	505	30
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	70	46
Other reconciling items	361	592
Total tax charge	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

10 Other comprehensive income

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Loss on investment revaluation	<u>(197)</u>	<u>(59)</u>

On 8 May 2019, the Group sold its interest in PEDL143 to UK Oil & Gas Plc ('UKOG') for 25,951,557 UKOG shares. At the time of the sale the shares were worth 1.156p each, resulting in a total value of £300,000. The investment was revalued at the year end to £44,000 (0.017p per share (2019: £241,000 (0.93p per share))). An irrevocable election has been made to record gains and losses arising on the shares as Other Comprehensive Income.

11 Intangible assets

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
At 1 August	3,092	2,969
Additions	98	132
Exploration write off	-	-
Disposal	-	(9)
At 31 July	<u>3,190</u>	<u>3,092</u>

Intangible assets comprise the Company's pre-production expenditure on licence interests as follows:

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
UK PEDL 180 (Wressle)	2,951	2,872
UK PEDL 181	120	102
UK PEDL 299 (Hardstoft)	12	12
UK PEDL 182 (Broughton)	30	29
UK PEDL 348 (Cloughton)	77	77
Total	<u>3,190</u>	<u>3,092</u>

Disposal

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
UK PEDL 143 (Holmwood)	<u>-</u>	<u>9</u>

Exploration write back

On 8 May 2019 the Company sold its interest in PEDL143 (Holmwood) to UK Oil & Gas Plc ("UKOG") for 25,951,557 shares in UKOG at 1.156p per share.

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Consideration for the PEDL 143 interest	-	300
Disposal costs	-	(21)
Book value of remaining interest	-	(9)
	<u>-</u>	<u>270</u>

If the Company is not able to or elects not to continue in any other licence, then the impact on the financial statements will be the impairment of some or all of the intangible assets disclosed above. Further details of the commitments are included in note 24.

12 Property, plant and equipment

	Producing fields £000	Right of use assets £000	Total £000
Cost			
At 1 August 2018	10,585	-	10,585
Additions	-	-	-
At 31 July 2019	10,585	-	10,585
At transition	-	31	31
Additions	97	-	97
At 31 July 2020	<u>10,682</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>10,713</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 August 2018	9,986	-	9,986
Charge for the year	88	-	88
Impairment	-	-	-
At 31 July 2019	10,074	-	10,074
Charge for year	108	8	116
Impairment	160	-	160
At 31 July 2020	<u>10,342</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>10,350</u>
Net Book Value			
At 31 July 2019	<u>511</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>511</u>
At 31 July 2020	<u>340</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>363</u>

The producing fields referred to in the table above are the production assets of the Company, namely the oilfields at Crosby Warren and West Firsby, and the Company's interest in the Whisby W4 well, representing three of the Company's cash generating units.

The carrying value of each producing field was tested for impairment by comparing the carrying value with the value-in-use. The value-in-use was calculated using a discounted cash flow model with production decline rates of 5-12%, Brent crude prices rising from US\$48 per barrel in 2021 to US\$61 per barrel in 2023 and a pre-tax discount rate of 13.4%. The pre-tax discount rate is derived from a post-tax rate of 10% and is high because of the applicable rates of tax in the UK. Cash flows were projected over the expected life of the fields which is expected to be longer than five years.

Based on the assumptions set out above West Firsby oilfield recoverable amount of £250,000 is less than its carrying amount by £160,000 and therefore an impairment has been recognised in the year (2019: No impairment). The recoverable amount was calculated at a discount rate of 10% (2019: 10%).

Sensitivity to key assumption changes

Variations to the key assumptions used in the value-in-use calculation would cause impairment of the producing fields as follows:

	Further impairment of producing fields £000
Production decline rate (current assumption 5-12%)	
12%	55
15%	279
Brent crude price per barrel (current assumption US\$42/bbl in 2021 rising to US\$61/bbl in 2023)	
\$42 flat	531
\$50 flat	111
Pre-tax discount rate (current assumption 13.4%)	
20%	310
25%	725

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13 Investments

	Investment in subsidiaries £000	Investment in shares £000	Total £000
At 1 August 2019	-	241	241
Additions	-	-	-
Revaluation of investment	-	(197)	-
At 31 July 2020	-	44	44

The Company owns 100% of the ordinary share capital of Europa Oil & Gas (New Ventures) Limited (previously Europa Oil & Gas Resources Limited the name was changed on 16th May 2018) and 100% of the ordinary share capital of Europa Oil & Gas (UK) Limited.

Both subsidiaries are dormant and are registered in the UK.

On 8 May 2019, the Company sold its interest in PEDL 143 to UK Oil & Gas Plc ('UKOG') for 25,951,557 UKOG shares. At the time of the sale the shares were worth 1.156p each, resulting in a total value of £300,000. The investment was revalued at the year end to the value of £44,000 (0.17p per share) with the loss being recorded in Other Comprehensive Income (note 10).

14 Inventories

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Oil in tanks	12	19

15 Trade and other receivables

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Current trade and other receivables		
Trade receivables	111	173
Other receivables	20	24
Prepayments and accrued income	46	26
	177	223
Non-current receivables		
Owed by Group undertakings	290	532

16 Trade and other payables

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Trade payables	110	232
Accruals	42	129
Lease liabilities	9	-
	161	361
Non-current trade and other payables		
Lease liabilities	12	-

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17 Borrowings

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
<u>Loans repayable in 2 to 5 years</u>		
Loan from parent	18,585	16,517
Intercompany balance with subsidiary	20	20
Total long term borrowing	18,605	16,537

The loan from the parent company represents borrowings against a facility put in place on 21 July 2008 with Europa Oil & Gas (Holdings) plc. The loan is unsecured and there is no scheduled repayment date.

18 Leases

There were no retrospective adjustments as a result of adopting IFRS 16 'Leases'. The Company amended accounting policies applied from 1 August 2019 are disclosed in Note 1 under 'Significant accounting policies'.

IFRS 16 specifies how to recognise, measure, present and disclose leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all material leases. It results in almost all leases being recognised on the balance sheet by lessees, as the distinction between operating and finance leases was removed. Under the new standard, an asset (the right to use the leased item) and a financial liability to pay rentals are recognised. The only exceptions are short-term and low-value leases.

The Company adopted IFRS 16 from 1 August 2019 using the modified retrospective approach and accordingly the information presented for 2018 is not restated. It remains as previously reported under IAS 17 and related interpretations. On initial application, the Company elected to record right-of-use assets based on the corresponding lease liability. A right-of-use asset and lease obligations of £29,000 were recorded as of 1 August 2019, with no net impact on retained earnings. When measuring lease liabilities, the Group discounted lease payments using its incremental borrowing rate at 1 August 2019. The weighted-average rate applied is 5%.

The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases

	1 August 2019	Depreciation charge for the year	31 July 2020
Asset	£000	£000	£000
Company van	20	(4)	16
Company van	9	(4)	5
Total	29	(8)	21

Lease liability	Balance at 1 August 2019	Payments made in year	Interest element of payments	Balance at 31 Jul 2020
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Company van	20	(6)	1	15
Company van	9	(4)	-	5
	<u>29</u>	<u>(10)</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>20</u>

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Lease liability	
Current	8
Non-current	12
	<u>20</u>
At 31 July 2020	<u>20</u>

The income statement shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	31 July 2020
	£000
Interest on lease liabilities (included in finance cost)	1
Expenses related to leases of land for extraction of oil & gas	42
Total	<u>43</u>

Amounts recognised in the statement of cashflows

	31 July 2020
	£000
Total cash outflow for leases	<u>10</u>

The following table reconciles the Company's operating lease obligations at 31 July 2019, as disclosed in the Company's consolidated financial statements, to lease obligations recognised on initial application of IFRS 16 at 1 August 2019.

	31 July 2020
	£000
Operating lease commitment at 31 July 2019	5
Leases that are exempt – land lease for oil & gas	(5)
Company van leases	29
Total	<u>29</u>

19 Deferred Tax

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Recognised deferred tax liability:		
As at 1 August	-	-
Charged to income statement	-	-
At 31 July	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The Company has a deferred tax liability of £1,075,000 (2019: £1,058,000) arising from accelerated capital allowances and a deferred tax asset of £1,075,000 (2019: £1,058,000) arising from trading losses which will be utilised against future taxable profits. These have been offset against each other resulting in a total of £nil net asset/liability (2019: £nil). This offsetting is required because the Company settles current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis. The Company has a non-recognised deferred tax asset of £4,900,000 (2019: £5,400,000), which arises in relation to ring-fence UK trading losses of £4.6 million (2019: £6.3 million) and non-ring-fence UK trading losses of £11.7 million (2019: £11.7 million).

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20 Provisions

Decommissioning provisions are based on third party estimates of work which will be required and the judgement of directors. By its nature, the detailed scope of work required and timing is uncertain.

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Long-term provisions		
As at 1 August	2,918	2,736
Charged to the statement of comprehensive income	244	182
At 31 July	<u>3,162</u>	<u>2,918</u>

21 Called up share capital

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Authorised		
1,000,000 ordinary shares of 10p each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
19,344 ordinary shares of 10p each (2018: 19,344)	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

All the authorised and allotted shares are of the same class and rank pari passu. The following describes the purpose of each reserve within owners' equity:

Reserve	Description and purpose
Share premium	Amount subscribed for share capital in excess of nominal value
Retained deficit	Cumulative net gains and losses recognised in the consolidated income statement.

22 Share based payments

There are 760,000 ordinary 1p share options in Europa Oil and Gas (Holdings) plc (2018: 760,000) held by employees of the Company.

There were no options granted in 2020 or 2019.

The charge arising from the grant of employee share options was £nil (2019: £nil).

	2020 Number of options	2020 Average exercise price	2019 Number of options	2019 Average exercise price
Outstanding at the start of the year	760,000	9.55p	760,000	9.55p
Outstanding at the end of the year	640,000	8.35p	760,000	9.55p
Exercisable at the end of the year	480,000	8.47p	600,000	9.86p

The weighted average remaining contractual life of share options outstanding at the end of the period was 4.65 years (2019: 4.8 years).

23 Financial instruments

The Company's financial instruments comprise cash, bank borrowings, loans, cash, and items such as receivables and payables which arise directly from its operations. The company's activities are subject to a range of financial risks the main ones being credit, liquidity, interest rates, commodity prices and foreign exchange. These risks are managed through ongoing review taking into account the operational, business and economic circumstances at that time.

Financial assets	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through other comprehensive income
	2020 £000	2019 £000	2020 £000	2019 £000
Investments	-	-	44	241
Trade receivables	111	173	-	-

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Cash and cash equivalent	481	352	-	-
Total financial assets	<u>592</u>	<u>525</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>241</u>

Financial liabilities	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through other comprehensive income
	2020 £000	2019 £000	2020 £000	2019 £000
Trade and other payables	<u>(161)</u>	<u>(361)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Credit risk

The Company is exposed to credit risks as it sells all crude oil produced to one multinational oil company. The customer is invoiced monthly for the oil delivered to the refinery in the previous month and invoices are settled in full on the 15th of the following month. At 31 July 2020 trade receivables were £96,000 representing one month of oil revenue and receivables due from project partners (2019: £173,000). The fair value of trade receivables and payables approximates to their carrying value because of their short maturity. Any surplus cash is held on deposit with Royal Bank of Scotland. The maximum credit exposure in the year was £137,000 (2019: £169,000).

Liquidity risk

The Company currently has no overdraft or overdraft facility with its bankers.

The Company monitors its levels of working capital to ensure it can meet liabilities as they fall due. The following tables show the contractual maturities of the Company's financial liabilities, all of which are measured at amortised cost.

At 31 July 2020	Trade and other payables £000	Long term borrowings £000
6 months or less	146	-
2-5 years	-	18,605
Total	<u>146</u>	<u>18,605</u>
At 31 July 2019		
6 months or less	361	-
2-5 years	-	16,537
Total	<u>361</u>	<u>16,537</u>

Trade and other payables do not normally incur interest charges. Borrowings bear interest at variable rates. There is no difference between the fair value of trade and other payables and their carrying amount.

Interest rate risk

The Company has interest bearing liabilities.

Commodity price risk

The selling price of the Company's production of crude oil is set at a small discount to Brent prices. The table below shows the range of prices achieved in the year and the sensitivity of the Company's Loss Before Taxation (LBT) to such movements in oil price. There would be a corresponding increase or decrease in net assets.

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Oil price	Month	2020	2020	2019	2019
		Price \$/bbl	LBT £000	Price \$/bbl	LBT £000
Highest	December 2019	\$65.80	(1,891)	79.79	(1,333)
Average		\$48.50	(2,340)	66.74	(1,669)
Lowest	April 2020	\$18.20	(3,116)	56.50	(1,931)

Foreign exchange risk

The Company's production of crude oil is invoiced in US Dollars. Revenue is translated into Sterling using a monthly exchange rate set by reference to the market rate. The table below shows the range of average monthly US Dollar exchange rates used in the year and the sensitivity of the Company's LBT to movements in US Dollar exchange.

US Dollar	Month	2020	2020	2019	2019
		Rate \$/£	LBT £000	Rate \$/£	LBT £000
Highest	December 2019	1.321	(2,377)	1.330	(1,723)
Average		1.271	(2,340)	1.288	(1,669)
Lowest	August 2019	1.218	(2,277)	1.225	(1,581)

The table below shows the Company's currency exposures. Exposures comprise the assets and liabilities of the Company that are not denominated in the functional currency.

Currency	2020	2019
	£000	£000
US Dollar	455	381
Total	<u>455</u>	<u>381</u>

Capital risk management

The Company's capital is closely monitored by the directors in the light of the capital needs of the Europa Oil & Gas (Holdings) plc Group as a whole. Further details are disclosed in the Group Annual Report and Accounts which are publicly available.

Intercompany loans

The loans to the subsidiaries are classified as repayable on demand. IFRS 9 requires consideration of the expected credit risk associated with the loan. As the subsidiary company does not have any liquid assets to sell to repay the loan, should it be recalled, the conclusion reached was that the loan should be categorised as stage 3. As part of the assessment of expected credit losses of the intercompany loan receivable, the Directors have considered the published chance of success for Inishkea, and applying the same 33% general wildcat exploration success rate to Inezgane, the loans to Europa Oil & Gas Inishkea and Europa Oil & Gas New Ventures have thus been 67% provided.

The loan to Europa Oil & Gas (Ireland West) and Europa Oil & Gas (Ireland East) have been provided in full due to the relinquishment of the licence held by the subsidiaries.

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The movement in the loan and provision was as follows:

	Europa Oil & Gas (Ireland West) Limited £000	Europa Oil & Gas (Ireland East) Limited £000	Europa Oil & Gas (Inishkea) Limited £000	Europa Oil & Gas (New Ventures) Limited £000	Total £000
Gross loan balances					
At 31 July 2018	176	368	37	7	588
Movement in loan	350	87	570	18	1,025
Loan balance at 31 July 2019	526	455	607	25	1,613
Movement in loan	52	78	64	190	384
Loan balance at 31 July 2020	578	533	671	215	1,997
Provisions					
Provision at 31 July 2018	(118)	(246)	(25)	(7)	(396)
Movement in loan provision	(235)	(58)	(382)	(10)	(685)
Provision at 31 July 2019	(353)	(304)	(407)	(17)	(1,081)
Movement in provision	(225)	(229)	(43)	(129)	(626)
Provision balance at 31 Jul 2020	(578)	(533)	(450)	(146)	(1,707)
 Net loan balance at 1 August 2018	 58	 122	 12	 -	 192
Net loan balance at 31 July 2019	173	151	200	8	532
Net loan balance at 31 July 2020	-	-	221	69	290

24 Capital commitments and guarantees

On the UK licences PEDL299 (Hardstoft) and PEDL343 (Cloughton) there is a commitment to acquire seismic and Europa's share of combined cost is expected to be £1.25 million.

If the Company is not able to raise funds, farm-down, or extend licences; or elects not to continue in an exploration licence, then the impact on the financial statements will be the impairment of the relevant intangible asset disclosed in note 11.

25 Operating lease commitments

The Company pays annual site rentals for the land upon which the West Firsby and Crosby Warren oil field facilities are located.

- The West Firsby lease runs until September 2022 and can be terminated on two months' notice. The annual cost is currently £22,000 (2019: £21,000) increasing annually in line with the retail price index.
- The Crosby Warren lease runs until December 2022 and can be terminated on three months' notice. The annual cost is currently £20,000 (2019: £20,000).

Future minimum lease payments are as follows:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Less than 1 year	5	5

Europa Oil & Gas Limited

26 Related party transactions

The Company received services from its parent Europa Oil & Gas (Holdings) plc to the value of £1,496,000 (2019: £1,456,000). This included geological, operational and financial services provided by the executive directors of Europa Oil & Gas (Holdings) plc.

At the end of the year the Company owed the following unsecured amounts to related parties:

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Europa Oil & Gas (Holdings) plc	18,596	16,517
Europa Oil & Gas (UK) Ltd	20	20
	<u>18,616</u>	<u>16,537</u>
Comprising:		
Loans (note 17)	<u>18,616</u>	<u>16,537</u>

During the year, the Company provided no services to subsidiary and other Group companies.

At the end of the year the Company was owed the following amounts by subsidiaries (net of provisions):

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Europa Oil & Gas (Ireland West) Limited	-	173
Europa Oil & Gas (Ireland East) Limited	-	151
Europa Oil & Gas (Inishkea) Limited	221	200
Europa Oil & Gas (New Venture) Limited	69	8
Total	<u>290</u>	<u>532</u>

27 Post reporting date events

In August 2020, site works commenced at the Wressle oil field.

Also in August, Simon Oddie was appointed as CEO on a permanent basis, Senior Independent Non-Executive Director Mr Brian O'Cathain was appointed Non-Executive Chairman and the Board increased the reduction in their salary and fees to 50%.

28 Ultimate parent undertaking

The parent company and ultimate and immediate controlling company is Europa Oil & Gas (Holdings) plc, a company registered in England and Wales, the accounts of which are available from 55 Baker Street, London, W1U 7EU.