## LAMBERT ENERGY ADVISORY LIMITED STRATEGIC REPORT, REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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#### CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Pago
Company Information	1
Strategic Report	2
Report of the Directors	3
Report of the Independent Auditors	5
Income Statement	7
Other Comprehensive Income	.8
Statement of Financial Position	9
Statement of Changes in Equity	10
Statement of Cash Flows	1:1
Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows	12
Notes to the Financial Statements	13
Detailed Profit and Loss Account	.20

## COMPANY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Directors:

Philip Lambert Sir Jeremy Greenstock Charles Hue Williams Alexander Landla

Tan Sri Mond Hassan Marican

Tore Sandvold Onursal Soyer Andrew Gould

Secretary:

Louise Norton

Registered office:

17 Hill Street London W 1J 5LJ

Registered number:

03838151 (England and Wales)

Auditors:

The Gallagher Partnership LLP PO Box 698

69-85 Tabernacle Street

London EC2A 4RR

Solicitors:

Freshfields Bruckhaus Deninger 65 Fleet Street

London EC4Y 1HS

#### STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2018.

The purpose of the Strategic Report is to inform shareholders and help them to assess how the directors have performed their duties to promote the success of the company. The report, together with the further information in the Directors Report, provides a fair and balanced review of the company's business.

#### Review of business

The principal activity of the company continues to be the provision of corporate finance advice to the energy industry. The company is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

As reported in the company's income Statement, revenue has shown an increase of 17 % from £13,089,833 to £15,264,455 in the current period. Profit after tax has increased from £1,785,100 to £1,918,174. The results for the year and the financial position at the year end were considered satisfactory by the directors who expect the business to remain stable.

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

In providing corporate and finance advisory services the company is dependent upon its clients for its revenues. The company, therefore, faces the risk that these revenues might vary depending on the financial position of its clients, the level of competition in the corporate finance advisory sector and the level of merger and acquisition activity in the oil and gas industry. All these factors may affect the level of income the company may earn.

Financial risk management relates to risk to the company in respect of its own assets and liabilities. The company has very limited exposure to financial instruments in respect of its own assets and liabilities. They include cash deposits, trade receivables and payables. The main risks arising from financial instruments are limited to exposure to interest rate risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. Each of these risks is discussed in detail below.

#### Liquidity risk

It is the company's policy to ensure that fit has sufficient access to funds to cover all forecast committed requirements for the next 12 months.

#### Interest rate risk

The company is exposed to interest rate risk with regard to its cash holdings. All cash holdings are at variable rates. The company does not have any borrowings and surplus funds are placed on short term deposit.

#### Credit risk

The majority of debtors arise from major energy corporations. As such the company has determined that the credit risk is minimal in relation to the majority of the debtors. The company invests available cash with various banks.

#### Key performance indicators

Management uses a range of performance measures to monitor and manage the business.

Given the straight forward nature of the business the directors are of the opinion that analysis using Key Performance Indicators is not necessary for the understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

By order of the board:

Louise Norton - Secretary

Date: 7 3 1 9

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Results and Dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

A dividend on ordinary shares was paid amounting to £1,748,188

Directors

Philip Lambert The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 January 2018 to the date of this report.

Str Jeremy Greenstock Charles Hue Williams

Alexander Landia Tan Srl Mohd Hassan Marican Tore Sandvold

Onursal Soyer

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

Andrew Gould - appointed 6 April 2018

Disclosure in the strategic report

Bischosure in the strategic report

As permitted by paragraph 1A of Schedule 7 to the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 certain: matters which are required to be disclosed in the directors' report have been omitted as they are included in the Strategic:Report on page 2. These matters relate to a description of principal risks and

Statement of directors' responsibilities
The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Report of the Directors and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law fequires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Standards and applicable law), including Financial Reporting Standard statements and applicable law), including Financial Reporting Standard supplicable in the UK and Republic of releand: Under company law the directors must not applicable the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a flue and fair view of the state of attains of the company and of the 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; intake litigaments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; 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 adequiate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable sociutacy at any time the (maniel position of the company and enable them to ensuige that the financial; slaejements comply with the Companies Act 2008. They are also responsible for salejeurating the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud. and other irregularities:

# Statement as to disclosure of information to auditors

Sorial as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Saction 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director of inderector inderector make thinself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Auditors
The auditors, The Gallagher Partnership LLP, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General

By order of the board:

Louise Norton - Secretary

## REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF LAMBERT ENERGY ADVISORY LIMITED.

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Lambert Energy Advisory Limited (the company') for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the income Statement, Other Comprehensive income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows and Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows, 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 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (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 2018 and of its profit 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 Auditors' 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.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

#### Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors, but does not include the linancial statements and our Report of the Auditors theorem.

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 appearent 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.

#### Opinion 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 Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the linancial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements:

#### 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 Strategic Report or the Report of the Directors.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our epinion;

- 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.

## REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF LAMBERT ENERGY ADVISORY LIMITED

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more tilly in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page three, 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 necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the linancial 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.

Auditors' 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 traud or error, and to issue a Report of the Auditors 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 of 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/auditors.esponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

Chris Evans BSc FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of The Gallagher Partnership LLP

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69-85 Tabernacle Street

London

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note. 8 March 2019

#### INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR: ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

		<del></del>	
	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover	3-	15,264,455	13,089,833
Administrative expenses		(12,905,479)	(10,876;240)
Operating profit	ð.	2,358,976	2,213,593
Interest receivable and similar inc	emo	18,901	5,667
Profit before taxation		2,377,877	2,219,260
Tax on profit	7	(459,703)	(434,160)
Profit for the financial year		1,918,174	1;785,100

The notes form part of these financial statements

#### OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	<del> </del>		<del>,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,</del>
	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Profit for the year		1,918,174	1,785,100
Other comprehensive income		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Total comprehensive income for the year	ar	1,918,174	1.785,100

The notes form part of these financial statements

#### LAMBERT ENERGY ADVISORY LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 03838151)

#### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION 31 DECEMBER 2018

·		20	18.	20	17.
≓tora di carati	Notes:	Ē	£	£	£
Fixed assets Tangible assets	á		19,275		18,003
Current assets					
Debtors	10	3,874,573		2,334,388	
Cash at bank		8,109,717		.6,931,628	
		11,984,290		9,266,016	
Sreditors,		, ,			
Amounts falling due within one year	11	9,087,063		6,577,022	
Net current assets			2,897,227		2,688,994
Total assets less current liabilities			2,916.502		2,706,997
Cápital and reserves					
Called up share capital	15		1,289		1,279
Share premium	16		635,067		595,658
Retained earnings	1.6		2,280,146		2,110,160
Shareholders' funds			2,916,502		2,706,997

Philip Lambert - Director

#### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Called up share capital	Retained earnings	Share premium	Capital redemption reserve	Total equity
	٤	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2017	1,258	1,998,078	549;708	20	2,549,084
Changes in equity					
Issue of share capital	21	•.	45,850	•	45,871
Dividends		(1,673,038)		•	(1,673,038)
Total comprehensive income		1,785,120	<u> </u>	(20)	1,785,100
Balance at 31 December 2017	1,279	2,110,160	595;558	<del></del>	2,706,997
Changes in equity		٠			
Cash share Issue	1.0	-	39,509	••.	39,519
Dividends	<b></b>	(1,748,188)	•	:2	(1,748,188)
Total comprehensive income	<u> </u>	1,918,174	<u></u>		1,918,174
Balance at 31 December 2018	1,289	2,280,146	635 067	<u>,</u>	2,916,502

#### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Votes	2018 £	2017 £
Cash flows from operating activities		-	_
Cash generated from operations	1	3,346,129	4,283,843
Tax pald		(470,834)	(374,865)
Net cash from operating activities		2,875,295	3,908,978
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(7;438)	(5,250)
nterest received		<u> 18,901</u>	5,667
Net cash from investing activities		11,463	417.
Cash flows from financing activities			
Share transfer		10	21
Consideration on share issue in the year		39,509	45,850
Equity dividends paid		(1,748,188)	(1,673,038)
Net cash from financing activities		<u>(1,708,669</u> )	<u>(1,627.167</u> )
		<del> </del>	· <del></del>
ncrease in cash and cash equivalents		1,178,089-	2,282,228
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning			
of year-	2	6.931.628	4,649,400
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	2	8,109,717	6,931,628

#### NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1. Reconciliation of profit before taxation to cash generated from operations  2018  £  Profit before taxation 2,377,877 2,	2017 £ 219,260 8,774
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	219,260
	8,774
Depreciation charges 6,166	
Finance income (18:901):	(5,667)
	222,367
	954,339)
Increase in trade and other creditors 2,532,523 3,0	015,815
Cash generated from operations 3,346,129 4;	283,843
2. Cash and cash equivalents	
The amounts disclosed on the Statement of Cash Flows in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in these Statement of Financial Position amounts:	respect of
Year ended 31 December 2018	
31.12.18	1.1.18
	3,000
Cash and cash equivalents: 8,109,717 6,5	131,628
Year ended 31 December 2017	4
31,12.17	1.1,17
Cash and cash equivalents: 6,931,628 4,6	49,400

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 1. Statutory information

Lambert Energy Advisory Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

#### 2. Accounting policies

#### Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with FRS 102. The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. Set out below is a summary of the principal accounting policies, all of which have been applied consistently (except as otherwise stated).

#### Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. There are not considered to be any crucial accounting judgements.

#### Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for services provided in the normal course of business. Revenue is recognised in line with accounting based on fees received for services provided during the financial year.

#### Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Fixtures and fittings - over 3 years on a straight line basis

#### **Financial Instruments**

#### i) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held with banks, and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

#### (II) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at the transaction price, including any transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortised cost including the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Amounts that are receivable within one year are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash expected to be received, net of any impairment,

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a receivable amount may be impaired. A provision for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. The amount of the provision is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

#### (iii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, loans and other borrowings are initially recognised at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amounts that are payable within one year are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash expected to be paid:

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

#### Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deterred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in Other Comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deterred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of linancial position date,

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

### 2. Accounting policies - continued Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the statement of financial position date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities on other future taxable profits.

#### Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded and translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken to the Income Statement.

#### Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

#### Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

#### Share-based payment transactions

The company has issued share options to certain employees. These must be measured at fair value and recognised as an expense in the income Statement with a corresponding increase in equity. The lair value of the options was estimated at the date of grant by the directors. The fair value will be charged as an expense in the income Statement over the vesting period. The charge is adjusted each year to reflect the expected and actual level of vesting.

#### Gólng concern

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

#### 3. Turnover

The total turnover of the company for the year derives from its principal activity wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

#### 4. Employees and directors

	2010	£017.
Wages and salaries	9,370,479	7,972,331
Social security costs	1,207,626	1,030,734
Other pension costs	95,941	144,459
	10,674,046	9,147,524
The average number of employees during the year was as follows:		
	2018	2017
Operations and administration	21	19

2017

2018

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued. FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

<b>5</b> .	Directors' remuneration		
		2018	2017
	Remuneration for qualifying services	£ 5,270,164	£ 4,885,846
	Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	16,000	16,355
		5,286,164	4,902,201
	Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the highest	paid director:	
	Remuneration for qualifying services,	2,033,759	1,939,367
6,	Operating profit		
	The operating profit is stated after charging:		
	Other operating leases Depreciation - owned assets Auditors' remuneration Auditors' remuneration for non audit work Foreign exchange differences	2018 £ 258,597 6,166 5,252 4,000 59,947	2017 £ 252,397 8,774 5,252 3,900 2,672
7,	Taxation		
	Analysis of the tax charge The tax charge on the profit for the year was as follows:	2018 ∙£	2017 £
	Current tax: UK corporation tax	448,352	448;954
	Deterred tax	11,351	(14:794)
	Tax on profit	459,703	434,160

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Ź.	Taxation - continued		
	Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporate explained below:	ion tax in the UK.	The difference i
		2018	2017
	Profit before tax	£ 2,377,877	£ .2,219,280
	Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 19.250%)	451,797	427,208
	Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Depreciation in excess of capital allowances Other adjustments	11,964 405 (4,463)	21,350 476 (14,874)
		(7),	
	Total tax charge	459,703	434,160
8.	Dividends	2018	<u> 2017</u>
	Ordinary shares of 1p each	È	£
	Interim	<u>1,748,188</u>	1.673,038
ġ.	Tangible tixed assets		Fixtures
			and filtings £
	Cost At 1 January 2018 Additions		81,586 7,438
	At 31 December 2018		89,024
	Depreciation At 1 January 2018 Charge for ÿear		63,583 <u>6,166</u>
	At 31 December 2018		69,749
	Net book value At 31 December 2018		19,275
	At 31 December 2017		18,003
10.	Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	2018::	2017
	Trade debtore	<b>£</b> 3,567,807	£ .2,016,859
	Deferred tax asset Prepayments and accrued income	12,509 294,257	23,860 293,669
		<u>3,874,573</u> .	2,334,388

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

11.	Corporation Tax Social security and other taxes VAT Accruals and deferred income	2018 226,472 94,776 144,624 8,621,191 9,087,063	2017 £ 248,954 76,737 91,232 6,160,099
12.	Leasing agreements		
	Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases fall due as follow Within one year Between one and five years	2018 £ 220,500 588,000 808,500	2017 £ 220,500 808,500 1,029,000
13.	Financial instruments  The company's financial instruments are all basic financial instruments. These incidential instruments are the company's financial instruments and a cost basis:		
	Trade debtors and accrued income Accruals Cash at bank.	2018 £ 3,567,807 (8,621,191) 8,109,717	2017 £ 2,016,859 (6,160,099) 6,931,628
14.	Deferred tax		ε
	Balance at 1 January 2018 Provided during year		(23,860) 11,351
	Balance at 31 December 2018		<u>(12.509</u> )

The deferred tax balance recognised relates to decelerated capital allowances and other pension provision movements.

#### 15. Called up share capital

Allotted, lesued and fully paid:				
Number:	Class:	Nominal	2018	2017
		-value:	£	2
128,895	Ordinary	1p	1,289	1,279

1,040 Ordinary shares of 1p each were allotted as fully paid at a premium of £38 per share during the year.

In addition to the above issued share capital the company has one "B" ordinary share of £0.01 issued and fully paid:

During the year, 1,040 newly issued shares were sold to employees who exercised their share options for a consideration of £39,520.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

16.	Reserves	Retained earhings E	Share premium	Totals £
	At 1 January 2018 Profit for the year Dividends	2,110,160 1,918,174	595,558	2,705,718 1,918,174
	Cash share Issue	(1,748,188)	39,509	(1,748,188) 39,509
	At 31 December 2018	2,280,146	635,087	2,915,213

Share premium account records the amount above nominal value received for shares sold, less transaction costs.

Capital redemption reserve records the nominal value of shares repurchased by the company.

#### 17. Pension commitments

Pensions and other post-retirement benefits Defined contribution.

	2018	2017
	£	<b>.£</b> `
Contributions payable by the company for the year	95,941	144,459
Contributions payable to the fund at the year end and included in creditors	(81,194)	(134,804)

#### 18: Related party disclosures

#### **Dividends to Directors**

The following directors were paid dividends during the year as outlined in the table below:

	2018 £	2017 £
Philip Lambert	966,163	966,163
Alexander Landia	69,250	69,250
Sir Jeremy Greenstock	40,613	40,613
Tore Sandvold	69,250	69,250
Tan Sri Mohd Hassan Marican	23,675	23,675
Onursal Soyer	171,150	152,500
Charles'Hue Williams	56,750	56,750
	1;396,851	1,378,201

During the year the company paid £324,000 (2017: £330,000) to Sandvold Energy AS, a company registered in Norway and controlled by Tore Sandvold, a non-executive director of the company. At the year end the company owed £54,000 (2017: £54,000) to Sandvold Energy AS in respect of these services.

#### 19 Ultimate controlling party

The Ultimate Controlling Party is Philip Lambert.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 20. Share-based payment transactions

During the year ended 31 December 2018, the company had share-based payment arrangements, which are described below.

Employees have previously been granted options under an Enterprise Management Incentive Scheme and an unapproved Options Scheme which entitle the holders to hold options on ordinary shares in the company at a future date.

The issue of ordinary shares constitutes a share-based payment under FRS 102 and the value of this payment reflects estimates of fair value of each share. The expense recognised for share-based payments in this respect during the year was Enil (2017: Enil).

During the year, 1,040 share options were exercised at a weighted average exercise price of £38.

The fair value of equity-settled share options granted was estimated at the date of the grant by the directors based on estimated maintainable post tax profits and taking into consideration private transactions in the shares of the company and agreements with HM Revenue & Customs regarding valuation of the shares granted under the EMI scheme.

	No. of options	Weighted average exercise price	No. of options	Weighted average exercise price
	2018	2018 E	2017	2017
At 1 January Issued	2;080 0	38.00 0	4,092 0	30.52
Exercised Lapsed	(1,040)	38.00	(2,012)	22.80
Outstanding at 31 December	1,040	38:00	2,080	38:00