

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

TUESDAY



LD4

L7F0U9LE 02/10/2018 DMPANIES HOUSE

#19

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

CONTENTS	PAGE
Company information	1
Directors' Report	2
Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the Directors' Report and Financial Statements	3
Profit and Loss account	4
Balance Sheet	5
Notes to the Financial Statements	6 to 9

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

David Sturt

Anthony Mackewn Torgeir Dagsleth Mark Jenkinson

Secretary

Hugh Nevile

Registered office

13 Palace Street

London SW1E 5HX

Registered number

6319881

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report and financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Principal activities

The company explores for oil and natural gas offshore Ireland. It holds offshore oil and gas exploration Licensing Options and has interests in other Petroleum Exploration Licenses over licence blocks offshore Ireland.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year and to the date of this report were as follows:

David Sturt
Anthony Mackewn
Torgeir Dagsleth
Henrik Schroder (resigned 17/04/2018)
Mark Jenkinson (appointed 17/04/2018)

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies' exemption.

Signed on behalf of the board

D. Sturt Director

28 September 2018

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' 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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law).

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and 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 adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

AZEIRE LIMITED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	<u>Note</u>	2017 \$	2016 \$
Exploration costs Administrative expenses		(1,207,840) (335,971)	(2,645,199) (117,868)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	2	(1,543,811)	(2,763,067)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	3	-	-
Loss for the financial year		(1,543,811)	(2,763,067)

The company's results are derived from continuing activities. There are no recognised gains and losses other than the results as set out above.

AZEIRE LIMITED BALANCE SHEET 31 DECEMBER 2017

		2017		2016	
	<u>Note</u>	<u>\$</u>	\$	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>
Fixed Assets					
Intangible assets	4		9,972,851		8,550,574
Investments	5		380,000		380,000
a serio			10,352,851		8,930,574
Current assets					
Debtors	6	1,001,384		35,763	
Cash at Bank		3,024		45,395 ———	
		1,004,408		81,158	-
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	7	(17,025,742)		(13,136,404)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(16,021,334)		(13,055,246)
Net (liabilities)/assets			(5,668,483)		(4,124,672)
rece (nabilities)/ assets			(3,000,103)		
Capital and reserves					
Called-up equity share capital	8		1,000		1,000
Share premium	9		917,171		917,171
Profit and loss account	10		(6,586,654)		(5,042,843)
Shareholder's (deficit)/funds			(5,668,483)		(4,124,672) ———

For the year ending 31st December 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies. Furthermore the members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006. The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

These financial statements were approved by the directors on the 28th September 2018 and are signed on their behalf by:

D. Sturt Director

Company Registration No. 6319881

1. Accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in deciding the items which are considered material in relation to the financial statements.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are presented in United States dollars ("\$" or "USD") which is its functional currency, have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

Compliance with accounting standards

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), which have been applied consistently (except as otherwise stated).

Going concern

The company began acquiring licence assets in 2012 and since then has been developing its portfolio of oil and gas exploration assets. The key business risks and uncertainties affecting the company are considered to relate to competition from other oil companies and to the price of oil, which is the key driver of demand for the company's growth and future profitability.

The company participates in the group's centralised treasury arrangements and so shares banking arrangements with its parent and fellow subsidiaries. The directors, having assessed the responses of the directors of the company's parent company, AzEire Petroleum Ltd, to their enquiries have no reason to believe that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the AzEire Petroleum Ltd group to continue as a going concern or its ability to continue with the current banking arrangements.

On the basis of their assessment of the company's financial position and of the enquiries made of the directors of AzEire Petroleum Ltd, the company's directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will be able to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Exploration & evaluation ("E&E") costs

The company applies the full cost method of accounting for E&E costs whereby costs relating to oil and gas properties are accumulated and capitalised by reference to geographic cost pools. E&E costs are initially capitalised within intangible assets and include seismic data acquisition, processing and associated geophysical and geological studies, technical studies, exploratory drilling and directly related overheads. Pre-licence expenditure is expensed as incurred except to the extent that it relates to the acquisition of an asset, in which case that cost is capitalised.

Intangible E&E assets are not amortised but are carried forward until the existence of commercial reserves have been determined. If commercial reserves have been discovered the related carrying value of the E&E assets are assessed for impairment on a cost pool basis and any impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account. The carrying value net of any impairment losses is then reclassified as development assets within property, plant and equipment.

Accounting policies (continued)

E&E assets are assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying value may exceed its recoverable amount, e.g. failure to find commercially recoverable reserves. The E&E assets are tested for impairment together with development and production assets associated with that cost pool as a single cash generating unit. The aggregate carrying value is compared against the expected recoverable amount of the pool and any excess of carrying value over a recoverable amount is written off to the profit and loss account.

Intangible assets and amortisation

Licences are stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Licences are designated as current assets when their carrying value is expected to be recovered principally through sale rather than continuing use. Such assets are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, and are not amortised.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more, tax, with the following exceptions:

- provision is made for deferred tax that would arise on remittance of the retained earnings of
 overseas subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures only to the extent that, at the balance
 sheet date, dividends have been accrued as receivable; and
- deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the Directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

2. Loss on ordinary activities before taxation

There were no employees other than the directors employed during the year. None of the directors received any fees or remuneration for services as a director of the company during the financial year (2016: nil).

The remunerations of the directors were paid by associated companies. The directors acted in a group capacity only and did not allocate specific time to the company and therefore it was not possible to make an accurate apportionment of their emoluments in respect of the company.

3. Tax on loss on ordinary activities

On the basis of these financial statements no provision has been made for corporation tax.

4.	Intangible assets	¢
	Cost: At 1 January 2017 Additions	\$ 10,236,835 1,422,277
	Disposals	(1,686,261)
	At 31 December 2017	9,972,851
	Impairment:	(
	At 1 January 2017 On disposals	(1,686,261) 1,686,261
	At 31 December 2017	-
	Net book value:	
	Net book value at 31 December 2017	9,972,851 ————
	Net book value at 31 December 2016	8,550,574 ————
5.	Investments	
	2017 \$	2016 \$
	Shares in Group Undertakings 380,000	380,000
	Shares in Group Undertakings 280,000 During 2016 the company acquired 100% holding of Antrim Exploration (Ireland) incorporated in the Republic of Ireland.	-
6.	During 2016 the company acquired 100% holding of Antrim Exploration (Ireland) incorporated in the Republic of Ireland.	-
6.	During 2016 the company acquired 100% holding of Antrim Exploration (Ireland) incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	Ltd, a company
6.	During 2016 the company acquired 100% holding of Antrim Exploration (Ireland) incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year 2017	Ltd, a company 2016
6.	During 2016 the company acquired 100% holding of Antrim Exploration (Ireland) incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	2016 \$
6.	During 2016 the company acquired 100% holding of Antrim Exploration (Ireland) incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year 2017 \$ Amounts owed by other group undertakings	2016 \$ 31,170 4,593
	During 2016 the company acquired 100% holding of Antrim Exploration (Ireland) incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year 2017 \$ Amounts owed by other group undertakings Prepayments 814,309 1,001,384	2016 \$ 31,170 4,593
 7. 	During 2016 the company acquired 100% holding of Antrim Exploration (Ireland) incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year 2017 \$ Amounts owed by other group undertakings Prepayments 814,309 187,075	2016 \$ 31,170 4,593
	During 2016 the company acquired 100% holding of Antrim Exploration (Ireland) incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year 2017 \$ Amounts owed by other group undertakings Prepayments 814,309 187,075 1,001,384	2016 \$ 31,170 4,593 35,763 2016 \$ 12,800,222

balances and do not bear any interest.

8.	Share capital Allotted, called up and fully paid:					
	, motted, canca ap and ran, pana.	20:	<u>2017</u>		<u>2016</u>	
		No	\$	No	\$	
	Ordinary shares	1,000,000	1,000	1,000,000	1,000	
9.	Share Premium					
				2017		
				, \$		
	Balance brought forward			917,171		
	Capitalised during the year			-		
	Balance carried forward			917,171		
10	Profit and loss account					
TO.	Profit and loss account			2017		
				\$		
	Balance brought forward			(5,042,843)		
	Loss for the financial year			(1,543,811)		
				(6.506.654)		

11. Related party transactions

Balance carried forward

As the company is a wholly owned subsidiary of AzEire Petroleum Ltd, it has taken advantage of the exemptions provided by FRS 102 in not disclosing transactions with other wholly owned group companies.

(6,586,654)

12. Control

The immediate parent company is AzEire Petroleum Limited, a company registered in Bermuda. AzEire Petroleum Ltd is under the control of Azimuth II Ltd, a company registered in Bermuda.

For the year ended 31 December 2017, the smallest, and largest, group in which the results of the company are consolidated was that headed by AzEire Petroleum Ltd.