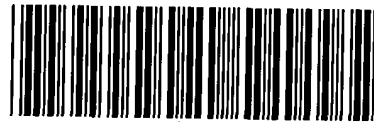


Company Registration Number 09616076

ANGUS ENERGY PLC
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

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Officers and Advisors

Directors

George Lucan (Managing Director)
Patrick Clanwilliam (Non-Executive Chairman)
Cameron Buchanan (Non-Executive Director)
Carlos Fernandes (Finance Director)
Andrew Hollis (Technical Director)

Secretary

Carlos Fernandes

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Solicitor

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Principal Bankers

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Chairman's statement

Dear Fellow Shareholders,

It is my pleasure to present you with the Annual Report of Angus Energy plc (the "Company" or "Angus Energy") with its subsidiary undertakings (the "Group") for the year ended 30 September 2021.

It has been another difficult year for most, but we are now hopefully through the worst of the pandemic. Hydrocarbon prices have rebounded from their lows of 2020 with gas prices hitting unprecedented highs. The speed of transition has surprised the energy market in general and the resulting shortage of new gas supply, and deficit of renewable sources, is likely to lead to periodic crises such as we saw recently in the UK and a very high forward gas price in years to come. Angus continues to make good progress towards reaching its short term production targets whilst simultaneously addressing the urgent need for transition energy projects.

The closing of the £12m Saltfleetby Debt Facility providing us with the necessary capital to complete the development of the Saltfleetby processing facilities. Production from Saltfleetby will provide the Company with a solid platform enabling us to grow our asset base.

The Company continues to extract value from our legacy oil assets by continuing with our development program and obtaining the various consents necessary to put the fields into production.

As we move closer to first gas at Saltfleetby, Angus is well set to provide the UK with gas, being the transition energy of choice. Alongside this progress the Company has been actively building a portfolio of geothermal development projects in the south west of England. Over the coming months we will focus more closely on these assets.

Financial and Statutory Information

Revenue from oil and gas production during the year was down to £0.0m (2020: £0.068m) on production of a gross NIL barrels (2020: 1,594 barrels). This was the result of the Lidsey Oil Field being shut in due to problems with the downhole pump during the year coupled with low oil prices at the beginning of the period.

The Group recorded a loss of £15.598m, which included an unrealized loss of £13.143m in relation to the derivative instrument, resulting in an adjusted loss of £2.455m (2020: £2.516m). During these difficult economic times, the company has continued to make a conscious effort to cut costs at both corporate and operational levels while still maintaining high level of professionalism and operatorship. This has paid off seeing administrative costs being reduced by £0.14 m to £1.918 m (2020: £2.060m).

Outlook

The company maintains its focus on getting Saltfleetby into production this year whilst continuing our efforts to realise value from Balcombe, Brockham and Lidsey through either the resuming of production or through a sales process. The company is also excited about the progress made to date with our Geothermal projects and look forward to updating you throughout the year.

As always, we are constantly reviewing projects to complement our existing portfolio and create shareholder value. With the imminent production at Saltfleetby and real progress made with the Geothermal projects we believe the company is well positioned to take advantage of opportunities as they present themselves.

Patrick Clanwilliam

Chairman

11 March 2022

Operating Review

In October 2021 we published the results of the revised Competent Persons Report for the Saltfleetby Gas field, which reflected the higher revenues expected from the field. The positive results of the report along with the closing of the Debt Facility, reaffirming management's decision to acquire an interest in the Saltfleetby Field.

The CPR, performed by Oilfield International Limited, gives the net present value of the cash flows from the Saltfleetby Gas Field, including the impact from the revised capex, the loan facility debt service costs, the associated royalties and the mandatory hedging. Oilfield International Limited has used a conservative discount rate of 10%. The previous February 2020 report values in parentheses, presenting the values attributable to Angus:

- A conservative case, or P90, NPV10 of £25.4 million (previously £16.7 million)
- A mid-case, or P50, NPV10 of £38.5 million (previously £25.2 million)

Alternatively expressed as estimates of net future cashflows, again after all taxes, but without discounting, Angus' 51% interest can be summarised as follows

- A conservative or P90 sum of future cashflows to Angus of £31.7 million (previously £21.5million)
- A mid-case, or P50, sum of future cashflows to Angus of £55.9 million (previously £36.3million)

In summary the Report estimates production giving rise to gross field revenues, before costs etc on a mid-case basis of £230 million (previously £141 million) of which Angus's share is 51%. This approximates to a gas price of 64p/therm being a mix of the actual volumes already hedged at 43p/therm and the remaining unhedged volumes accorded prices derived from the quoted and traded NBP forward curve to December 2026 and thereafter escalated by 1.5% per annum. The gross volume of reported Gas Reserves is unchanged.

The full report is available on the Company website under Presentations at the following link <https://www.angusenergy.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Angus-Energy-Saltfleetby-Reserves-Valuation-Report.pdf>.

In 2020 the company set out its intentions to become a low-cost UK producer of baseload geothermal power. During the year we have made good progress towards achieving this. Amongst other things we have narrowed down our focus through the identification of three fault systems and the completion of a full field survey. On the back of these results the company has entered discussions with five landowners progressed to negotiating draft heads of terms. The company has also held initial meetings with National Grid to establish a connection point for up to 200MWe of capacity which will act as a centralized offtake point for our potential project portfolio in the region.

Under the heading "Review of activities" below we provide a more in-depth summary of operational activities. I again repeat my statement of last year that our first concern as a Group must be for the safety of our staff, contractors, the public at large and the environment

on which we rely on. It is with pleasure that I report that all operations were performed without any safety incidents or environmental damage. We will continue to work in close co-operation with all of our regulators, ensuring a spotless record of compliance – the Oil and Gas Authority (“OGA”), the Environment Agency (“EA”) the Health and Safety Executive (“HSE”) and our local councils.

Business Review

The principal activity of the Group during the year continued to be on-shore, conventional production and development of hydrocarbons in the UK.

Review of activities

Saltfleetby

In May 2021 the company announced that the Saltfleetby loan facility had been signed between Angus and Saltfleetby Energy Limited, as Borrower and Guarantor respectively, and Mercuria Energy Trading Limited and Aleph Saltfleetby Limited, as the co-Lenders. All conditions precedent to drawdown were met in June and the full £12 million facility required for the re-development of the Saltfleetby Gas Field and the drilling of the side-track well was fully available.

Another milestone was achieved when the Oil & Gas Authority approved the Company’s Field Development plan in relation to its plans for the Saltfleetby Gas Field, which included the side-track of well SF07 and consented to the proposals for the recommissioning of the Field.

With funding now in place, along with the approval from the Oil & Gas Authority, the company continued to work with suppliers and contractors to maintain its procurement and build schedule targeting First Gas at the Saltfleetby Gas Field before the end of May 2022. All the long lead items have been ordered with the main components of the facility well under construction.

The first section of the connection to the national transmission system, was successfully completed by drilling two extended horizontal directional drills and threading of the Soluforce 4" pipeline to within 15 metres of the national transmission grid entry point at Theddlethorpe ready to be connected at surface (the first instance of very high pressure, Hydrogen-capable pipework in a commercial connection to the national transmission system). This was followed by the connection to the national transmission system with the 10" connection completed and with the new section hydrotested to 105Barg and air dried to -25 Deg C. Finally, the new and existing 10" was successfully pigged, ready for export.

Site civil engineering, starting with piling, foundationing and, where appropriate, bunding for the flare, storage tanks and compressors and ending with pipe racks supports, started in December 2021 and running through to the end of Jan 2022. This lead into the pipework procurement and welding which took place on a continuous basis from early January 2022. Electrical, control and instrumentation installation layout begun at the end of January 2022 with tie-in to particular skids as they arrive on site.

Alongside the development of the Saltfleetby process equipment the company has continued with preparations for the Saltfleetby SF07 side track. In July 2021, planning permission for the side track was granted by the Lincolnshire County Council. This was followed by rig tender and selection with tenders for associated equipment also finalised.

Angus also contracted realtime seismic to carry out the reprocessing of our Saltfleetby 3D seismic dataset which was originally acquired in 1997 over a total area of 79.92km². This considerable reprocessing project was motivated by the perspective of using up-to-date techniques to improve the geological interpretability of the dataset. The final deliverable was a depth model validated by the fields well data. A focused proportion of this reprocessed seismic is currently undergoing interpretation by the technical team in order to provide an accurate representation of the sub-surface to aid in the successful design and drilling of the SF7V side-track.

Over subsequent months a more complete re-interpretation will take place over the whole field and in particular over the southern satellite reservoir with the aim of shaping a field development programme to convert some of the 12 BCF of 1C (the low estimate of) contingent resources into 1P (P90 or proven) reserves to supplement the existing 18 BCF of 1P reserves from the main Westphalian reservoir.

The Company also hedged approximately 50% of the Company's and its partners' share of future gas sales, estimated under a conservative projection, for three years beginning in July 2022. The average achieved price under the Hedge, including all fees, costs and charges is 43 pence per therm. Since entering into the Hedge agreements we have seen a significant increase in gas prices. As previously announced, the Hedged limits were set at 50% of our estimated gas production leaving the company with enough headroom to comfortably meet the requirements under the Hedge whilst still enjoying unhedged production.

Geothermal

During the year the company continued to progress its ambitions of becoming a low-cost UK producer of baseload geothermal power. The company completed a desk top based study which identified an area with the highest heat flow in SW England. In July 2021 the company acquired radiometric data over the area of interest. Austinbridgeporth, in conjunction with Imperial College successfully carried out a land gravity and radiometrics survey over a 35km² area of interest. The gravity data was recorded at 200m intervals along the survey lines with spacing of 250m and a total of circa 700 stations were acquired. The newly acquired data has an increased coverage of data points compared to available data and therefore a more accurate representation of the subsurface.

Working with industry professionals the company carried out a desktop study evaluating well design, rig analysis and overall project economics. Focusing on drilling and well testing techniques the company believes it will be able to reduce costs which will greatly improve the feasibility of the projects for early stage investors.

The company has also held initial meetings with National Grid to establish a connection point for up to 200MWe of capacity which will act as a centralized offtake point for our potential

project portfolio in the region. On the back of these results the company has entered discussions with five landowners progressed to negotiating draft heads of terms.

Balcombe

Following the initial 7 day well test in the Autumn of 2018, a planning application was submitted in late 2019 for a longer 3 year well test on the Balcombe 2Z well. The aim of the planned operation is to recover remaining drilling fluids to prepare the well for an extended well test. A long term extended well test will indicate to what degree the well and field can produce hydrocarbons at a commercial rate.

However, in early 2020 the planning officer recommended the application for refusal and the company withdrew the application before committee stage. A revised application for 12 months extended well test was then submitted to WSCC, including a wealth of information on socio economic benefits and the projects' alignment with the public interest case for oil in terms of energy security and benefit to the national economy from indigenous production.

The Planning Officer recommended the application for approval, but despite this the Planning Committee Meeting held on Tuesday 2 March 2021, decided against the application. They refused the application on the grounds that there are no exceptional circumstances, and that it is not in the public interest for the development to continue in the area and was this in contrary to clauses in both the West Sussex and National Planning Policy Framework.

Angus strongly disagrees with their opinion and an application to appeal has been submitted. Amongst other things, the appeal references the local and national planning policies referred to by the Planning Committee and why both Angus and the Planning Officer believe the development is acceptable when it is considered against the development plan and any relevant material considerations. In summary the principle of the development has been previously accepted, the site selection represents the best environmental option and is safeguarded, energy Policy states that the domestic oil and gas industry has a critical role in maintaining the country's energy security and is a major contributor to our economy and minerals are given great weight with the extraction of hydrocarbons seen as central to the UK energy policy in the immediate and long-term future. In light of the above and the current energy crisis we find ourselves in the Angus management team are confident that the appeal will be overturned.

Lidsey

The Company carried out work to reprocess and reinterpret the Lidsey seismic data. One of the conclusions of the work was that previous seismic mapping both underestimated the aerial extent of the reservoir and most importantly its shape. The Company therefore acquired a new line of seismic data and reprocess the existing seismic lines.

The Company's seismic reinterpretation of the Lidsey field was completed and, having been subject to rigorous third party verification. This is the last part of the most comprehensive review of the Lidsey structure ever carried out and includes the reprocessing of all historical

seismic lines, the use of a newly acquired east-west seismic line over the field and the data from both the wells on the field and also nearby wells.

This remapping has resulted in some further changes to the shape of the structure, but it now fits and is consistent with all of the available data. The Company is confident that the new field mapping explains the issues which were experienced with the Lidsey X2 well in 2017. It is now the Directors' clear belief that the structure culminates near the wellsite area and extends to the east and northeast. Prior to the drilling of Lidsey X2, it was thought that the structure extended to the west and the westerly trajectory of the Lidsey X2 well accordingly targeted an area close to the edge of the structure.

The new mapping shows there to be a significant structure not dissimilar in area to the original structure considered by the previous Competent Person's Report, which continues to support a commercially significant estimate of oil in place. However, the interpretation does allow Angus to narrow its field of focus in target selection and explore low-cost options for remediation of the field's productivity centre around the reuse, workover or side-tracking of the existing wells and these will be considered with our partners in the next stage of the work.

The Company's re-mapping of the structure also shows it to extend a significant distance out of the licence area in some scenarios and Angus is now opening a dialogue with the holder of that surrounding licence to consider how we might proceed together to address the future of the field.

Brockham

The Group continued with its plan to obtain commercial value from the licence by resuming production from the Portland reservoir. An application to the Environment Agency for permission to re-inject formation water to maintain pressure in that reservoir to gain maximum hydrocarbon recovery was submitted which included an updated Hydrogeological Risk Assessment. The Environment Agency had completed their determination of the permit variation and the permit was issued on 02 March 2022.

A Field Development Plan was also submitted to this effect to the Oil & Gas Authority which was approved. The Group believes that, subject to permits being granted, the site would be in the commercially profitable without any further significant capital expenditure. Recompletion of the BR X4Z well as a Portland producer is also under consideration.

A24 Prospect, formerly Holmwood Prospect

On 16 October 2020, UKOG Plc, the operator of PEDL 143 Licence (Holmwood/A24 Prospect) in which Angus had an interest of 12.5%, announced that "a detailed study examining the viability of drilling the A24 (formerly Holmwood) Portland prospect's centre from selected sites outside the Surrey Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, each over 3 km from the target, concludes that the required long-reach/shallow target-depth wells are neither technically viable or economically feasible. Consequently, UKOG and its partners have now relinquished their interests in the licence. It remains a great disappointment to the Company

that the licence's former operator, Europa Oil and Gas, whilst in possession of planning consent, failed to drill the prospect from the Holmwood site, around 1 km from the target." This was a decision supported by the Company.

Strategy and Sustainability

The Directors' objective remains unchanged, to create long term value for shareholders by building the Group into a profitable energy production company with a reputation for technical excellence but with great cost discipline. The Director's will continue to focus on the UK onshore but do not rule out acquisitions overseas in jurisdictions where the rule of law is strong. We understand the energy requirements and infrastructure constraints, combined with a development plan based on fundamentals, can lead to sustainable and profitable opportunities for investors. As such we are constantly reviewing potential projects that will complement our existing core skills and portfolio of assets.

From the point of view of sustainability, the Directors are aligned with the national energy objectives and look forward with enthusiasm to the opportunities ahead in the common goal of net zero. Whilst we will continue to win a return from legacy oil fields, the preference remains for the acquisition of gas assets, but the company has widened the net to include sustainable energy projects. One such example is our Deep Geothermal Project, which provides the baseload generation which wind and solar cannot do without and contains many innovative, risk reducing elements for partners and investors alike.

Global Environment and Stewardship

As a Group we do have duties of stewardship to the wider environment of which we are acutely aware. At Angus we realise there needs to be significant improvement in the Energy Mix and the transition begins with the proper operation of the existing energy assets and the responsible development of new ones. We understand hydrocarbons are still needed but must be produced to the highest ESG standards.

When it comes to our existing operations or evaluating potential new projects, we are always focused on creating the least possible impact to the environment.

Local Environment

As a responsible OGA approved and Environment Agency ("EA") permitted UK operator, Angus Energy is committed to utilising industry best practices and achieving the highest standards of environmental management and safety. Our operations:

- Continuously assess and monitor environmental impact
- Promote internally and across our industry best practices for environmental management and safety
- Constant attention to maintaining our exemplary track record of safe oil and gas production

There were no reportable health and safety incident during the year.

Community

Angus Energy seeks and maintains positive relationships with its local communities. We achieve this through our various forms of communication which include community liaison meetings, social media updates, RNS's and Investor Q & A sessions.

In general, we are guided by the following principles:

- Open and honest dialogue
- Engagement with stakeholders at all stages of development
- Proactively address local concerns
- Actively minimise impact on our neighbours
- Adherence to a strict health and safety code of conduct

On 4 June 2018, the Group established the Bruce Watt Memorial Scholarship, a yearly scholarship fund of £10,000 per year to support students from Bognor Regis and the surrounding community to undertake further academic studies beyond secondary school. Currently there have been 8 recipients of the Scholarship award.

Financial Review

The Group began the period with the following interests: 65% of Brockham (PL235), 80% of Lidsey (PL241), 25% of Balcombe (PEDL244), 12.5% of the A24 Prospect (PEDL 143) and 51% of Saltfleetby Gas Field (PEDL005).

The Group had a cash balance of £6,160m as at 30 September 2021.

On 21 October 2020, the Group announced the acquisition of Doriemus Plc's 10% interest in Brockham License PL235, as a result the Group's interest in the License increased to 75%.

On 9 November 2020, the company issued 9,678,945 shares. These were loan reduction shares relating to the Riverfort Global Opportunities PCC Limited convertible note described in note 22. As per this conversion there are no outstanding liabilities between the Company and the Noteholders.

On 16 December 2020, the company issued 41,664,999 shares at 0.6 pence per share, raising gross proceeds of £249,990.

On 27 January 2021, the company issued 150,000,000 shares at 1p per share, raising gross proceeds of £1.5m. The Placing Shares were also accompanied by the issue of one warrant to subscribe for one ordinary share in the Company for each Placing Share. The Placing Warrants are exercisable at any time, for a period of 2 years, from the date of Admission at the following exercise prices: 50% at 1.2p; 25% at 1.35p and 25% at 1.5p.

On 9 April 2021, to satisfy additional demand, the company issued 15,000,000 shares at 1p per share, raising gross proceeds of £150,000. The Placing Shares were also accompanied by the issue of one warrant to subscribe for one ordinary share in the Company for each Placing

Share. The Placing Warrants are exercisable at any time, for a period of 2 years, from the date of Admission at the following exercise prices: 50% at 1.2p; 25% at 1.35p and 25% at 1.5p.

On 13 May 2021, the Saltfleetby loan facility had been signed between Angus Energy (51%) and Saltfleetby Energy Limited (49%), as Borrower and Guarantor respectively, and Mercuria Energy Trading Limited and Aleph Saltfleetby Limited, as the co-Lenders.

The terms provide for a four-year amortising loan facility of £12million with a 12% margin over LIBOR, a 3% commitment, a share grant of 30 million shares in Angus and an override of 8% on gross revenue following repayment of the facility.

On 3 June 2021, all conditions precedent to drawdown of the Saltfleetby loan facility were met and the full £12 million facility was drawn down.

On 3 June 2021, the company issued 35,000,000 shares at 1p per share. 15,000,000 shares were issued in relation to the Loan Facility, with a further 20,000,000 issued in relation to commission payable in respect of the Funding agreement.

On 15 June 2021, the company announced the acquisition of Alba Mineral Resources plc's 5% interest in the Brockham Field. The net consideration after settlement of outstanding amounts and a contribution toward eventual abandonment costs involves a payment by Alba to Angus of £38,400, settled as to £6,400 in cash and £32,000 by the issue of 12,407,910 shares in Alba at the 10 day VWAP of 0.2579p per share representing approximately 0.20% of the share capital of Alba.

At the end of the financial year the Group had Convertible loan notes outstanding totaling £1.425m (2020: £1,483).

As at 30 September 2021, the Group retained a 51% interest in the Saltfleetby field, 80% in Brockham field, 80% interest in Lidsey field, 25% in the Balcombe field where the Group is the operator of all 4 fields.

The Group had cash balance of £6.160m at the end of reporting year.

The Group generated NIL revenue from oil and gas production during the year (2020: £0.068m).

The Group recorded a loss of £15.598m which included an unrealized loss of £13.143m in relation to the derivative instrument, resulting in an adjusted loss of £2.455m (2020 a loss of £2.516m). For the year under review, the administrative costs were reduced by £0.14m to £1.918m (2020: £2.060).

The Group's overall financial objectives are to increase revenue, return to profitability and enhance the asset base supporting the business. In order to monitor its progress towards achieving these objectives, the Group has set a number of key performance indicators, which deal predominately with revenue, profitability, margin and cash flow as above.

Governance, Compliance and Shareholder Relations

The Board consists of a Managing, Finance and Technical Director supervised by two experience non-executive Directors. The Board which meets regularly alongside with Aim Rules Committee meeting, Remuneration Committee and Audit Committee meetings.

In general, the management structure is very flat. In total we have 13 employees, including management. The Company relies heavily on third party experienced contractors.

We have appointed two compliance officers to deal with all our regulators and planning authorities which are presently Surrey, Lincolnshire and West Sussex County Council, the Oil & Gas Authority, the Environment Agency and the Health & Safety Executive. Additionally, as a publicly listed company, we are answerable to the AIM Market Division and to the Financial Conduct Authority.

Compliance is an area which has grown more complicated and expensive in recent years and we expect it to get more so. Regulators are being more pro-active and pre-emptive, and we must anticipate their needs and expectations better than we have in the past. We should aim to maintain better dialogue with all regulators and planners and engage in more frequent use of pre-approval procedures where they are available.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Currency risks

The Group sells its produced crude oil; oil is priced in US dollars whilst the bulk of its costs are in GBP and therefore the Group's financial position and performance will be affected by fluctuations in the US dollar, sterling exchange rate along with fluctuations in the oil price. Accordingly, the value of such transactions may be adversely affected by changes in currency exchange rates, which may have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects of the Group. Management regularly reviews currency exposure with the aim of mitigating any downside exposure where possible.

Market risk

The demand for, and price of, oil and gas are highly dependent on a variety of factors beyond the Group's control. The continued marketing of the Group's oil and gas will be dependent on market fluctuations and the availability of processing and refining facilities and transportation infrastructure, including access to roads, train lines and any other relevant options at economic tariff rates over which the Group may have limited or no control. Transport links (including roads and pipelines) may be inadequately maintained and subject to capacity constraints and economic tariff rates may be increased with little or no notice and without taking into account producer concerns. Producers of oil negotiate sales contracts directly with oil purchasers, with the result that the market determines the price of oil. The price depends in part on oil quality, prices of competing fuels, distance to market, the value of refined products and the supply/demand balance. The marketability and prices of oil that may be discovered or acquired by the Group will be affected by numerous factors beyond its control. The Group has entered into commodity derivatives to protect it from any downside market risk (see note 24 for further details).

Permitting risk

The Group exposed to the planning, environmental, licensing and other permitting risks associated with its operations particularly with exploration drilling operations.

The Group has to date been successful in obtaining the required permits to operate. Therefore, the Group considers that such risks are mitigated through compliance with regulations, proactive engagement with regulators, communities and the expertise and experience of the management team.

Reserve and resource estimates

No assurance can be given that hydrocarbon reserves and resources reported by the Group in the future are present as estimated, will be recovered at the rates estimated or that they can be brought into profitable production. Hydrocarbon reserve and resource estimates may require revisions and/or changes (either up or down) based on actual production experience and in light of the prevailing market price of oil and gas. A decline in the market price for oil and gas could render reserves uneconomic to recover and may ultimately result in a reclassification of reserves as resources. Unless stated otherwise, the hydrocarbon reserve and resources data relating to Lidsey and Brockham contained in the financial statements are taken from the Competent Person's Report, at the time of AIM admission on 14 November 2016 and the hydrocarbon reserve and resources data relating to Saltfleetby are taken from the Saltfleetby Competent Person's Report published in October 2021.

There are uncertainties inherent in estimating the quantity of reserves and resources and in projecting future rates of production, including factors beyond the Group's control. Estimating the amount of hydrocarbon reserves and resources is an interpretive process and, in addition, results of drilling, testing and production subsequent to the date of an estimate may result in material revisions to original estimates.

The hydrocarbon resources data extracted from the Competent Person's Report are estimates only and should not be construed as representing exact quantities. The nature of reserve quantification studies means that there can be no guarantee that estimates of quantities and quality of the resources disclosed will be available for extraction. Therefore, actual production, revenues, cash flows, royalties and development and operating expenditures may vary from these estimates. Such variances may be material. Reserves estimates are based on production data, prices, costs, ownership, geophysical, geological and engineering data, and other information assembled by the Group (which it may not necessarily have produced).

The estimates may prove to be incorrect and potential investors should not place reliance on the forward-looking statements (including data included in the Competent Person's Report or taken from the Competent Person's Report and whether expressed to have been certified by the Competent Person or otherwise) concerning the Group's reserves and resources or production levels. Hydrocarbon reserves and resources estimates are expressions of judgment based on knowledge, experience and industry practice. They are therefore imprecise and depend to some extent on interpretations, which may prove to be inaccurate. Estimates that were reasonable when made may change significantly when new information from additional analysis and drilling becomes available.

This may result in alterations to development and production plans which may, in turn, adversely affect operations. If the assumptions upon which the estimates of the Group's hydrocarbon resources have been based prove to be incorrect, the Group (or the operator of an asset in which the Group has an interest) may be unable to recover and produce the estimated levels or quality of hydrocarbons set out in this document and the Group's business, prospects, financial condition or results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Events after the reporting period

The Group had a cash balance of £6.160m as at 30 September 2021 subsequent to the significant cash movements described during the reporting period.

On 20 October 2021, the Company agreed an extension of the £1.4m Convertible Loan Note repayable on 17 April 2022 by a further 12 months until 17 April 2023. The Note, which was otherwise convertible at 1p per ordinary share from 17 February 2022, will now only be convertible at the earliest of 17 July 2022 representing a six month extension. Additionally, the Company retains the right to repay the Note at any time with the additional grant of warrants at 1.3p per share as detailed in the RNS of 20 April 2020. All other terms of the Note remain the same. In consideration for this extension the Company shall issue and allot to the Noteholder 11,200,000 ordinary shares.

On 3 December 2021, the company issued 115,384,611 shares at 0.065 pence per share, raising gross proceeds of £750,000.

On 6 January 2022, the company announced that it had received a series of approaches with interest in, and in one instance an indicative non-binding offer for, some or all of the Company's 51% interest in the Saltfleetby Gas Field asset which was under consideration. Additionally, the Board had received indications that certain parties may be interested in making an offer for the Company. As such, the Board has been considering options for the Company with its advisers. Whilst not wishing to be distracted from its immediate aims it must meet its responsibility to shareholders to evaluate any proposals received and was therefore entering into a Strategic Review period. These options include, but are not limited to, a sale of the Company which will be conducted under the framework of a "formal sale process" in accordance with the Takeover Code.

On 4 February 2022, the company issued 175,000,000 shares at 0.08 pence per share, raising gross proceeds of £1,400,000.

On 10 March 2022, and further to our announcement of 9 June 2021, the Company announced that it had reached a settlement agreement with a financial services provider with whom it was in dispute. As part of this settlement agreement the Company has issued 39,200,000 ordinary shares of 0.002 pence each representing approximately 3% of the enlarged issued and allotted share capital of the Company. The Board considers this settlement to be in the best interests of all shareholders as it will avoid further and considerable expenditures on legal costs and the considerable utilisation of management time.

Outlook

With first gas at Saltfleetby imminent, the company will continue to explore further gas opportunities and mature its geothermal projects in the south west of England with the intention of not only creating shareholder value but also to address the urgent need for transition energy projects.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board.

George Lucan

Managing Director

11 March 2022

Details of all our assets and operations can be found at www.angusenergy.co.uk

Corporate Governance Statement

The Directors recognise that good corporate governance is a key foundation for the long term success of the Group. The Company is listed on the AIM market of the London Stock Exchange and is subject to the continuing requirements of the AIM Rules. The Board has therefore adopted the principles set out in the Corporate Governance Code for small and mid-sized companies published by the Quoted Companies Alliance ("QCA Code"). The principles are listed below with an explanation of how the Company applies each principle, and the reasons for any aspect of non-compliance.

1. Establish a strategy and business model which promotes long-term value for shareholders

Angus Energy Plc provides shareholders with a full discussion of corporate strategy within our Annual Report. A dedicated section explains how we will establish long term shareholder value, as set out on page 11.

The Company is focused around 3 key strategic goals:

- increase production and recovery from its existing asset portfolio;
- grow the asset portfolio through select onshore development and appraisal projects;
- actively manage costs and risks through operational and management control of the entire process of exploring, appraising and developing its assets.

The Management team actively evaluates projects that simultaneously de-risk the current portfolio and create long term shareholder value. Projects are evaluated based on many characteristics to mitigate risk to our current activities. They include, but are not limited to, alignment with the Company's core competencies, geography, time horizon and value creation. Further, a core component of the Company's activities includes an active dialogue with our legal and legislative advisors to ensure the Company remains up to date on current legislation, policy and compliance issues.

The key challenges to the business and how they may be mitigated are detailed in the Strategic Report on pages 14 to 22.

2. Seek to understand and meet shareholder needs and expectations

Angus Energy encourages two-way communication with institutional and private investors. The Group's major shareholders maintain an active dialogue to and ensure that their views are communicated fully to the Board. Where voting decisions are not in line with the company's expectations the Board will engage with those shareholders to understand and address any issues. The Company Secretary is the main point of contact for such matters.

The Company seeks out appropriate platforms to communicate to a broad audience its current activities, strategic goals and broad view of the sector and other related issues. This includes but is not limited to media interviews, website videos in-person investor presentations and written content.

Communication to all stakeholders is the direct responsibility of the Senior Management team. Managers work directly with professionals to ensure all inquiries (through established channels for this specific purpose such as email or phone) are addressed in a timely matter. And that the Company communicates with clarity on its proprietary internet platforms. Senior management routinely provides interviews to local media, and business reporters in support of the company's activities. The Board routinely reviews the Company communication policy and programmes to ensure the quality communication with all stakeholders.

3. Take into account wider stakeholder and social responsibilities and their implications for long term success

In all endeavours, the Company gives due consideration to the impact on its neighbours. The Company seeks out methodologies, processes and expertise in order to address the concerns of the non-investment community. As such, it actively identifies the bespoke needs of local communities and their respective planners.

For example, the company provides for local hotlines and establishes community liaison groups to address local questions and concerns.

Angus Energy seeks to maintain positive relationships within the communities we operate. As such, Angus Energy is dedicated to ensuring:

- Open and honest dialogue;
- Engagement with stakeholders at all stages of development;
- Proactively address local concerns;
- Actively minimise impact on our neighbors; and
- Adherence to a strict health and safety code of conduct

As a responsible OGA approved and EA permitted UK operator, Angus Energy is committed to utilising industry best practices and achieving the highest standards of environmental management and safety.

Our operations:

- Continuously assess and monitor environmental impact;
- Promote internally and across our industry best practices for environmental management and safety; and
- Constant attention to maintaining our exemplary track record of safe oil and gas production.

The Company has also established a scholarship programme for community residents seeking secondary or further education.

For more information please refer to the page 12 of the Annual Report as well as the Community section within the Company's corporate website.

4. Embed effective risk management, considering both opportunities and threats, throughout the organization

Risk Management in the Strategic Report details risks to the business, how these are mitigated and the change in the identified risk over the last reporting period.

The Board considers risk to the business at every Board meeting (at least 8 meetings are held each year) and the risk register is updated at each meeting. The Company formally reviews and documents the principal risks to the business at least annually.

Both the Board and senior managers are responsible for reviewing and evaluating risk and the Executive Directors meet at least monthly to review ongoing trading performance, discuss budgets and forecasts and new risks associated with ongoing trading.

5. Maintain the Board as a well- functioning, balanced team led by the chair

Oversight of Angus Energy is performed by the Company's Board of Directors. Patrick Clanwilliam, the acting Non-Executive Chairman, is responsible for the running of the Board and George Lucan, the Managing Director, has executive responsibility for running the Group's business and implementing Group strategy. All Directors receive regular and timely information regarding the Group's operational and financial performance. Relevant information is circulated to the Directors in advance of meetings. In addition, minutes of the meetings of the Directors of the main UK subsidiary are circulated to the Group Board of Directors. All Directors have direct access to the advice and services of the Company Secretary and are able to take independent professional advice in the furtherance of the duties, if necessary, at the company's expense.

The Board comprises of three Executive Directors and two Non-Executive Directors with a mix of significant industry and business experience within public companies. The Board considers that all Non-executive Directors bring an independent judgement to bear. All Directors must commit the required time and attention to thoroughly fulfil their duties.

The Board has a formal schedule of matters reserved to it and is supported by the Audit, Remuneration, Nomination and AIM Rules compliance committee. The Schedule of Matters Reserved and Committee Terms of Reference are available on the Company's website and can be accessed on the Corporate Governance page of the website.

6. Ensure that between them the directors have the necessary up-to-date experience, skills and capabilities

The nomination committee will determine the composition of the Board of the Group and appointment of senior employees. It will develop succession plans as necessary and report to the Directors. Where new Board appointments are considered the search for candidates is conducted, and appointments are made, on merit, against objective criteria and with due regard for the benefits of diversity on the Board, including gender.

The Company Secretary supports the Chairman in addressing the training and development needs of Directors.

As a small company, all members of the Board share responsibility for all Board functions. As such the Board will from time to time engage outside consultants to provide an independent assessment.

7. Evaluate Board performance based on clear and relevant objectives, seeking continuous improvement

The Board carries out an evaluation of its performance annually, taking into account the Financial Reporting Council's Guidance on Board Effectiveness. All Directors undergo a performance evaluation before being proposed for re-election to ensure that their performance is and continues to be effective, that where appropriate they maintain their independence and that they are demonstrating continued commitment to the role.

Details of the Board performance effectiveness process will be included in the Directors' Remuneration Report on page 27-28.

8. Promote a corporate culture that is based on ethical values and behaviours

The Group is committed to maintaining and promoting high standards of business integrity. Company values, which incorporate the principles of corporate social responsibilities (CSR) and sustainability, guide the Group's relationships with clients, employees and the communities and environment in which we operate. The Group's approach to sustainability addresses both our environmental and social impacts, supporting the Group's vision to remain an employer of choice, while meeting client demands for socially responsible partners.

Company policy strictly adheres to local laws and customs while complying with international laws and regulations. These policies have been integral in the way group companies have done business in the past and will continue to play a central role in influencing the Group's practice in the future.

The ethical values of Angus Energy including environmental, social and community and relationships, are set out on pages 11 and 12 and 32 to 36 of the Annual Report.

9. Maintain governance structures and processes that are fit for purpose and support good decision- making by the Board

The Company has adopted a model code for directors' dealings and persons discharging managerial responsibilities appropriate for an AIM company, considering the requirements of the Market Abuse Regulations ("MAR"), and take reasonable steps to ensure compliance is also applicable to the Group's employees (AIM Rule 21 in relation to directors' dealings).

The Corporate Governance Statement details the company's governance structures, the role and responsibilities of each director. Details and members of the Audit Committee,

Corporate Governance Statement

Remuneration Committee, Nomination Committee and AIM Rules compliance committee can be found on pages 23.

10. Communicate how the company is governed and is performing by maintaining a dialogue with shareholders and other relevant stakeholders.

The Company encourages two-way communication with both its institutional and private investors and responds quickly to all queries received. The Managing Director talks regularly with the Group's major shareholders and ensures that their views are communicated fully to the Board.

The Board recognises the AGM as an important opportunity to meet private shareholders. The Directors are available to listen to the views of shareholders informally immediately following the AGM.

To the extent that voting decisions are not in line with expectations, the Board will engage with shareholders to understand and address any issues.

In addition to the investor relations activities carried out by the Company as set out above, and other relevant disclosures included on this Investor Relations section of the Company's website, reports on the activities of each of the Committees during the year will be set out in the Annual Report on page 23.

The Board and its committees

At the beginning of the reporting year, the Board of the Group consisted of three Executive Directors and two non-Executive Directors. At the date of approval these financial statements, this remained unchanged.

The Board met on 14 occasions during the year to 30 September 2021. The table below sets out the Board meetings held by the Company for the financial year ended 30 September 2021 and attendance of each Director:

Executive Directors

George Lucan	[13/14]
Carlos Fernandes	[14/14]
Andrew Hollis	[14/14]

Non-Executive Directors

Patrick Clanwilliam	[14/14]
Cameron Buchanan	[12/14]

The Group has established an audit committee, a remuneration committee, a nomination committee and an AIM Rules compliance committee with formally delegated duties and responsibilities.

Audit committee

The audit committee comprised of Carlos Fernandes, George Lucan and Patrick Clanwilliam, with Carlos Fernandes as chairman. The composition of these committees may change over time as the composition of the Board changes.

The Audit Committee helps the Board discharge its responsibilities regarding financial reporting, external and internal audits and controls as well as reviewing the Group's annual and half-year financial statements, other financial information and internal Group reporting.

The Auditor Committee Report is presented on page 25 to 26.

Remuneration committee

The remuneration committee comprised of Patrick Clanwilliam and Cameron Buchanan, with Patrick Clanwilliam as chairman. The composition of these committees may change over time as the composition of the Board changes.

The remuneration committee will determine the scale and structure of the executive directors' and senior employees' remuneration and the terms of their respective service or employment contracts, including share option schemes and other bonus arrangements. The remuneration and terms and conditions of the non-executive directors of the Group will be set by the Chairman and executive members of the Board.

The Directors' Remuneration Report is presented on page 27 to 28.

Nomination committee

The nomination committee comprised of Patrick Clanwilliam, Andrew Hollis and Cameron Buchanan with Patrick Clanwilliam as chairman. The composition of these committees may change over time as the composition of the Board changes.

The nomination committee will determine the composition of the Board of the Group and appointment of senior employees. It will develop succession plans as necessary and report to the Directors.

Where new Board appointments are considered the search for candidates is conducted, and appointments are made, on merit, against objective criteria and with due regard for the benefits of diversity on the Board, including gender.

The Board carries out an evaluation of its performance annually, taking into account the Financial Reporting Council's Guidance on Board Effectiveness.

AIM Rules compliance committee

The AIM Rules compliance committee comprised of George Lucan, Cameron Buchanan and Patrick Clanwilliam with George Lucan as chairman. The composition of these committees may change over time as the composition of the Board changes.

The AIM Rules compliance committee will ensure that procedures, resources and controls are in place to ensure that AIM Rules compliance by the Group is operating effectively at all times

Corporate Governance Statement

and that the executive directors are communicating effectively with the Group's nominated adviser regarding the Group's ongoing compliance with the AIM Rules and in relation to all announcements and notifications and potential transactions.

The Board will keep the Group's compliance with the new Market Abuse Regulation (MAR) regime under review and will adopt such policies and practices as the Board consider necessary to ensure such compliance from time to time. This includes compliance with requirements regarding directors' dealings.

The AIM Rules compliance committee met three times during the period under review to discuss general compliance issues.

Other matters

The Board believes that the Group has a strong governance culture and this has been reinforced by the adoption of the QCA Code and recognition of the key principles of corporate governance set out in the QCA Code, which the Board continually considers in a manner appropriate for a company of its size.



Patrick Olanwilliam
Chairman

11 March 2022

Audit Committee Report

The Audit Committee helps the Board discharge its responsibilities regarding financial reporting, external and internal audits and controls as well as reviewing the Group's annual and half-year financial statements, other financial information and internal Group reporting. This includes:

- considering whether the Company has followed appropriate accounting standards and, where necessary, made appropriate estimates and judgments taking into account the views of the external auditors;
- reviewing the clarity of disclosures in the financial statements and considering whether the disclosures made are set properly in context;
- where the audit committee is not satisfied with any aspect of the proposed financial reporting of the Company, reporting its view to the Board of directors;
- reviewing material information presented with the financial statements and corporate governance statements relating to the audit and to risk management; and
- reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls and, unless expressly addressed by a separate board risk committee composed of independent directors, or by the Board itself, review the Company's internal control and risk management systems and, except where dealt with by the Board or risk management committee, review and approve the statements included in the annual report in relation to internal control and the management of risk.

The Audit Committee assists by reviewing and monitoring the extent of non-audit work undertaken by external auditors, advising on the appointment of external auditors and reviewing the effectiveness of the Group's internal controls and risk management systems. The ultimate responsibility for reviewing and approving the Annual Report and financial statements and the half-yearly reports remains with the Board.

During the year, no non-audit services were provided to the group for the year under review. The audit committee considered the nature, scope of engagement and remuneration paid were such that the independence and objectivity of the auditors were not impaired. Fees paid for audit services are disclosed in Note 6.

During the financial year, the Audit Committee met twice with the auditor, Crowe U.K. LLP, to review audit planning and findings with regard to the Annual Report and review comments of the interim financial statements.

Significant reporting issues considered during the year included the following:

1. Impairments of oil assets

The Committee has reviewed the carrying values of the Groups oil assets, comprised of the oil production assets, exploration and evaluation (E&E) assets. Based on the work performed during the audit, and through discussions with management, the committee considers that the carrying value of E&E assets are not impaired. The committee have considered it prudent not to impair the oil production assets based on the estimated oil reserves and forecast level of future production.

Audit Committee Report

2. Going concern

The Committee also considered the Going Concern basis on which the accounts have been prepared and can refer shareholders to the Group's accounting policy set out in Note 3.3 and Note 4 (b). The directors are satisfied that the going concern basis is appropriate for the preparation of the financial statements.

3. Valuation of Derivative

The Committee has reviewed the carrying value of the closing derivative liability. Based on the work performed during the audit, and through discussions with management, the committee considers that the carrying value of the liability is appropriate.

Carlos Fernandes
Chairman – Audit Committee

Directors' Remuneration Report

This report sets out the remuneration policy operated by the Company in respect of the Executive and Non-Executive Directors. The remuneration policy is the responsibility of the Remuneration Committee, a sub-committee of the Board. No Director is involved in discussions relating to their own remuneration.

Remuneration policy

The objective of the proposed remuneration policy is to attract, retain and motivate high calibre executives to deliver outstanding shareholder returns and at the same time maintain an appropriate compensation balance with the other employees of the Group.

Directors' remuneration

The normal remuneration arrangements for Executive Directors consists of base salary, performance bonuses and other benefits as determined by the Board. Each of the Executive Directors has a service agreement that can be terminated at any time by either party giving to the other twenty months' written notice. Compensation for loss of office is restricted to base salary and benefits only.

The remuneration packages for the Executive Directors are detailed below:

- **Base Salary:**
Annual review of the base salaries of the Executive Directors are concluded after taking into account the Executive Directors' role, responsibilities and contribution to the Group performance.
- **Performance Bonus:**
Bonus arrangements are discretionary and are payable depending on the performance of the Executive Directors in meeting their key performance indicators and in the wider context with the performance of the Group.
- **Benefits:**
Benefits include payments for provident funds that are mandatory and statutory pension payments as required by laws of the resident countries of the Executive Directors, health insurance and other benefits.
- **Longer term incentives:**
In order to further incentivise the Directors and employees, and align their interests with shareholders, the Company has granted share options in the current and previous years, as set out on page 28. The share options will vest at various future dates as described in the note 17 to the financial statements. There are no conditions attached to vesting other than service conditions.

Non-Executive Directors are remunerated solely in the form of Director Fees determined by the Board and are not entitled to pensions, annual bonuses or employee benefits.

Directors' Remuneration Report

Performance evaluation

All Directors undergo a performance evaluation before being proposed for re-election to ensure that their performance is and continues to be effective, that where appropriate they maintain their independence and that they are demonstrating continued commitment to the role.

Appraisals are carried out each year with all Executive Directors. All continuing Directors stand for re-election every 3 years. Succession planning at the current time is limited due to the current size of the Board.

The tables below set out the respective Directors' remuneration and fees:

2021	Salary	Termination payment	Share based payment	Total
	£'000		£'000	£'000
George Lucan	127	-	7	134
Andrew Hollis	127	-	7	134
Carlos Fernandes	120	-	7	127
Cameron Buchanan	45	-		45
Patrick Clanwilliam	75	-		75
	<u>494</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>494</u>
	<u><u>494</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>494</u></u>
2020	Salary	Termination payment	Share based payment	Total
	£'000		£'000	£'000
George Lucan	120	-	-	120
Andrew Hollis	120	-	-	120
Carlos Fernandes	120	-	-	120
Cameron Buchanan	30	-	-	30
Patrick Clanwilliam	60	-	-	60
	<u>450</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>450</u>
	<u><u>450</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>450</u></u>

The Remuneration Committee met three times during the year to review the scale and structure of the executive directors' and senior employees' remuneration.

Patrick Clanwilliam
Chairman – remuneration Committee

George Lucan

Managing Director

Experienced finance professional with over thirty years' behind him in debt and equity markets. After graduating from Cambridge University, he began his career at Dresdner Kleinwort Benson where he spent 10 years, mainly within the Structured Finance team, and continued in alternative fund management, most recently with Rudolf Wolff Limited. He brings, in addition, private equity experience in the fields of energy and alternative energy.

Andrew Hollis

Technical Director

Andrew has over 40 years' experience in all technical aspects of oil and gas, exploration and production. After 25 years in petroleum and reservoir engineering for British Gas he became an independent consultant specialising in Russia, the FSU and Eastern Europe and also provided specialist reserves determination skills to Gaffney Cline and Associates.

Carlos Fernandes

Finance Director

Carlos has been part of the Angus team since 2013 and has seen the company's transition from private to public. Prior to his appointment as Finance Director, he was the Chief Financial Officer of the group. He has over 13 years commercial experience working in the Mining and Oil & Gas industry.

Cameron Buchanan

Non-Executive Chairman

Cameron Buchanan is a former Scottish politician, who served as a Scottish Conservative Party Member of the Scottish Parliament for the Lothian region from 2013 to 2016. After a career in the Scottish textile industry he also served as vice-chairman of the Scottish Conservatives. Buchanan was educated at St Edward's School & Sorbonne University.

Patrick Clanwilliam

Non-Executive Director

Paddy's previous responsibilities include the Chair of Eurasia Drilling Company Limited (EDCL.LI) the largest drilling and work-over company in Eurasia. He is also a former non-executive director of SOMA Oil & Gas, a private exploration play in deepwater offshore Somalia and OJSC Polyus Gold (OPYGY) the largest Russian gold mining company by market share.

Directors' Report

The Directors present their report together with the audited consolidated financial statements of Angus Energy plc for the year ended 30 September 2021.

Results and Dividends

The Group recorded a loss after tax of £15.598m, which included an unrealized loss of £13.143m in relation to the derivative instrument, resulting in an adjusted loss of £2.455m (2020: £2.516m). The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

Directors

The Directors who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements, unless stated, were:

Executive Director

George Lucan

Carlos Fernandes

Andrew Hollis

Non-Executive Director

Patrick Clanwilliam

Cameron Buchanan

The Directors of the Company at the date of this report, and their biographical summaries, are given on page 29.

The Directors' remuneration is detailed in the Directors' Remuneration Report on page 28. All Directors benefit from the provision of Directors' and Officers' indemnity insurance policies. Premiums payable to third parties were £34,500 (2020 – £39,200).

Research and development

As disclosed in Note 11 and 12, the Group incurred expenditure in development of oil and gas fields. An initial pilot study was commissioned by the company to assess the use of these remaining wells with respect to a geothermal/heat capture project. Initial findings appear positive, and the company is now assessing a way forward on this. The company has also acquired seismic lines and conducted a ground magnetic survey to better understand the geothermal potential of certain sites in the UK. There is no other research and development activity during the year under review.

Share Capital

At the date of this report ordinary shares are issued and fully paid. Detail of movement in share capital during the year is given in note 16 to the financial statements.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

Substantial Shareholders

As of the date of this report the Group had been notified of the following interests of 3% or more in the Group's ordinary share capital:

	Percentage of shareholding
G.P (Jersey) Limited	12.08%
Knowe Properties Limited	7.60%
Sebastian Marr	3.76%
Jaspal Singh	3.15%

Share options

There were 26,000,000 Share Options issued during the reporting period.

Financial Instruments

The financial risk management objectives and policies of the Group in relation to the use of financial instruments and the exposure of the Group and its subsidiary undertakings to its main risks, credit risk and liquidity risk, are set out in note 25 to the financial statements.

Employees

The Group had 13 employees as at 30 September 2021 (2020: 11). Employees are encouraged to directly participate in the business through an Enterprise Management Incentive Scheme, which set out in note 17 to the financial statements.

Going Concern

As disclosed in Note 3.3 to the financial statements, it refers to the assumptions made by the Directors when concluding that it remains appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

Events after the reporting period

Events after the reporting period have been disclosed in Note 29.

Disclosure of Information to the Auditor

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

- so far as the Director was aware there was no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor was unaware; and
- the Director has taken all steps that he ought to have taken as a Director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor was aware of that information.

Auditor

A resolution to reappoint the auditor, Crowe U.K. LLP, will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board.

George Lucan

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

Managing Director

Statement of Director's Responsibilities

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

Company law requires the Directors to prepare Group and Company financial statements for each financial year. The Directors are required by the AIM Rules of the London Stock Exchange to prepare Group financial statements in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006; and have elected under the company law to prepare the Company statements in accordance with UK accounting standards.

The financial statements are required by law and applicable accounting standards to present fairly the financial position of the Group and the Company and the financial performance of the Group. The Companies Act 2006 provides in relation to such financial statements that references in the relevant part of that Act to financial statements giving a true and fair view are references to their achieving a fair presentation.

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 Group and the Company and of the profit or loss of the Group for that period.

In preparing the Group and Company financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the Strategic Report and Directors' report which comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006;
- prepare financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group and the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Group's and the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Group and the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Group and the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Angus Energy PLC website www.angusenergy.co.uk.

Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statement may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Stakeholder Engagement

As a public company operating in one of the most regulated industries Angus Energy recognise that stakeholder engagement is a key foundation for the long term success of the Group. Stakeholders include not only our shareholders, lenders, and our partners, but also our suppliers & customers, our workforce, governments & regulators, and the communities in which we operate. The Company seeks out appropriate platforms to communicate to a broad audience its current activities, strategic goals and broad view of the sector and other related issues.

The section below, describes how the directors of the Company have regard for the matters set out in Section 172(1) of the Companies Act 2006, these are:

- the likely consequences of any decision in the long term
- the interests of the company's employees,
- the need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others,
- the impact of the company's operations on the community and the environment,
- the desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct, and
- the need to act fairly as between members of the company.

The section below forms the Board's statement on such matters as required by the Act. Further information regarding Angus's assessment of environmental and community issues associated with our operations, can be found in the Sustainability Review on pages 11 and 12 and pages 35 to 36. Review of the key decisions and issues discussed in Board meetings and by various committees in 2021 is contained in the Corporate Governance Statement from pages 18 to 24.

Shareholders and Lenders

Angus seeks to develop an investor base of long-term holders that are aligned with our strategy. By clearly communicating our strategy and objectives, we maintain continued support for what we do.

Important issues include:

- Sustainable financial and operational performance
- Continued revue of new opportunities which can leverage our cost discipline and technical skills base
- Sustainable financial and operational performance
- Capital allocation

There is regular dialogue between both institutional and retail investors and lenders through meetings, calls, conferences, presentations and through our Investor Questions on our website.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

Highlights include:

- Investor conference calls
- Online interviews
- Investor questions regularly answered on the company's website
- Signing with Mercuria Energy Trading and Aleph Commodities of the £12m Saltfleetby Debt Facility
- Negotiating an extension of the £1,400,000 Convertible Loan Note issued on 20 April 2020.

Partners

Sharing of risk is a fundamental component of our industry and by maintaining aligned and collaborative relationships with our joint venture partners, we can ensure that maximum value can be extracted from our operations in a safe and sustainable manner.

Important issues include:

- Operational performance & HSE
- Budget setting and work programs

Angus ensures that we maintain an open dialogue with all our partners in the Saltfleetby, Balcombe, Lidsey and Brockham licence. We seek to ensure that all partners are aligned around common objectives for the asset and maintain safe and efficient operations.

Highlights include:

- Saltfleetby Energy Limited providing security towards the Saltfleetby debt facility
- Processing of seismic data with our Lidsey partners

Customers & suppliers

Angus has through the year's development good customer base. The supply chain is managed by Angus on behalf of its partners. We have further developed strong relationships with key corporate suppliers.

Important issues include:

- Contract management strategy
- Uninterrupted service for customers
- Enhance value

Engagement with suppliers usually takes place with the operator and we are closely involved and help shape the strategy and timing.

Highlights include:

- Working with National Grid to connect the Saltfleetby pipeline to the national transmission system
- Procurement of equipment for the Saltfleetby development

Workforce

Our current and future success is underpinned by our ability to engage, motivate and adapt our workforce. Creating the right environment for employees where their various strengths

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

are recognised and their contributions are valued, helps to ensure that we can deliver our shared objectives.

Important issues include:

- Group strategy
- Diversity of thinking
- Corporate culture

During 2021, internal communications were upscaled, so employees were kept informed of all the workstreams across the Company and helped to raise key issues with directors and executives.

Highlights include:

- Production & strategy updates
- Twice daily conference calls
- All staff involvement in CSR initiatives

Government & Regulators

Maintaining respectful and collaborative relationships with our regulatory authorities is vital to our 'licence to operate'. We believe that the strength of these relationships will allow us to make a sustainable and beneficial contribution to the regions in which we operate.

Important issues include:

- Renewal of Licences
- Identifying and securing new opportunities
- Providing views on upcoming legislation and factors that are important to the industry
- CSR commitments

Angus maintains an open dialogue with the OGA, EA, HSE and local authorities in the areas it operates. Angus is also a member of UKOOG, OGUK and IGEM.

Highlights include:

- Approval of the Saltfleetby Field Development Plan by the OGA
- Successful planning permissions for the Saltfleetby side track
- Approval of the transfer of the Brockham Licence by the OGA

Communities & Environment

As a responsible OGA approved and Environment Agency ("EA") permitted UK operator, Angus Energy is committed to utilising industry best practices and achieving the highest standards of environmental management and safety. Angus Energy also seeks and maintains positive relationships with its local communities.

Important issues include:

- Continuously assess and monitor environmental impact
- Promote internally and across our industry best practices for environmental management and safety

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

Constant attention to maintaining our exemplary track record of safe oil and gas production

- Open and honest dialogue
- Engagement with stakeholders at all stages of development
- Proactively address local concerns
- Actively minimise impact on our neighbours

Regular engagement with HSE and EA officers occurs through operational committee meetings maintaining positive focus on health, safety and the environment.

Highlights include:

- Zero environmental or HSE incidents during operations in 2021
- Continued community engagement
- Continued awards through the company's local scholarship program

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Angus Energy plc (the "Parent Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") for the year ended 30 September 2021, which comprise:

- the Group statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 30 September 2021;
- the Group and parent company statements of financial position as at 30 September 2021;
- the Group statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- the Group and parent company statements of changes in equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the Group financial statements is international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the Parent Company financial statements 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 Group's and of the Parent Company's affairs as at 30 September 2021 and of the Group's loss for the year then ended;
- the Group financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with *international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006*;
- the Parent Company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- the financial statements 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 Group and Parent 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

On forming our opinion on the financial statements, which is not modified, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosure made in note 3.3 to the financial statements concerning the group and company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which depends on the group and company's ability to raise further financing to cover its ongoing working capital requirements. These conditions, along with other matters explained in note 3.3 to the financial statements, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast a significant doubt about the group and company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include adjustments that would result if the group and company were unable to continue as a going concern.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Our evaluation of the directors' assessment of the entity's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included Reviewing management's financial projections for the Group and parent company for a period of more than 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

- Reviewing management's financial projections for the Group and parent company for a period of more than 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.
- Checking the numerical accuracy of management's financial projections
- Challenging management on the assumptions underlying those projections and sensitised them to reduce anticipated net cash inflows from future trading activities.
- Obtained the latest management results post year end 30 September 2021 to review how the Group and parent company are trending toward achieving the forecast.
- Performed sensitivity analysis on key inputs of the forecast by calculating the impact of various scenarios and considering the impact on the group and parent Company's ability to continue as a going concern in the event that a downward scenario occurs.
- Assessing the completeness and accuracy of the matters described in the going concern disclosure within the significant accounting policies as set out in Note 3.3.

Overview of our audit approach

Materiality

In planning and performing our audit we applied the concept of materiality. An item is considered material if it could reasonably be expected to change the economic decisions of a user of the financial statements. We used the concept of materiality to both focus our testing and to evaluate the impact of misstatements identified.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined overall materiality for the Group financial statements as a whole to be £420,000 (2020: £250,000), based on 1% of Group total assets (2% of Group net assets). The benchmark has been changed due to changes in the financing structure of the group in the year. The parent company overall materiality is set at £75,000 (2020: £80,000) based on a percentage of loss before tax.

We use a different level of materiality ('performance materiality') to determine the extent of our testing for the audit of the financial statements. Performance materiality is set based on the audit materiality as adjusted for the judgements made as to the entity risk and our evaluation of the specific risk of each audit area having regard to the internal control environment. This is set at £225,000 (2020: £187,500) for the group and £56,260 (2020: £60,000) for the parent company.

Where considered appropriate performance materiality may be reduced to a lower level, such as, for related party transactions and directors' remuneration.

We agreed with the Audit Committee to report to it all identified errors in excess of £15,000 (2020: £10,000). Errors below that threshold would also be reported to it if, in our opinion as auditor, disclosure was required on qualitative grounds.

Overview of the scope of our audit

Our Group audit scope included a full audit of all three reporting entities which account for 100% of the Group's net assets and loss before tax.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed

Independent Auditor's Report To The Members of Angus Energy Plc

risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) that we identified. These matters included those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy, the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

This is not a complete list of all risks identified by our audit.

<i>Key audit matter</i>	<i>How the scope of our audit addressed the key audit matter</i>
Carrying value of oil & gas production assets At 30 September 2021, the carrying value of oil & gas production assets was £6.406 million. The recoverable value of the Brockham and Lidsey production assets are based on the net present value of estimated future net cash flow after the application of an appropriate discount rate. If the production rate or reserve quantity are less than anticipated, appropriate adjustments would be necessary to further impair the carrying value of these assets.	We focused on this area due to the significance of the carrying value of the assets. The risk of impairment was considered likely to be highly sensitive to assumptions and estimates about future oil and gas prices and discount rate. Other assumption include exchange rates, future production levels, reserves and operating costs. We evaluated management's assessment of indicators of impairment and recoverability assessment for the Group's oil & gas production assets. We have: • tested price and discount rate assumptions by comparing forecast oil price assumptions to the latest market evidence available and reviewed the reasonableness of the discount rate applied; • tested the accuracy of the forecast cash flows and the assumptions used within the cash flow projection model. • We assessed the quality of management's previous budgets and forecasts by comparing them to actual performance. We have considered the adequacy of the disclosure to the financial statements in respect of the impairment recognised and the work performed by management including the key judgement and sensitivity analysis presented in note 4 and note 11 respectively.

Independent Auditor's Report To The Members of Angus Energy Plc

Carrying value of exploration and evaluation (E&E) assets At 30 September 2021, the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets was £13.073 million. The Balcombe and Saltfleetby sites are still in the exploration and evaluation phase as technical and economic feasibility have yet to be established. The recoverable value of these assets are based on the net present value of estimated future net cash flow after the application of an appropriate discount rate. If the production rate or reserve quantity are less than anticipated, appropriate adjustments would be necessary to impair the carrying value of these assets.	We reviewed management's assessment of indicators of impairment for the ongoing exploration assets under IFRS 6 including the review of the validity of the licence and the progress of the technical work to date. In addition, we evaluated management's Net Present Value (NPV) models for the Balcombe assets. We challenged the key estimates and assumptions used by management. We also reviewed management's assessment of the future decommissioning costs and assessed the appropriateness of the assumptions concerning the timing and discounting of the estimated cost of decommissioning. We reviewed the disclosure made concerning this matter to ensure that it is consistent with our understanding.
Carrying value of derivative financial instrument At 30 September 2021, the carrying value of the gas swap derivative financial instrument was £25.770 million, recorded in liabilities. The valuation of this instrument is subjective and variations in this value would have a material impact on the income statement and the statement of financial position.	We obtained copies of the contracts between the Group and the provider of the Gas Swap arrangements. We recalculated management's assessment of the valuation of the derivative as at 30 September 2021. We discussed the process of valuation with management and the provider of the gas swap arrangements. We instructed an external valuer to provide us with an indicative benchmark so as to inform our expectations of value.

Independent Auditor's Report To The Members of Angus Energy Plc

Our audit procedures in relation to these matters were designed in the context of our audit opinion as a whole. They were not designed to enable us to express an opinion on these matters individually and we express no such opinion.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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.

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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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 matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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 opinion:

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

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 32, 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 group's and parent 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 group or the parent 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below however the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud lies with management and those charged with governance of the Company.

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Group and the procedures in place for ensuring compliance. The most significant identified were the Companies Act 2006 and the QCA Corporate Governance Code. Our work included direct enquiry of the Company Secretary who oversees all legal proceedings, reviewing Board and relevant committee minutes and inspection of correspondence.
- As part of our audit planning process we assessed the different areas of the financial statements, including disclosures, for the risk of material misstatement. This included considering the risk of fraud where direct enquiries were made of management and those charged with governance concerning both whether they had any knowledge of actual or suspected fraud and their assessment of the susceptibility of fraud. We considered the risk was greater in areas that involve significant management estimate or judgement. Based on this assessment we designed audit procedures to focus on the key areas of estimate or judgement, this included specific testing of journal transactions, both at the year end and throughout the year.
- We used data analytic techniques to identify any unusual transactions or unexpected relationships, including considering the risk of undisclosed related party transactions.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that some material misstatements of the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the ISAs (UK).

Independent Auditor's Report To The Members of Angus Energy Plc

The potential effects of inherent limitations are particularly significant in the case of misstatement resulting from fraud because fraud may involve sophisticated and carefully organised schemes designed to conceal it, including deliberate failure to record transactions, collusion or intentional misrepresentations being made to us.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at:

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

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.



John Glasby

Senior Statutory Auditor

For and on behalf of

Crowe U.K. LLP

Statutory Auditor

St Bride's House

10 Salisbury Square

London EC4Y 8EH

Date: 11 March 2022

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

	Note	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Revenue	5	-	68
Cost of sales		(294)	(162)
Gross loss		<u>(294)</u>	<u>(94)</u>
Administrative expenses		(1,918)	(2,060)
Impairment charge	12	-	(300)
Share option charge	17	(182)	(30)
Operating loss	6	<u>(2,394)</u>	<u>(2,484)</u>
Derivative financial instrument loss	24	(13,143)	-
Finance cost	7	(61)	(32)
Loss before taxation		<u>(15,598)</u>	<u>(2,516)</u>
Taxation	9	-	-
Loss for the year	6	<u><u>(15,598)</u></u>	<u><u>(2,516)</u></u>
Total comprehensive loss for the year	6	<u><u>(15,598)</u></u>	<u><u>(2,516)</u></u>
Loss for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the parent company		<u>(15,598)</u>	<u>(2,516)</u>
Total comprehensive loss attributable to:			
Owners of the parent company		<u>(15,598)</u>	<u>(2,516)</u>
		<u><u>(15,598)</u></u>	<u><u>(2,516)</u></u>
Earnings per share (EPS) attributable to owners of the parent:	19		
Basic and diluted EPS (in pence)		(1.78)	(0.43)

The notes on page 48 to 75 form part of these of financial statements

All amounts are derived from continuing operations.

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

	Note	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	8	11
Exploration and evaluation assets	12	13,073	8,183
Oil & gas production assets	11	6,534	6,406
Lease Assets	27	11	35
Trade and other receivables	15	11,117	
Total non-current assets		30,743	14,635
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	15	5,132	609
AFS financial investments	14	28	-
Cash and cash equivalents		6,160	1,852
Total current assets		11,320	2,461
TOTAL ASSETS		42,063	17,096
EQUITY			
Equity attributable to owners of the parent:			
Share capital	16	1,933	1,430
Share premium	16	23,605	21,982
Merger reserve	18	(200)	(200)
Loan note reserve	22	106	106
Accumulated loss		(27,463)	(12,047)
TOTAL EQUITY		(2,019)	11,271
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	20	1,974	1,488
Loan payable - current	23	1,500	-
Derivatives Liability	24	3,083	-
Total current liabilities		6,557	1,488
Non-current Liabilities			
Provisions	21	3,007	3,007
Amount falling due more than 1 year	20	1,331	1,330
Loan payable – non current	23	10,500	-
Derivatives Liability	24	22,687	-
Total non-current liabilities		37,525	4,337
TOTAL LIABILITIES		44,082	5,825
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		42,063	17,096

The notes on page 48 to 75 form part of these of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on 11 March 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:

George Lucan - Director
Company number: 09616076

George Lucan

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

	Share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Merger reserve £'000	Loan Note reserves £'000	Accumulated loss £'000	Total equity £'000
Balance at 30 September 2019	1,082	21,117	(200)	-	(9,561)	12,438
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(2,516)	(2,516)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(2,516)	(2,516)
Transaction with owners						
Issue of shares	348	1,051	-	-	-	1,399
Less: issuance costs	-	(186)	-	-	-	(186)
Issue of convertible loan	-	-	-	106	-	106
Grant of share options	-	-	-	-	30	30
Balance at 30 September 2020	1,430	21,982	(200)	106	(12,047)	11,271
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(15,598)	(15,598)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(15,598)	(15,598)
Transaction with owners						
Issue of shares	503	1,770	-	-	-	2,273
Less: issuance costs	-	(147)	-	-	-	(147)
Grant of share options	-	-	-	-	182	182
Balance at 30 September 2021	1,933	23,605	(200)	106	(27,463)	(2,019)

The notes on page 48 to 75 form part of these of financial statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

	Year ended 30 September 2021 £'000	Year ended 30 September 2020 £'000
Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss for the year before taxation	(15,598)	(2,516)
Adjustment for:		
Derivative financial instrument loss	13,143	-
Share option charge	182	30
Equity settled in lieu professional fees	61	-
Interest payable	-	32
Impairment charge	-	300
Depreciation of owned assets	7	147
Cash used in operating activities before changes in working capital	(2,205)	(2,007)
Change in trade and other receivables	(3,013)	185
Change in other payables and accruals	433	369
Cash used in operating activities before tax	(4,785)	(1,453)
Income tax paid	-	-
Net cash flow used in operations	(4,785)	(1,453)
Cash flow from investing activities		
Decommissioning cost	-	(45)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	10 -	3
Acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets	12 (4,890)	(2,605)
Acquisition of oil production assets	11 (131)	-
Net cash flow from investing activities	(5,021)	(2,647)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Drawdown of debt facility	12,000	-
Lease principal repayment	(12)	(138)
Proceeds from issuance of convertible loan notes	-	1,458
Proceeds from issuance of shares	2,126	1,213
Net cash flow from financing activities	14,114	2,533
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & cash equivalents	4,308	(1,567)
Cash and equivalent at beginning of year	1,852	3,419
Cash and equivalent at end of year	6,160	1,852

Details of the non-cash transaction are disclosed in note 16.

The notes on page 48 to 75 form part of these of financial statements

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. General information

Angus Energy Plc (the "Company") is incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is Building 3 Chiswick Park, 566 Chiswick High Road, London, W4 5YA.

The principal activity of the Company is that of investment holding. The principal activity of the Group is that of oil and gas extraction for distribution to third parties. The principal activities of the various operating subsidiaries are disclosed in note 13.

2. Presentation of financial statements

The financial statements have been presented in Pounds Sterling (£) as this is the currency of the primary economic environment that the group operates in. The amount is rounded to the nearest thousand (£'000), unless otherwise stated.

3. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

3.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain assets which are stated at their fair value.

3.2 New standards, amendments to and interpretations to published standards not yet effect

The Directors have considered those standards and interpretations, which have not been applied in the financial statements but are relevant to the Group's operations, that are in issue but not yet effective and do not consider that they will have a material impact on the future results of the Group.

IFRS 9 Phase 2 with amendments that address issues that might affect financial reporting after the reform of an interest rate benchmark, including its replacement with alternative benchmark rates. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021, with earlier application permitted.

3.3 Going concern

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Group made a loss for the year of £15.598 million which included an unrealized loss of £13.143 million for the derivative instrument resulting in an adjusted loss of £2.455 million (2020: loss of £2.516 million) and recorded a net cash outflow from operating activities of £4.797 million (2020: £1.59 million).

The Group meets its day to day working capital requirements through existing cash reserves. At 30 September 2021, the Group had £6.16 million of available cash. During the year, the Group raised gross proceeds of £1.899 million as a result of placing of new ordinary shares. The Group also entered into a £12m debt facility to fund the development of the Saltfleetby gas field.

The COVID-19 pandemic has not had a significant immediate impact on the company's operations. The Oil and Gas industry has been deemed critical and thus we have been allowed to continue operations. The Directors are aware that if the current situation becomes prolonged then this may change. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

In response to this extraordinary period, the Directors have taken the prudent decision to introduce cost saving measures where possible to preserve working capital. The Directors have assessed the Group's working capital forecasts for a minimum of 12 months from the date of the approval of these financial statements. In undertaking this assessment, the Directors have reviewed the underlying business risks, and the potential implications these risks would have on the Group's liquidity and its business model over the

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

assessment period. This assessment included a detailed cash flow analysis prepared by the management, and they also considered several reasonably plausible downside scenarios. The scenarios included potential delays to expected future revenues. In making their overall assessment the Directors took into account the advanced stage of the development of the Saltfleetby gas field and the impact of the derivative instrument if there were delays to first gas. As outlined in note 24 the Group has committed to future cash flows as a result of the derivatives in place which are due even if first gas is delayed.

In respect of Balcombe the Directors have considered the likelihood of a successful appeal.

Based on the current management's plan, management considered that the working capital from the expected revenue generation and the Saltfleetby Debt Financing are sufficient for the expenditure to date as well as the planned forecast expenditure for the forthcoming twelve months from the date of the approval of this financial statement. As a result of that review the Directors consider that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis preparation.

As noted above, in the event that the Group is not successful in meeting its timeline for first gas, there would exist a material uncertainty that may cast doubt regarding the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

These financial statements do not include any adjustment that may result from any significant changes in the assumption used.

3.4 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial information of the Company and its subsidiaries (the "Group") made up to the end of the reporting period. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

The consolidated financial statements present the results of the Company and its subsidiaries and joint arrangements as if they formed a single entity. Inter-company transactions and balances between group companies are therefore eliminated in full. The financial information of subsidiaries is included in the Group's financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial information of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

The acquisition of Angus Energy Holding Limited by the Company, by way of share exchange, for the year ended 30 September 2016 was that of a re-organisation of entities which were under common control. As such, that combination also falls outside the scope of IFRS 3 'Business Combinations' (Revised 2008). The Directors have, therefore, decided that it is appropriate to reflect the combination using the merger basis of accounting in order to give a true and fair view. No fair value adjustments were made as a result of that combination.

3.5 Property, plant and equipment

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost. Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fixtures and fittings	-	25% straight line
Plant and machinery	-	20% straight line
Motor vehicles	-	20% straight line

3.6 Oil and natural gas exploration and evaluation (E&E) expenditure

Oil and natural gas exploration and evaluation expenditure is accounted for using the successful efforts method of accounting.

(a) Licence and property acquisition costs

Licence and property leasehold acquisition costs are capitalised within intangible fixed assets and amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated period of exploration. Upon determination of economically recoverable reserves amortisation ceases and the remaining costs are aggregated with exploration expenditure and held on a field-by-field basis as proved properties awaiting determination within intangible fixed assets. When development is sanctioned, the relevant expenditure is transferred to tangible production assets.

(b) Exploration expenditure

Geological and geophysical exploration costs are charged against income as incurred. Costs directly associated with an exploration well are capitalised as an intangible asset until drilling of the well is complete and the results have been evaluated. If hydrocarbons are not found, the exploration expenditure is written off as a dry hole. If hydrocarbons are found, and, subject to further appraisal activity, are likely to be capable of commercial development, the costs continue to be carried as an asset. All such carried costs are subject to regular technical, commercial management review to confirm the continued intent to develop or otherwise extract value from the discovery. When this is no longer the case, the costs are written off. When proven and probable reserves of oil and gas are determined and development is sanctioned, the relevant expenditure is transferred to tangible production assets.

(c) Development expenditure

Expenditure on the construction, installation and completion of infrastructure facilities such as platforms, pipelines and the drilling of development wells, including unsuccessful development or delineation wells, is capitalised within tangible production assets.

(d) Maintenance expenditure

Expenditure on major maintenance, refits or repairs is capitalised where it enhances the performance of an asset above its originally assessed standard of performance; replaces an asset or part of an asset which was separately depreciated and which is then written off; or restores the economic benefits of an asset which has been fully depreciated. All other maintenance expenditure is charged to income as incurred.

Treatment of E&E assets at conclusion of appraisal activities

Intangible E&E assets related to each exploration licence/prospect are carried forward, until the existence (or otherwise) of commercial reserves has been determined. If commercial reserves have been discovered, the related E&E assets are assessed for impairment on a cost pool basis as set out below, and any impairment loss of the relevant E&E assets is then reclassified as development and production assets.

(e) Financial instruments

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

Loan and receivables

Loans and receivables are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less any impairment losses.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, where applicable, using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

Contract Debtor

Gains and losses due by Saltfleetby Energy Limited in relation to their 49% share of the Derivative Instrument is recorded in Trade & Receivables as a contract debtor with the debt repayable from gas sales as per the terms in the Joint Venture Agreement.

Borrowing cost

Borrowing cost that are directly attributable to the acquisition, development, or production of a qualifying asset, that necessarily takes substantial time to prepare, are capitalized as part of the cost the respective asset. It consists of interest and other cost in connection with the borrowing of the funds. Capitalization commences when activities to prepare the asset are in progress or in future re-development activities and ceases when all activities necessary to prepare the asset are completed. Other borrowing costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which they are incurred.

Derivative financial instrument

The group uses derivative financial instrument, to hedge its commodity price risk, such as commodity swap contracts. The Group has elected not to apply the hedge accounting on this derivative. Derivative financial instruments are recognized at fair value on the date on which the contract is entered into and subsequently measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial asset when the fair value is greater than its initial measurement and financial liabilities when fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from the changes in fair value of the derivatives are recognise in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income.

As at 30 September 2021, the Group's derivative liabilities amounted to £25.770 million as a result of the hedging agreement entered into with Mercuria Energy Trading SA under a Swap Contract (see Note 24)

In the determining the fair values of the financial asset and liabilities, instruments are analysed into Level 1 to 3 as follows:

- Level 1: Fair value measurements derive from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active market for identical asset or liabilities.
- Level 2: Fair value measurement derive from inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: Fair value measurements derive from valuation technique that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

3.8 Impairment of assets

(a) Financial assets

Impairment provisions for current and non-current trade receivables are recognised based on the simplified approach within IFRS 9. During this process the probability of the non-payment of the trade receivables is assessed. This probability is then multiplied by the amount of the expected loss arising from default to determine the lifetime expected credit loss for the trade receivables. For trade receivables, which are reported net, such provisions are recorded in a separate provision account with the loss being recognised within administration costs in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. On confirmation that the trade receivable will not be collectable, the gross carrying value of the asset is written off against the associated provision.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Impairment provisions for receivables from related parties and loans to related parties are recognised based on a forward looking expected credit loss model. The methodology used to determine the amount of the provision is based on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial asset. For those for which credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime expected credit losses are recognised, unless further information becomes available contrary to the increased credit risk. For those that are determined to be permanently credit impaired, lifetime expected credit losses are recognised.

(b) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For assets that have indefinite lives, the recoverable amount is estimated at each reporting date.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risk specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash generating unit").

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the profit or loss.

3.9 Oil and gas production assets

Expenditures related to the construction, installation or completion of infrastructure facilities, such as platforms and pipelines, and the drilling of development wells, including delineation wells, is capitalised within oil and gas production assets. The initial cost of an asset comprises its purchase price or construction cost, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into operation, the initial estimate of the well asset retirement obligation, for qualifying assets, and borrowing costs.

Oil and gas production assets are depreciated using a unit of production method. The cost of producing wells is amortised over total proved and undeveloped oil and gas reserves of the field concerned, except in the case of assets whose useful life is shorter than the lifetime of the field, in which case the straight-line method is applied. Rights and concessions are depleted on the unit-of-production basis over the total proved developed and undeveloped reserves of the relevant area. The unit-of-production rate calculation for the depreciation of field development costs takes into account expenditures incurred to date, together with sanctioned future development expenditure.

In accounting for a farm-out arrangement outside the exploration and evaluation phase, the Group:

- Derecognises the proportion of the asset that it has sold to the farmee
- Recognises the consideration received or receivable from the farmee, which represents the cash received and/or the farmee's obligation to fund the capital expenditure in relation to the interest retained by the farmor
- Recognises a gain or loss on the transaction for the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset disposed of. A gain is recognised only when the value of the consideration can be determined reliably. If not, then the Group accounts for the consideration received as a reduction in the carrying amount of the underlying assets
- Tests the retained interests for impairment if the terms of the arrangement indicate that the retained interest may be impaired

The consideration receivable on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment or an intangible asset is recognised initially at its fair value by the Group. However, if payment for the item is deferred, the consideration received is recognised initially at the cash price equivalent. The difference between the nominal amount of the consideration and the cash price equivalent is recognised as interest revenue. Any part of the consideration that is receivable in the form of cash is treated as a financial asset and is accounted for at amortised cost.

3.10 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group. It can also be a present obligation arising from past events that is not recognised because it is not probable that outflow of economic resources will be required, or the amount of obligation cannot be measured reliably.

A contingent liability is not recognised but is disclosed in the notes to the accounts. When a change in the probability of an outflow occurs so that the outflow is probable, it will then be recognised as a provision. A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain events not wholly within the control of the Group. Contingent assets are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes to the accounts when an inflow of economic benefits is probable. When inflow is virtually certain, an asset is recognised.

3.11 Operating lease agreements

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

3.12 Income tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported comprehensive income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are not taxable or tax deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted in countries where the Group and its subsidiaries operate by the end of the financial period.

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the balance sheet method. Deferred tax is generally provided on the temporary 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 Group and it is probable that reversal will not occur in the foreseeable future. In addition, tax losses available to be carried forward as well as other income tax credits to the Group 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 differences 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 Consolidated 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.

3.13 Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

3.14 Decommissioning

Provision for decommissioning is recognised in full on the installation of oil and gas production facilities. The amount recognised is the present value of the estimated future expenditure determined in accordance with local conditions and requirements. A corresponding tangible fixed asset of an amount equivalent to the provision is also created. This is subsequently depreciated as part of the capital costs of the production and transportation facilities. Any change in the present value of the estimated expenditure is reflected in an adjustment to the provision and fixed asset.

3.15 Revenue

As described in note 5, the Group's revenue is driven by sale of crude oil, the goods are sold on their own in separate identified contracts with customers. Delivery point of the sale is the point at which Crude oil passes from the delivery tanker to the customers specified storage terminal, which represents the point at which the Group fulfils its single performance obligation to its customer under contracts for the sale of crude oil. Revenue from the production of oil in which the Group has an interest with other producers is recognised proportionately based on the Group's working interest and the terms of the relevant production sharing contracts.

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the applicable effective interest rate.

3.16 Share-based payments

The Group has applied IFRS 2 Share-based Payment for all grants of equity instruments.

The Group issues equity-settled share-based payments to its employees. Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value at the date of grant. The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Group's estimate of the shares that will eventually vest.

Fair value is measured using the Black Scholes model. The expected life used in the model has been adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions and behavioral considerations. The inputs to the model include: the share price at the date of grant, exercise price expected volatility, risk free rate of interest.

4. Critical accounting estimates and sources of estimation uncertainty

In applying the accounting policies, the directors may at times require to make critical accounting judgements and estimates about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities. These estimates and assumptions, when made, are based on historical experience and other factors that the directors consider are relevant.

The key estimates and assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the financial year, that have significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are reviewed are as stated below.

Key accounting judgements

(a) Impairment of non-current asset

The Group's non-current assets represent its most significant assets, comprising oil production assets, exploration and evaluation (E&E) assets on its onshore site.

Management is required to assess exploration and evaluation (E&E) assets for indicators of impairment and has considered the economic value of individual E&E assets. The carrying amount of the E&E asset are subject to a separate review for indicators of impairment, by reference to the impairment indicators set out in IFRS 6, which is inherently judgmental.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Processing operations are large, scarce assets requiring significant technical and financial resources to operate. Their value may be sensitive to a range of characteristics unique to each asset and key sources of estimation uncertainty include proved reserve estimates, future cash flow expected to arise from the cash-generating unit and a suitable discount rate.

In performing impairment reviews, the Group assesses the recoverable amount of its operating assets principally with reference to the Group's independent competent person's report, estimates of future oil prices, operating costs, capital expenditure necessary to extract those reserves and the discount rate to be applied to such revenues and costs for the purpose of deriving a recoverable value.

As detailed in note 11 and 12, the carrying amount of the Group's E&E assets and oil production assets at 30 September 2021 were approximately £13.073million (2020: £8.183 million) and £6.534million (2020: £6.406 million) respectively. Management have not impaired the oil production assets based on oil reserves and future production forecasts.

The methods, key assumptions, sensitivity and possible outcomes in relation to the calculation of the estimates are detailed in note 11.

(b) Going concern

While there can be no certainty the local authority will grant the planning permission to the fields as described in the Strategic Report and note 11. After making the enquiries, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the positive outcomes of these decision will be achieved. For this reason, the Group and the Company continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

As disclosed in note 3.3, the directors consider the Group and the Company to be a going concern while the Group will continue to operate under the management's plan and the Group expects to be able to continue to meet all finance obligations as they fall due for at least next twelve months from the date of approval these financial statements.

Key accounting estimates

(c) Decommissioning costs

Decommissioning costs will be incurred by the Group at the end of the operating life of some of the Group's facilities and properties. The Group assesses its decommissioning provision at each reporting date. The ultimate decommissioning costs are uncertain and cost estimates can vary in response to many factors, including changes to relevant legal requirements, the emergence of new restoration techniques or experience at other production sites. The expected timing, extent and amount of expenditure may also change — for example, in response to changes in reserves or changes in laws and regulations or their interpretation. Therefore, significant estimates and assumptions are made in determining the provision for decommissioning. As a result, there could be significant adjustments to the provisions established which would affect future financial results.

External valuers may be used to assist with the assessment of future decommissioning costs. The involvement of external valuers is determined on a case by case basis, taking into account factors such as the expected gross cost or timing of abandonment, and is approved by the directors. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

As detailed in note 21, the provision at reporting date represents management's best estimate of the present value of the future decommissioning costs required.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(d) Valuation of derivative liability

On 01 June 2021, Angus Energy Weald Basin no. 3 Limited (AWB3) entered into a derivative agreement with Mercuria Energy Trading SA (METS) under a Swap contract as part of the condition of the Loan Facility (see Note 23). The derivative instrument was used to mitigate price risk on the expected future cash flow from the production of Saltfleetby Gas Field. Under the Swap contract, AWB3 will pay METS the floating price while METS will pay AWB3 the fixed price on the sale of gas from the field.

The carrying value of the financial instrument approximates their fair value and was valued using Level 2 fair value hierarchy valuation. The fair value has been determined with reference to commodity yield curves, as adjusted for liquidity and trading volumes as at the reporting date supplied by the Group's hedging derivative partner, Mercuria Energy Trading. Management also assessed the valuation of these swaps using publicly available forward pricing curves.

As detailed in note 24, the provision at reporting date represents management's best estimate of the present value of the future decommissioning costs required.

5. Revenue and segment information

Currently, the Group's principal revenue is derived from the sale of oil. All revenue arose from continuing operations within the United Kingdom. Therefore, management considers no detail of operating and geographical segments information is to be reported. Nonetheless, the Group's revenue can be classified into the following streams:

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Sale of oil	-	68

All the non-current assets of the Group are located in the United Kingdom. All revenue arising from sale of oil is derived from a single customer.

6. Operating loss

Operating loss is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Depreciation of owned assets	7	147
Net loss on foreign currency translation	-	2
Employee benefit expense	1,078	1,091
Auditor's remuneration		
Fees payable to company's auditor in respect to the audit of the Parent Company and consolidated financial statements	45	40
	<u>45</u>	<u>40</u>

Adjusted operating loss

The adjusted operating loss has been arrived at after charging/(crediting):

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Operating loss after tax	15,598	2,516
Derivative financial instrument loss	(13,143)	-
Adjusted loss after tax	<u>2,455</u>	<u>2,516</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

7. Finance cost

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Interest payable on convertible loan notes	56	25
Loss on revaluation of AFS investment	4	-
Lease costs	1	7
	<u>61</u>	<u>32</u>

8. Employee benefit expense

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Wages and salaries	971	981
Social security costs	107	110
	<u>1,078</u>	<u>1,091</u>

The directors received salary from the group totaling £494,000 (2020: £450,000)

Key managements are considered to be the directors. Details of each director's emoluments are in the directors' remuneration report.

	2021 Number	2020 Number
The average number of employees during the year was:		
Director	5	5
Management	8	6
	<u>13</u>	<u>11</u>

9. Taxation on ordinary activities

No liability to corporation tax arose for the years ended 30 September 2021 and 2020, as a result of underlying losses brought forward.

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Loss before tax	(15,598)	(2,516)
Tax at the UK Corporation tax rate of 19% (2020: 19%)	(2,964)	(478)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	56	75
Unrecognised deferred tax	2,908	403
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The Group has incurred indefinitely available tax losses of £21,014,268 (2020: £19,678,919) to carry forward

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

against future taxable income of the subsidiaries in which the losses arose and they cannot be used to offset taxable profits elsewhere in the Group. In addition, there is approximately £35,000 (2020: £6,000) of deductible temporary difference in respect of the share-based payment.

No deferred tax asset was recognised in respect to these accumulated tax losses as there is insufficient evidence that the amount will be recovered in future years.

10. Property, plant and equipment

	Plant and machinery £'000	Motor vehicles £'000	Fixtures and fittings £'000	Total £'000
Cost or valuation				
At 1 October 2019	21	35	8	64
Additions	2	-	-	2
At 30 September 2020	23	35	8	66
Additions	2	-	-	2
At 30 September 2021	25	35	8	68
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 October 2019	11	31	8	50
Charge for the year	3	2	-	5
At 30 September 2020	14	33	8	55
Charge for the year	3	2	-	5
At 30 September 2021	17	35	8	60
Net book value				
At 30 September 2020	9	2	-	11
At 30 September 2021	8	-	-	8

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is included in administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

11. Oil and gas production assets

	Total £'000
Cost or valuation	
At 1 October 2019	7,373
At 30 September 2020	7,373
Additions	128
At 30 September 2021	7,501
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 October 2019	957
Charge for the year	10
At 30 September 2020	967
At 30 September 2021	967
Net book value	
At 30 September 2020	6,406
At 30 September 2021	6,534

Depreciation of oil production assets is included in cost of sales in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. During the year, the Group incurred further development costs of approx. £128 (2020: £nil) at both operating fields.

In June 2021, the Group acquired additional 5% interest in Brockham field for consideration of settlement of all the outstanding amount and contribution towards eventual abandonment cost of £38,400

As at 30 September 2021, the Group retained an 80% interest in Lidsey field and 80% in Brockham field and is still the operator of both fields.

In assessing whether an impairment is required, the carrying value of the asset or cash generating unit ("CGU") is compared with its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is determined from value in use calculations based on cash flow projections from revenue and expenditure forecasts covering a 5 year period. Assumptions involved in impairment measurement include estimates of commercial reserves and production volumes, future crude oil prices, discount rates and the level and timing of expenditures, all of which are inherently uncertain. The key assumptions used are as follow:

	2021	2020
Discount rate	10%	10%
Crude oil price (per barrels)	\$63	\$50

The growth rate is assumed to be zero and the level of production is constant on the basis the production plant is assumed to be at the most efficient capacity over the period of extraction.

Commercial reserves are proven and probable ("2P") oil and gas reserves, calculated on an entitlement basis. Estimates of commercial reserves underpin the calculation of depletion and amortisation on a Unit of Production ("UOP") basis. Estimates of commercial reserves include estimates of the amount of oil and gas in place, assumptions about reservoir performance over the life of the field and assumptions about commercial factors which, in turn, will be affected by the future oil and gas price.

Annual estimates of oil and gas reserves are generated internally by the Group with external input from operator profiles and/or a Competent Person. These are reported annually to the Board. The self-certified estimated future production profiles are used in the life of the fields which in turn are used as a basis in the value-in-use calculation.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

The discount rate is based on the specific circumstances of the Group and its operating segments and is derived from its Weighted Average Cost of Capital ("WACC"), with appropriate adjustments made to reflect the risks specific to the CGU and to determine the pre-tax rate. In considering the discount rates applying to the CGUs, the directors have considered the relative sizes, risks and the inter-dependencies of its CGUs. No reasonably possible change in a key assumption would produce a significant movement in the carrying value of the CGUs and therefore no sensitivity analysis is presented.

Furthermore, a sensitivity analysis has been carried out for Brockham and Lidsey oil fields and the results of the analysis can be summarised as follow:

- If the estimated crude oil price had been 10 percentage points lower than the basis assumption, total recoverable amount would be 1% lower.
- If the estimated discount rate used for the Group's discount cash flow had been one percentage point higher than the starting assumption of 10%, total recoverable amount would be 3% lower.

12. Exploration and evaluation assets

	Total £'000
Cost or valuation	
At 1 October 2019	5,878
Additions	2,605
Impairment charge	(300)
At 1 October 2020	8,183
Additions	4,890
At 30 September 2021	13,073

On 16 October 2020, UKOG Plc, the operator of PEDL 143 Licence (Holmwood/A24 Prospect) in which Angus had an interest of 12.5%, announced that a detailed study examining the viability of drilling the A24 (formerly Holmwood) Portland prospect's center from selected sites outside the Surrey Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, each over 3 km from the target, concludes that the required long-reach/shallow target-depth wells are neither technically viable or economically feasible. Consequently, UKOG and its partners have now relinquished their interests in the licence. This was a decision supported by the Company and as such the asset was fully impaired in the prior year.

In performing impairment review, the Group assessed the economic value of individual exploration and evaluation (E&E) assets and had considered no indication for impairment to these E&E assets. In respect of Balcombe the Directors have considered the likelihood of a successful appeal. Should the appeal be unsuccessful the management will consider further legal options and assess whether an impairment is necessary. See Strategic Review on page 9.

Additional cost related to Exploration assets, which are directly attributable to the qualifying asset that necessarily takes substantial time to prepare, are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset and it consist of interest and other cost in connection with the borrowing of the funds. In 2021, total capitalized Interest on Loan amounts to £475,000 (2020: £nil) and total capitalised commitment fee amounts to £360,000 (2020: £nil)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

13. Subsidiaries

The details of the subsidiary are as follows:

Name of subsidiary/ place of incorporation	Principal activity	Effective equity interest held by the Group	
		2021	2020
Angus Energy Holdings UK Limited	Investment holding company	100%	100%
Angus Energy Weald Basin No.1 Limited	Investment holding company	100%	100%
Angus Energy Weald Basin No.2 Limited	Investment holding company	100%	100%
Angus Energy Weald Basin No.3 Limited*	Oil extraction for distribution to third parties	100%	100%
Angus Energy North America Limited	Dormant company	80%	80%

*indirect wholly owned by Angus Energy Weald Basin No.2 Limited (AEWB2).

The registered office address of the respective entity as follow:

Registered address	Name of subsidiary
Building 3 Chiswick Park, 566 Chiswick High Road, London, W4 5YA.	Angus Energy Weald Basin No.2 Limited Angus Energy North America Limited
Westpoint 4 Redheugh's Rigg, South Gyle Edinburgh, Scotland, EH12 9DQ	Angus Energy Holdings UK Limited Angus Energy Weald Basin No.1 Limited Angus Energy Weald Basin No.3 Limited

14. Available for sale financial investments

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
At 1 October	-	-
Additions	32	-
Loss on revaluation for year	(4)	-
At 30 September	28	-

Financial investment are shares held in Alba Mineral Resources Plc (Alba) consisting of 12,407,910 shares. The shares represents consideration received by Angus for the disposal of Alba's 5% interest in Brockham oilfield.

The changes in the value of these investment have been determined directly by reference to the published price quoted on AIM at reporting date.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

15. Trade and other receivables

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Non-Current		
Contract debtor – derivative	11,117	-
	<u>11,117</u>	<u>-</u>
Current		
Contract debtor – derivative	1,510	-
Amounts due from farmees	3,073	272
Rent deposit	-	29
VAT recoverable	218	201
Other receivables	331	107
	<u>5,132</u>	<u>609</u>
TOTAL	<u>16,249</u>	<u>609</u>

The carrying amount of trade and other receivables approximates to their fair value.

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Trade and other receivables	16,353	872
Less: Impairment allowance	(104)	(263)
	<u>16,249</u>	<u>609</u>

The receivables from farmees amounting to £3,073m is recognised in the statement of financial position. It includes £3.240m which represents the 49% share of Saltfleetby Energy Limited's share of due under the £12m Debt Facility (see note 23) and £0.103m impairment for potential uncertainty over recovering additional amounts from farmees. The Group is in discussions to recover the full amount due from farmees.

The receivables from Contract Debtors amounting to £12.627m is recognised in the statement of financial position. It represents the 49% share of Saltfleetby Energy Limited on the Derivative Liability as a result of a fair value valuation on the instruments. Details are provided in Note 24.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

16. Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	Issue price In pence	Number of shares	Ordinary share capital £'000	Share premium £'000
Ordinary share of £0.002 each				
As at 30 September 2019		540,828,007	1,082	21,117
Issue of shares 12 December 2019	0.7264	13,766,520	27	72
Issue of shares 18 February 2020	0.5774	17,319,016	35	65
Issue of shares 5 March 2020	0.6224	32,133,676	64	136
Issue of shares 29 September 2020	0.9	111,111,105	222	778
Less: Issuance costs		-	-	(186)
At 30 September 2020		715,158,324	1,430	21,982
Issue of shares 3 November 2020	0.6	9,678,945	20	39
Issue of shares 23 December 2020	0.6	41,664,999	83	167
Issue of shares 27 January 2021	1.0	150,000,000	300	1,200
Issue of shares 8 April 2021	1.0	15,000,000	30	120
Issue of shares 3 June 2021	0.9429	35,000,000	70	245
Less: Issuance of costs		-	-	(148)
At 30 September 2021		966,502,268	1,933	23,605

On 3 November 2020, the company issued 9,678,945 shares at 0.6p each. These were loan reduction shares relating to the Riverfort Global Opportunities PCC Limited convertible note described in note 22. As per this conversion there are no outstanding liabilities between the Company and the Noteholders.

On 23 December 2020, the company issued 41,664,999 shares at 0.6p each. These were general working capital for the Company's ongoing activities.

On 27 January 2021, the company issued 150,000,000 shares at a price 1p. These were used to advance the Company's current assets and for general working capital purpose.

On 8 April 2021, the company issued 15,000,000 shares at 1p. These were used to advance the Company's current assets and for general working capital purpose.

On 3 June 2021, the company issued 35,000,000 shares at average 0.9429p. These were used in relation to the Loan Facility, as well as commission payable in respect of Funding agreement.

As at 30 September 2021 the total issued ordinary shares of the Company were 966,502,268 (2020: 715,158,324)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

17. Share-based payments

In 2016, the Group implemented an Enterprise Management Incentive Scheme followed by a NED and Consultant Share Option Scheme (The Scheme).

At 30 September 2021, the following share options and warrants were outstanding in respect of the Ordinary shares:

Exercise price	Outstanding as at 01 Oct 2020	Granted during the year	No. of options surrendered or cancelled during the year	Exercised during the year	Outstanding and exercisable at September 2021	Final expiry dates
£0.06	17,818,304	-	(967,412)	-	16,850,892	13 Nov 2026
£0.09	1,050,000	-	-	-	1,050,000	13 Nov 2026
£0.068	2,469,914	-	-	-	2,469,914	15 Feb 2022
£0.08	10,650,000	-	(500,000)	-	10,150,000	24 Aug 2028
£0.02	23,900,000	-	-	-	23,900,000	15 Jul 2029
£0.01663	18,025,597	-	-	-	18,025,597	24 Oct 2022
£0.01	15,000,000	-	-	-	15,000,000	17 Apr 2023
£0.009	5,555,555	-	-	-	5,555,555	29 Sep 2023
£0.015	-	26,000,000	-	-	26,000,000	31 Mar 2031
£0.012	-	75,000,000	-	-	75,000,000	27 January 2023
£0.0135	-	37,500,000	-	-	37,500,000	27 January 2023
£0.015	-	37,500,000	-	-	37,500,000	27 January 2023
£0.01	-	5,250,000	-	-	5,250,000	9 April 2023
£0.012	-	7,500,000	-	-	7,500,000	9 April 2023
£0.0135	-	3,750,000	-	-	3,750,000	9 April 2023
£0.015	-	3,750,000	-	-	3,750,000	9 April 2023
Warrant	41,051,066	170,250,000	-	-	211,301,066	
Share options	53,418,304	26,000,000	(1,467,412)	-	77,950,892	

The weighted average exercise price of share options and warrants was £0.01275 at 30 September 2021 (2020: £0.0334). The weighted average remaining contractual life of options outstanding at the end of the year was 4 years (2020: 5 years). The weighted average fair value of share option was £0.0148 (2020: £0.0118) each on the grant date. The vesting criteria of the share options are subject to share price growth reaching to the target level. The share options granted during the year had an exercise price of 1.5 pence per share and vest as to 100 per cent., upon the share price being 2 pence or greater. All the vesting conditions were met during the year and the options were fully vested.

These fair values were calculated using the Black Scholes warrant pricing model. The inputs into the model were as follows:

	Warrant	Warrants	Warrants	Warrants
Stock price	0.90p	0.90p	0.90p	0.90p
Exercise price	0.009p	0.0118p	0.0133p	0.0148p
Interest rate	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Volatility	30%	30%	30%	30%
Time to maturity	3 years	3 years	3 years	3 years

The Group recognised a share-based payment charge of approximately £182,000 (2020: £30,000).

No options on warrants were exercised in both reporting year 2020 and 2021. There remain 77,950,892 options and 211,301,066 warrants outstanding and exercisable as at 30 September 2021.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

18. Reserves

	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Merger reserve	<u>(200)</u>	<u>(200)</u>

Merger reserve

The merger reserve arose on the acquisition of Angus Energy Holdings Limited by the Company.

19. Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit or loss for the year attributable to equity holders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit or loss for the year attributable to equity holders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

The earnings per share information based upon the 966,502,268 ordinary shares are as follows:

	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Net loss attributable to equity holders of the parent company	<u>(15,598)</u>	<u>(2,516)</u>
Weighted average number of basic ordinary shares	<u>875,710,640</u>	<u>580,889,428</u>
Basic EPS (in pence)	<u>(1.78)</u>	<u>(0.43)</u>

The diluted loss per share was not applicable as there were no dilutive potential ordinary shares outstanding at the end of the reporting period.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

20. Trade and other payables

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Trade payables	1,068	1,168
Convertible loan note	-	58
Other taxation	-	170
VAT payable	22	-
Lease liability	-	24
Accruals	231	60
Interest payable – loan	364	-
Other payables	289	8
	<u>1,974</u>	<u>1,488</u>
Due after more than one year	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Convertible loan note	1,319	1,319
Lease liabilities	12	11
	<u>1,331</u>	<u>1,330</u>

The carrying amount of trade and other payables approximates to their fair value.

On 20 April 2020, the Company issued a 4% per annum £1,400,000 Convertible Loan Note (the "New Loan Note") to Knowe Properties Limited, a significant shareholder in the Company. The New Loan Note is unsecured and is convertible at maturity after two years at the lower of (a) £0.01; or (b) if there is an issue of Shares or options in respect of Shares (excluding options granted to directors, managers or employees) by way of a single or directly related offer to the public with an aggregate subscription amount of £250,000 or more made without the prior written approval of the Noteholder then the price attaching to the lowest of those issues.

The equity element of the convertible loan note recognised is £106,000

Alternatively, and at the Company's option, the Loan Note is repayable in part or whole at any time up to two months before maturity with an accompanying grant of warrants equal to the face value of the amount repaid. The warrants are exercisable at the lower of 1.3 pence or a 30% premium to the Conversion Price. Additionally, the Company has undertaken not to issue options to directors or staff at an exercise price below £0.01 during the term of the New Loan Note.

21. Provisions for other liabilities and charges

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Abandonment costs		
Balance b/fwd	3,007	3,052
Abandonment cost incurred	-	(45)
Balance c/fwd	<u>3,007</u>	<u>3,007</u>

The Group makes full provision for the future costs of decommissioning oil production facilities and pipelines on the installation of those facilities. The amount provision is expected to be incurred up to 2029 when the producing oil and gas properties are expected to cease operations.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

These provisions have been created based on the Group's internal estimates and expectation of the decommissioning costs likely to incur in the future. For the period under review, the directors have assessed that the discount rate and inflation rate to be applied to the current cost of decommissioning to be similar. On this basis, the current cost is considered to be similar to the discounted net present value.

22. Convertible loan

On 25 October 2019, the Company entered into a £1.5 million Convertible Loan Note facility led by Riverfort Global Opportunities PCC Limited. At the beginning of the period the total amount outstanding was £58,000 which was subsequently converted in ordinary shares as detailed in note 16.

On 20 April 2020, the Company issued a 4% per annum £1,400,000 Convertible Loan Note to Knowe Properties Limited, a significant shareholder in the Company. The Loan Note is unsecured and is convertible at maturity after two years at the lower of (a) £0.01; or (b) if there is an issue of Shares or options in respect of Shares (excluding options granted to directors, managers or employees) by way of a single or directly related offer to the public with an aggregate subscription amount of £250,000 or more made without the prior written approval of the Noteholder then the price attaching to the lowest of those issues.

The equity element of the convertible loan note recognised is £106,000.

Alternatively, and at the Company's option, the Loan Note is repayable in part or whole at any time up to two months before maturity with an accompanying grant of warrants equal to the face value of the amount repaid. The warrants are exercisable at the lower of 1.3 pence or a 30% premium to the Conversion Price. Additionally, the Company has undertaken not to issue options to directors or staff at an exercise price below £0.01 during the term of the New Loan Note.

23. Loan Payable

On 17 May 2021, the Group signed a Loan Facility, conditional on the setting of the hedge (see Note 24) and regulatory approval of the royalty from the Oil and Gas Authority, between Angus Energy and Saltfleetby Energy Limited and Mercuria Energy Trading Limited and Aleph Saltfleetby Limited as the co-Lender. The term of the Loan Facility provides for a four year amortisation loan facility of up to £12 million with a 12% margin over LIBOR, a 3% commitment fee payable out of the facility, a share granted of 30 million shares in Angus, issued over the life of the facility and an override of 8% of gross revenue following the repayment of the facility.

The £12 million facility is required for the re-development of the Saltfleetby Gas Field and the drilling of the side-track well in line with the Field Development Plan and the Plans for the acceleration of production through the fast-tracking of the side-track well.

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Repayment date schedule were as follows:		
Current		
30 September 2022	1,500	-
Non-Current		
30 September 2023	4,200	-
30 September 2024	4,200	-
31 March 2025	2,100	-
Total Facility Loan	£12,000	-

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

24. Derivative Liability

On 01 June 2021, Angus Energy Weald Basin no. 3 Limited (AWB3) entered into a derivative agreement with Mercuria Energy Trading SA (METS) under a Swap contract as part of the condition of the Loan Facility (see Note 23). The derivative instrument was used to mitigate price risk on the expected future cash flow from the production of Saltfleetby Gas Field. Under the Swap contract, AWB3 will pay METS the floating price while METS will pay AWB3 the fixed price on the sale of gas from the field.

Further details of the contract as at 30 September 2021 are as below:

Period of Gas Production		Quantity in Therms	Fixed price in pence per Therms
1-Jul-22	30-Sep-22	3,375,000	0.4140
1-Oct-22	31-Mar-23	10,500,000	0.5205
1-Apr-23	30-Jun-23	5,250,000	0.3755
1-Jul-23	30-Sep-23	4,500,000	0.3755
1-Oct-23	31-Mar-24	9,000,000	0.4655
1-Apr-24	30-Jun-24	4,500,000	0.3560
1-Jul-24	30-Sep-24	3,750,000	0.3560
1-Oct-24	31-Mar-25	7,500,000	0.4500
1-Apr-25	30-Jun-25	3,750,000	0.3525
		52,125,000	

As of reporting date, the expected cash flow on the sale of natural gas amounted to £48.117m resulting in a loss of £25.770m of which the Groups effective share is at £13.142m on its 51% participating interest. The resulting loss on the Swap contract was a result of the steep rise in the prices of natural gas affecting the Group as the floating price payer as of reporting date.

The Group has recognized the gross liability and the corresponding receivable due from the Contract Debtor as per note 15.

The cash flow forecast for the coming years on the on the derivatives on the accompanying consolidated financial position as of 30 September 2021 are:

Cash Flow of Derivative Instruments	30 Sep 2022 £'000	30 Sep 2023 £'000	30 Sep 2024 £'000	30 Sep 2025 £'000	Total £'000
Cash Inflow	1,397	9,126	7,127	4,697	22,347
Cash Outflow	4,480	22,448	13,353	7,836	48,117
Net Liability on Swap Contract	3,083	13,322	6,226	3,139	25,770

Specific valuation technique used to value the financial instruments includes fair value measurement derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 of fair value hierarchy valuation, that are observable for the instrument either directly or indirectly (see accounting policy for Derivatives Instrument).

The carrying value of the financial instrument approximates their fair value and was valued using Level 2 fair value hierarchy valuation. The fair value has been determined with reference to commodity yield curves, as adjusted for liquidity and trading volumes as at the reporting date supplied by the Group's derivative partner, Mercuria Energy Trading. Management also assessed the valuation of these swaps using publicly available

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

forward pricing curves, which indicated a loss of £22.72 million. Management considered that the value provided by Mercuria Energy Trading best represented the fair value of these arrangements as the forward pricing curves did not take into account other market conditions. This is a key estimate and has been disclosed in note 4.

The nature of these arrangements in the present environment is such that material fluctuations in the value of the derivatives are occurring on a daily basis. Wholesale gas prices have increased substantially, but remain highly volatile, in February and March 2022 and as a result, the loss on these contracts has also increased significantly.

The loss on these contracts at 30 September 2021 represents the forecast spot-price value of the gas to be extracted against the value fixed to be provided to the Group. Under projected gas production volumes, these arrangements will fix the amount payable to the group for the contracted volumes, with any excess of volume being able to be sold at the available spot price.

In the event that the Group does not meet its production timetable, the swaps will crystallise as a liability at the dates at the proposed periods of gas production in the swap agreements.
There were no commodity swaps in 2020.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

25. Financial instruments

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, derivative instruments and trade and other payable. The Group's accounting policies and method adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis on which income and expenses are recognised in respect of each class of financial assets, financial liability and equity instrument are set out in Note 3. The Group do not use financial instruments for speculative purposes.

The principal financial instruments used by the Group, from which financial instrument risk arises, are as follows:

	Financial Asset at amortised cost	Financial Liabilities at amortised cost	Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	TOTAL
30 September 2021				
Asset				
Trade and other receivables	16,429	-	-	16,429
Cash and cash equivalents	6,160	-	-	6,160
Total financial assets	22,589	-	-	22,589
Liabilities				
Trade and other payable	-	1,068	-	1,068
Convertible loan notes	-	1,319	-	1,319
Lease liabilities	-	12	-	12
Debt Financing	-	12,000	-	12,000
Derivative Liability	-	-	25,770	25,770
Total financial liabilities	-	14,399	25,770	40,169
30 September 2020				
Asset				
Trade and other receivables	609	-	-	609
Cash and cash equivalents	1,852	-	-	1,852
Total financial assets	2,461	-	-	2,461
Liabilities				
Trade and other payable	-	1,406	-	1,406
Convertible loan notes	-	1,377	-	1,377
Lease liabilities	-	35	-	35
Total financial liabilities	-	2,818	-	2,818

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Capital management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while attempting to maximise the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The capital structure of the group consists of issued capital and external loans.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter-party will cause a financial loss to the Group by failing to discharge its obligations to the Group. The Group manages its exposure to this risk by applying limits to the amount of credit exposure to any one counterparty and employs strict minimum credit worthiness criteria as to the choice of counterparty. The maximum exposure to credit risk for receivables and other financial assets is represented by their carrying amount. As described in note 15, the Group recognised an impairment provision of £104,000 against the amount due from farmees that are past due in the year.

Fair values

Management assessed that the fair values of cash and short-term deposits, trade receivables, trade payables and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

Interest rate risk

The Group and company's policy is to fund its operations through the use of retained earnings and equity. The Group exposure to changes in interest rates relates primarily to cash at bank, loan facility and amount owed by a related party. Cash is held either on current or short term deposits at a floating rate of interest determined by the relevant bank's prevailing base rate.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to reasonably possible changes in the interest add-on rate for the £12 million loan with the principal interest rate held constant at 12%. (Also see Note 23). The add-on interest rate is linked to SONIA (Sterling Over Night Indexed Average) and had an immaterial impact of £200.

Increase/decrease in add-on Interest rate	Increase / (decrease)	
	30 September	
	2021	2020
	£	£
+ 10%	-	-
- 10%	-	-

Foreign currency exchange risks

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of the changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency and the Group's net investments in foreign subsidiaries).

The Group does not hedge its foreign currencies. Transactions with customers are mainly denominated in US Dollars. The Group has bank accounts in US Dollars to mitigate against the exchange risks. At 30 September 2021, the GBP cash balance held denominated in USD was £34,733 (2020; £36,000).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Liquidity risks

The principal risk to the Group is liquidity, which arises from the Group's management of working capital. It is a risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due. This aspect is kept under review by the directors and in this respect, management carries out rolling 12 month cash flow projections on a monthly basis as well as information regarding cash balances. It is the Group's policy as regards liquidity to ensure sufficient cash resources are maintained to meet short-term liabilities.

The maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities at the reporting dates based on contractual undiscounted payments are summarised below:

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Trade and other payable		
Within one month	617	1,404
Within two to three months	1,357	60
	<u>1,974</u>	<u>1,464</u>

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Lease liabilities		
Within one month	-	2
Within two to three months	-	4
Within four to six months	-	6
Within six to twelve months	-	12
More than twelve months	12	11
	<u>12</u>	<u>35</u>

Commodity price risk

The Group is exposed to the risk of fluctuations in prevailing market commodity prices of oil products it produces. The table below summarises the impact on profit before tax for changes in commodity prices

Commodity price sensitivity

There is no revenue recorded for 2021. The analysis is based on the assumption that the crude oil price moves 10% resulting in a change of US\$7/bbl for 2020, with all other variables held constant. Reasonably possible movements in commodity prices were determined based on a review of the average spot prices at each reporting periods.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Increase/decrease in crude oil prices	Increase / (decrease) in profit before tax for the year ended 30 September	
	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Average spot price increased by 10%	-	7
Average spot price decreased by 10%	-	(7)

Increase/decrease in gas prices	Increase / (decrease) in derivative loss or gain for the year ended 30 September	
	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Average spot price increased by 10%	(1,314)	-
Average spot price decreased by 10%	1,314	-

26. Net debts reconciliation

The below table sets out an analysis of net debt and the movement in net debt for the years presented

	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Cash and cash equivalent	6,160	1,852
Convertible loan note (note 22)	(1,433)	(1,377)
Loan payable (note 23)	(12,000)	-
Net debt	(7,273)	475

	Cash and cash equivalents	Convertible loan note	Facility Loan	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Net debt as at 1 October 2019	3,419	-	-	3,419
Cash flow	(4,238)	-	-	(4,238)
Issue of new equity (net proceeds)	813	-	-	813
Issue of convertible loan note	2,400	(2,294)	-	106
Conversion of loan note to equity	-	400	-	400
Repayment of convertible loan note	(542)	542	-	-
Interest on convertible loan note	-	(25)	-	(25)
Net debt as at 1 October 2020	1,852	(1,377)	-	475
Cash flow	(9,818)	-	-	(9,818)
Issue of new equity (net proceeds)	2,126	-	-	2,126
Interest on convertible loan note	-	(56)	-	(56)
Facility Loan	12,000	-	(12,000)	-
Net debt as at 30 September 2021	6,160	(1,433)	(12,000)	(7,273)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

27. Lease asset and liabilities

The Groups lease assets are offices. Leases to explore for or use minerals, oil, natural gas and similar non-regenerative resources are outside the scope of IFRS 16 and therefore the leases that the Group have for the various sites are outside the scope given these leases are wholly for the purposes of exploration and extraction from the leased land only. Key movements relating to the lease balances are presented below

	As at 30 September	
	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Leased assets		
Balance	35	166
Depreciation charged	(24)	(131)
Total	11	35

The maturity of the lease liability is as follows:

	As at 30 September	
	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Leased liabilities		
Balance	35	35
Payments	(23)	-
Total	12	35
Leases which expire:		
Not later than one year	-	24
Later than one year and not later than five years	12	11
More than five years	-	-
Total	12	35

28. Commitments

At 30 September 2021, the Group had contractual capital commitments of the amount of £2.973m (2020 £nil) in respect to the Group's Saltfleetby development activities.

29. Subsequent events

On 20 October 2021, the Company agreed an extension of the £1.4m Convertible Loan Note repayable on 17 April 2022 by a further 12 months until 17 April 2023. The Note, which was otherwise convertible at 1p per ordinary share from 17 February 2022, will now only be convertible at the earliest of 17 July 2022 representing a six month extension. Additionally, the Company retains the right to repay the Note at any time with the additional grant of warrants at 1.3p per share as detailed in the RNS of 20 April 2020. All other terms of the Note remain the same. In consideration for this extension the Company shall issue and allot to the Noteholder 11,200,000 ordinary shares.

On 3 December 2021, the company issued 115,384,611 shares at 0.065 pence per share, raising gross proceeds of £750,000.

On 6 January 2022, the company announced that it had received a series of approaches with interest in, and in one instance an indicative non-binding offer for, some or all of the Company's 51% interest in the Saltfleetby Gas Field asset which was under consideration. Additionally, the Board had received indications that certain parties may be interested in making an offer for the Company. As such, the Board has been considering options for the Company with its advisers. Whilst not wishing to be distracted from its immediate

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

aims it must meet its responsibility to shareholders to evaluate any proposals received and was therefore entering into a Strategic Review period. These options include, but are not limited to, a sale of the Company which will be conducted under the framework of a "formal sale process" in accordance with the Takeover Code.

On 4 February 2022, the company issued 175,000,000 shares at 0.08 pence per share, raising gross proceeds of £1,400,000.

On 10 March 2022, and further to our announcement of 9 June 2021, the Company announced that it had reached a settlement agreement with a financial services provider with whom it was in dispute. As part of this settlement agreement the Company has issued 39,200,000 ordinary shares of 0.002 pence each representing approximately 3% of the enlarged issued and allotted share capital of the Company. The Board considers this settlement to be in the best interests of all shareholders as it will avoid further and considerable expenditures on legal costs and the considerable utilisation of management time.

COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Note	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Investment	5	15,336	12,830
Total non-current assets		<u>15,336</u>	<u>12,830</u>
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	6	101	174
Cash and cash equivalents		26	1,531
Total current assets		<u>127</u>	<u>1,705</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>15,463</u>	<u>14,535</u>
EQUITY			
Equity attributable to owners of the parent:			
Share capital	8	1,933	1,430
Share premium	8	23,605	21,982
Merger relief reserve	8	1,500	1,500
Loan note reserves		106	106
Accumulated loss		(13,362)	(12,182)
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>13,782</u>	<u>12,836</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	7	362	380
Total current liabilities		<u>362</u>	<u>380</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	7	1,319	1,319
Total non-current liabilities		<u>1,319</u>	<u>1,319</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>1,681</u>	<u>1,699</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>15,463</u>	<u>14,535</u>

The loss for the Company for the year ended 30 September 2021 was £1,362,000 (2020: £1,336,000)

The note on page 78 to 81 form part of these of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on and were signed on its behalf by:


George Lucan - Director

Company number: 0961607

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Merger relief reserve £'000	Loan note reserves £'000	Accumulated loss £'000	Total equity £'000
Balance at 1 October 2019	1,082	21,117	1,500	-	(10,876)	12,823
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(1,336)	(1,336)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(1,336)	(1,336)
Transaction with owners						
Issue of shares	348	1,051	-	-	-	1,399
Less: issuance costs	-	(186)	-	-	-	(186)
Issue of convertible loan notes	-	-	-	106	-	106
Granted of share options	-	-	-	-	30	30
Balance at 30 September 2020	1,430	21,982	1,500	106	(12,182)	12,836
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(1,362)	(1,362)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(1,362)	(1,362)
Transaction with owners						
Issue of shares	503	1,770	-	-	-	2,273
Less: issuance costs	-	(147)	-	-	-	(147)
Granted of share options	-	-	-	-	182	182
Balance at 30 September 2021	1,933	23,605	1,500	106	(13,362)	13,782

Share capital comprises the ordinary issued share capital of the company.

Share premium comprises of the excess above the nominal value of the new ordinary shares issued during the period.

The merger relief reserve represents the difference between the cost of the investment in Angus Energy Holding UK Limited (initially measured at fair value) and the nominal value of the shares transferred as consideration.

Retained earnings represent the aggregate retained earnings of the company.

The note on page 78 to 81 form part of these of financial statements.

NOTES TO THE COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. General information

The company was incorporated in England and Wales on 1 June 2015 as a private limited company. Its registered office is located at Building 3, Chiswick Park, 566 Chiswick High Street, London, W4, 5YA.

The financial information of the company is presented in British Pounds Sterling ("£") and rounded into thousand (£'000).

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain fixed assets. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 – The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006. The principal accounting policies are described below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the period.

The company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it in respect of its separate financial statements, which are presented alongside the consolidated financial statements. Exemptions have been taken in relation to financial instruments, presentation of a cash flow statement and remuneration of key management personnel.

Investment

Investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less provision for impairment. Where merger relief is applicable, the cost of the investment is recorded at the fair value on the date of the transaction. The difference between the fair value of the investment and the nominal value of the shares (plus the fair value of any other consideration given) is shown as a merger relief reserve and no share premium is recognized

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash in the statement of financial position is cash held on call with banks.

Financial assets

The directors classify the company's financial assets held at amortised cost less provisions for impairment. The directors determine the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

NOTES TO THE COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of financial position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

3. Profit for the financial period

The Company has taken advantage of section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and, consequently, a profit and loss account for the Company alone has not been presented. The Company's loss for the financial period was approximately £1,362,000 (2020: £1,336,000).

4. Staff costs

There are four employees and five directors employed by the company. The directors are regarded as the key management and their remunerations are disclosed in note 8 to the consolidated financial statements.

5. Investment

	Cost of investment £'000	Loan to group undertakings £'000	Total £'000
At 1 October 2019	228	12,212	12,440
Movement of the intercompany loan for the year	-	390	390
At 30 September 2020	228	12,602	12,830
Movements of the intercompany loan for the year	-	2,506	2,506
Allowance for Impairment	-	-	-
At 30 September 2021	228	15,108	15,336

The details of the subsidiary are set out in the note 13 to the consolidated financial statements.

The Company is required to assess the carrying values of each of its investments in subsidiaries and loans to group undertakings for impairment. To a large extent the oil & gas production assets and exploration and evaluation assets, which have been funded by loans from the Company is represented by the value of the operating segment cash generating units. Recoverability of these loans is therefore dependent upon the operating segments producing sufficient cash surplus such that the segment achieves a positive net asset position.

NOTES TO THE COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. Trade and other receivables

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Trade receivables	-	96
Vat recoverable	-	11
Other receivables	101	67
	<u>101</u>	<u>174</u>

7. Trade and other payables

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Trade payables	121	110
Amounts due to group undertakings	100	100
Other taxation	45	46
Convertible loan note	-	58
Other payables	96	66
	<u>362</u>	<u>380</u>

The carrying amount of trade and other payables approximates to their fair value.

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Due after more than one year		
Convertible loan note	<u>1,319</u>	<u>1,319</u>

8. Share capital

The movement of share capital are set out in the note 16 to the consolidated financial statements.

As at 30 September 2021 the total issued ordinary shares of the Company were 966,502,268 (2020 – 715,158,324).

9. Subsequent events

On 20 October 2021, the Company agreed an extension of the £1.4m Convertible Loan Note repayable on 17 April 2022 by a further 12 months until 17 April 2023. The Note, which was otherwise convertible at 1p per ordinary share from 17 February 2022, will now only be convertible at the earliest of 17 July 2022 representing a six month extension. Additionally, the Company retains the right to repay the Note at any time with the additional grant of warrants at 1.3p per share as detailed in the RNS of 20 April 2020. All other terms of the Note remain the same. In consideration for this extension the Company shall issue and allot to the Noteholder 11,200,000 ordinary shares.

On 3 December 2021, the company issued 115,384,611 shares at 0.065 pence per share, raising gross proceeds of £750,000.

On 6 January 2022, the company announced that it had received a series of approaches with interest in, and in one instance an indicative non-binding offer for, some or all of the Company's 51% interest

in the Saltfleetby Gas Field asset which was under consideration. Additionally, the Board had received indications that certain parties may be interested in making an offer for the Company. As such, the Board has been considering options for the Company with its advisers. Whilst not wishing to be distracted from its immediate aims it must meet its responsibility to shareholders to evaluate any proposals received and was therefore entering into a Strategic Review period. These options include, but are not limited to, a sale of the Company which will be conducted under the framework of a "formal sale process" in accordance with the Takeover Code.

On 4 February 2022, the company issued 175,000,000 shares at 0.08 pence per share, raising gross proceeds of £1,400,000.

On 10 March 2022, and further to our announcement of 9 June 2021, the Company announced that it had reached a settlement agreement with a financial services provider with whom it was in dispute. As part of this settlement agreement the Company has issued 39,200,000 ordinary shares of 0.002 pence each representing approximately 3% of the enlarged issued and allotted share capital of the Company. The Board considers this settlement to be in the best interests of all shareholders as it will avoid further and considerable expenditures on legal costs and the considerable utilisation of management time.