

Registered No. 5562373

FAIRFIELD ENERGY LIMITED
REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

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Strategic report

During the 12 month period under review the principal activity of the company was providing decommissioning manpower services.

HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT (HSE)

Fairfield remains wholly committed to conducting its business in a manner that protects people from harm and preserves the environment. The Company has designed policies and procedures to honour this commitment. These include, inter alia:

- Prescribing annual HSE performance targets and reporting regularly on those targets to the Board HSE subcommittee.
- Ensuring the availability of specialist support and providing advice to the Executive and the Board.
- Assigning specific responsibilities for HSE performance within the organisation.

Decommissioning Preparations

Following the announcement to terminate production and commence decommissioning of the Dunlin Area facilities, a transition plan was developed and implemented. This included a Management of Change (MOC) process that followed regulators' guidelines, and which addressed the design and implementation of a new operating organisation onshore and offshore.

As in previous years, an annual HSE improvement plan was developed, taking cognisance of the changing risk profile on the installation. This plan addresses improvement opportunities in areas such as risk management, environmental management and assurance arrangements and has proceeded on schedule through the course of the year.

With regard to the 2015 Safety Case regulations, a revised submission was approved by the Health and Safety Executive in May 2018.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Financial performance

Gross loss for the year was £0.1m (2018: £0.1m profit). The loss for the year after tax was £0.09m (2018: £0.1m profit). The Company is in a net assets position of £0.2m (2018: £0.2m).

Under the long term financial agreement signed 13 January 2016, the Company entered in to a security assignment deed with MCX Dunlin (UK) Limited securing rights to the net assets of the Company in return for assuring the financial viability of the Company.

The trading results of the Company and the Company's balance sheet at the end of the year are shown in the attached financial statements.

Key performance indicators

Given the straightforward nature of the business as at 30 June 2019, the Company's directors are of the view that analysis using Key Performance Indicators is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the Company.

Financial risk management

The Company continues to put significant focus on risk management initiatives through tight controls over cash forecasting and budgetary constraints to ensure future expenditure is planned and projected appropriately.

Strategic report (Continued)

Risk management and internal control

The Board regards the identification and assessment of risks, together with the mitigating internal controls, to be fundamental to achieving the Company's strategic objectives. The Board has overall responsibility for the Company's system of internal control and risk management which is designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve its objectives and can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss. As part of the management process the Company has identified the key risks facing the Company and those risks with a high level of potential impact and occurrence are summarised in the Risk Register which is reviewed by the Board.

Fairfield, as an operator in the North Sea oil and gas industry faces a variety of risks. The nature of these risks may be specific to the oil and gas industry, the Fairfield Company and/or regulatory risks associated with the markets the Company operates within. Many of these risks are outside the Company's control.

Key risks the Company faces include, but are not limited to:

Risk	Mitigation
Health, Safety & Environment (HSE)	
Oil and gas decommissioning activities are highly complex and HSE is inherent in all areas of our operations. Risks cover many areas including management of Major Accident Hazards (MAHs), operational safety, personal health and safety, compliance with regulatory requirements and potential environmental harm.	The Company is committed to conducting its business in a manner that protects people from harm and preserves the environment. The Company has designed policies and procedures to meet this commitment and aligns these with its suppliers, through the implementation of appropriate interface arrangements.
Funding	
The Company is required to be well funded, in order to meet the operating and capital spending programmes and the decommissioning costs going forward as well as meeting the obligations within debt agreements.	The majority of the Company's costs are funded via the Manpower Services Agreement and the Joint Operating Agreement for the Greater Dunlin Area. The Company has a pro-active cash management process that ensures sufficient funding is in place to allow the Company to meet its obligations as they arise. The Company has strong cost forecasting process in place to ensure it understands the upcoming requirements.
External environment	
Changes in the regulatory or fiscal environment may affect the Company's ability to execute its strategy.	It is difficult for the Company to predict changes in this area. However, the Company does engage with government and other appropriate organisations both directly and through industry associations. This ensures the Company is aware of potential changes, so it can assess the potential impact and take an active role in making appropriate representations.
People	
The Group's success is dependent upon its ability to attract and retain key personnel in a highly competitive market.	The Company places significant importance on its offer to current and potential employees and to the recruitment and retention of technically qualified individuals. The Company maintains an attractive employment offer through the use of strong remuneration terms as well as retention arrangements for management. The Company also places strong emphasis on the ability to develop individuals personally and as such focuses regularly on creating opportunities to do this. Delivery of this plan is executed by an experienced HR department who monitor the market very closely for developments.
Supply Chain	
The Company's ability to execute its plans relies on its ability to access key equipment with long lead times in a highly competitive market.	The Company has a strong brand within the market after delivering some sizeable Projects; as such relationships with key suppliers are strong.

Directors' report

The directors' present their report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019.

Registered Number

5562373

Directors of the Company

John Wiseman
Graeme Fergusson
Ian Sharp
Andrew Hockey

Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2018: nil).

Future developments

The Company has entered into a Service Agreement with Fairfield Decom Limited with an effective date of 6 June 2019. Through this agreement, the Company will provide decommissioning manpower services to decommissioning projects secured by Fairfield Decom Limited.

The United Kingdom's decision to leave the European Union is not expected to have a material impact on the Company. We will continue to monitor developments resulting from the United Kingdom's decision to leave the European Union.

Events since the balance sheet date

There were no reportable events subsequent to the year end to disclose for Fairfield Energy Limited. This company is a subsidiary of Decom Energy Limited, where further information for the Group can be obtained.

Going concern

The directors are satisfied that the Company has access to adequate resources to continue to operate for the foreseeable future. The Company's forecasts and projections show that the Company has access to sufficient financial resources. As a consequence, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks and to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Directors' liabilities

The Company has granted an indemnity to one or more of its Directors against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third party indemnity provision remains in force as at the date of approving the Directors' Report.

The Directors of the Company are also the Directors of other affiliate Companies and/or the parent undertaking.

Auditors

A resolution to reappoint Ernst & Young LLP as auditors will be approved at the next Board meeting.

Directors' statement as to disclosure of information to auditors

The Directors who were members of the board at the time of approving the Directors' report are listed above. Having made enquiries of fellow Directors and of the Company's auditors, each of these Directors confirms that:

- to the best of each Director's knowledge and belief, there is no information (that is, information needed by the Company's auditors in connection with preparing their report) of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- each Director has taken all the steps a Director might reasonably be expected to have taken to be aware of relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

The Strategic Report and the Directors' Report were approved by the Board on 30 September 2019.

For and on behalf of the Board



John Wiseman
Director
30 September 2019

Statement of directors' responsibilities for the financial statements

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

Company Law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss for that period.

In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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



John Wiseman
Director

30 September 2019

Independent auditor's report to the members of Fairfield Energy Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Fairfield Energy Limited for the year ended 30 June 2019 which comprise the Income statement, the Statement of comprehensive income, the Balance sheet, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes 1 to 16, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2019 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 6, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Ernst & Young LLP

Clarke Cooper (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Aberdeen
30 September 2019

Income statement

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Continuing operations

	Notes	2019 £000	2018 £000
Turnover	3	17,592	16,936
Cost of services		(17,737)	(16,803)
Gross (loss)/profit		(145)	133
Interest receivable and similar income		1	1
Interest payable and similar expense	4ii	(6)	(8)
Other non-operating income/(expense)	4vi	63	(20)
(Loss)/profit before tax		(87)	106
Tax expense	5	-	-
(Loss)/profit after tax		(87)	106

Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 30 June 2019

	2019 £000	2018 £000
(Loss)/profit for the year	(87)	106
Total comprehensive (loss)/profit	(87)	106

Balance sheet

as at 30 June 2019

	Notes	2019 £000	2018 £000
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	7	151	238
		151	238
Current assets			
Other debtors	8	428	523
Prepayments		500	535
Amounts due from group undertakings		3,578	2,686
Cash at bank and in hand	9	553	643
		5,059	4,387
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
Trade and other creditors	10	2,383	1,833
Accruals		2,639	2,543
Amounts due to group undertakings		37	11
		5,059	4,387
Net current assets/(liabilities)		-	-
Total assets less current liabilities		151	238
NET ASSETS		151	238
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	12	164	164
Preference shares	12	786,441	786,441
Capital redemption reserve		174	174
Retained earnings		(786,628)	(786,541)
TOTAL EQUITY		151	238



John Wiseman
Director
30 September 2019

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 30 June 2019

2019	Share Capital			Preference shares		Reserves		Total equity
	Founder shares	Incentive ordinary shares	Super incentive shares	A preference shares	B preference shares	Capital redemption reserve	Retained (deficit)	
At July 2018	13	124	27	13,186	773,255	174	(786,541)	238
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(87)	(87)
At 30 June 2019	13	124	27	13,186	773,255	174	(786,628)	151

2018	Share Capital			Preference shares		Reserves		Total equity
	Founder shares	Incentive ordinary shares	Super incentive shares	A preference shares	B preference shares	Capital redemption reserve	Retained (deficit)	
At July 2017	13	124	27	13,186	773,255	174	(786,647)	132
Total comprehensive profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	106
At 30 June 2018	13	124	27	13,186	773,255	174	(786,541)	238

Notes to the financial statements

1. Authorisation of financial statements and statement of compliance with FRS 101

Reporting entity

The financial statements of Fairfield Energy Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 30 June 2019 were authorised for issue by the board of directors on 30 September 2019 and the Balance sheet was signed on the board's behalf by John Wiseman. Fairfield Energy Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

The Company's financial statements are presented in Pounds Sterling and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand pounds (£000) except when otherwise indicated.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under s400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare group accounts as it is a wholly owned subsidiary of Decom Energy Limited.

The results of Fairfield Energy Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of Decom Energy Limited, the ultimate parent entity, which are available from Cannon Place, 78 Cannon Street, London, United Kingdom, EC4N 6AF.

The principal accounting policies adopted by the Company are set out in note 2.

2. Accounting Policies

a) Basis of preparation

The Company transitioned in 2013 from EU-adopted IFRS to FRS 101 for all periods presented. There were no material amendments on the adoption of FRS 101.

The accounting policies which follow set out those policies which apply in preparing financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019.

The Company applies FRS 101 – *Reduced Disclosure Framework* and has as a result taken the following disclosure exemptions:

- (a) the requirements of IFRS 7: *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*;
- (b) the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1: *Presentation of Financial Statements* to present comparative information in respect of:
 - (i) Paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
 - (ii) Paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment*;
- (c) the requirements of IAS 7: *Statement of Cash Flows*;
- (d) the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8: *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*;
- (e) the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1: *Presentation of Financial Statements*;
- (f) the requirements of paragraphs 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36: *Impairment of Assets*;
- (g) the requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24: *Related Party Disclosures*; and
- (h) the requirements in IAS 24: *Related Party Disclosures* to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of the group, provided that any subsidiary, which is a party to the transaction, is wholly owned by such a member.

b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for certain financial assets and liabilities that have been measured at fair value.

c) Foreign currency translation

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company's functional currency spot rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. All differences are taken to the income statement.

d) Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and any provisions for impairment, if any. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset as follows:

IT equipment	3 years
Furniture and fittings	5 years

e) Investments

Investments are initially measured at cost and carried net of any provisions for impairment.

f) Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Company expects some or all of the provision to be reimbursed (and is virtually certain), the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

A contingent liability is disclosed where the existence of an obligation will only be confirmed by future events or where the amount of the obligation cannot be measured reliably except where the contingent liability results as part of a business combination.

g) Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors, including creditors from related parties are non-interest bearing and measured at cost.

h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the statement of financial position comprise cash at bank and on hand, restricted cash holdings and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

i) Deferred Income tax

Deferred income tax

Deferred tax is recognised, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if a temporary difference arises on initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction (other than a business combination), that at the time of the transaction, affects neither, accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future income tax profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates, except where the timing of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured based on tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

i) Deferred Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not the income statement. Deferred tax liabilities may be offset against deferred tax assets within the same tax entity and tax jurisdiction.

Measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflect the tax consequences expected to arise from the manner in which the asset or liability is recovered or settled.

j) Pension and other post-employment benefits

The Company contracts out to recognised personal pension schemes which are defined contribution pension schemes. Amounts payable to the pension plan are charged to the income statement in the same period in which the services have been rendered by the employees.

k) Revenue

Income received as operator from joint ventures is recognised on an accruals basis in accordance with joint venture agreements and is included within 'turnover' in the income statement.

l) Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at inception date. Depending on the nature of the agreement, the lease will be treated as either a financing or operating lease.

Finance leases that transfer substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the Group, are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the income statement.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an operating expense in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

m) Changes in accounting policy and disclosures

The following new and revised IFRSs, which became effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2018, have been adopted in these financial statements. The application of these new and revised IFRSs have not had any material impact on the amounts reported for the current and prior years.

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments
- IFRS 15 Revenue with Contracts from Customers

n) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

There are no significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions impacting the Company.

o) New standards, amendments and interpretations not yet adopted

Standards issued but not yet effective up to the date of issue of the Company's financial statements have been considered.

IFRS 16 (1 January 2019)

The Company will adopt, for the first time, *IFRS 16 Leases* under the modified retrospective approach. In this approach the right of use of asset will be recognised at the date of initial application as at 1 July 2019 at an amount equal to the lease liability, using the entity's current incremental borrowing rate and this does not require the comparative figures to be restated.

o) New standards, amendments and interpretations not yet adopted (continued)

Under this method the lease liability is determined based on the remaining payments, and then sets the right of use asset as an amount equal to that figure. Therefore, there will be no impact on equity at the date of initial application.

The following practical expedients will be elected upon the adoption of IFRS 16:

- on initial application, the application of a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics;
- use of hindsight when determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease;
- the exclusion of initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset;
- on initial application, IFRS 16 will only be applied to contracts that were previously classified as leases; and
- lease payments for contracts with a duration of 12 months or less and contracts for which the underlying asset is of a low value will continue to be expensed to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Possible impact on the financial statements due to adoption of IFRS 16:

Impact on the statement of financial position

	£000
Assets	
Right of use of asset	626
Cash at bank	(379)
Liabilities	
Lease liabilities	(597)
Net impact on equity	(350)

Impact on the statement of profit or loss

	£000
Depreciation expense	313
Operating lease expense	(379)
Operating profit	(66)
Finance costs	38
Impact on profit	(28)

3. Turnover

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Decommissioning Licence Operator Services	17,592	16,936
Total turnover	17,592	16,936

4. Other income and expenses**i. Depreciation and (gain) on disposal of fixed assets**

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Included in administration expenses		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	107	122
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	-	(20)
Total depreciation and (gain) on disposal of fixed assets	107	102

ii. Interest payable and similar costs

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Interest on loans and other finance costs	5	4
Foreign exchange losses	1	4
Total finance costs	6	8

iii. Operating leases

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Minimum lease payments recognised as an expense	385	385
The future minimum lease payments at period end are shown in the table below:		
Payable within:		
One year	382	385
Two to five years	631	980
	1,013	1,365

The operating leases relate to rental office accommodation and three coffee machines. There were no contingent rentals or sub-lease payments relating to the operating leases.

iv. Auditors' remuneration

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Audit of the financial statements	8	7
Total fees payable to auditor	8	7

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose amounts paid for non audit services as these are disclosed in the Group financial statements of Decom Energy Limited.

v. Employee benefits expense

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Wages and salaries - directors	798	678
Wages and salaries - staff	4,051	4,280
Bonuses	2,649	2,276
Social security costs	1,013	907
Pension costs	477	455
Insurance (medical and life)	124	111
Total employee benefits expense	9,112	8,707

Average number of employees:

	2019	2018
Directors	1	1
Finance and administration	15	17
Technical and operational	20	22
Offshore	9	9
	45	49

vi. Other non-operating income/(expense)

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Indemnity credit	63	2
Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets transferred to MCX	-	(22)
Total other non-operating income/(expense)	63	(20)

Under the long term financial agreement signed 13 January 2016, the Company entered in to a security assignment deed with MCX Dunlin (UK) Limited securing rights to the net assets of the Company in return for assuring the financial viability of the Company. This has resulted in an indemnity credit (2018: credit) to the Company.

5. Income tax

i. Company income statement

There was no income tax charge for either of the year ended 30 June 2019 or the year ended 30 June 2018.

ii. Reconciliation of accounting (loss)/profit before tax to tax benefit / expense recorded in the income statement

A reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting loss multiplied by the UK standard income tax rate for the year ended 30 June 2019 is as follows:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Accounting (loss)/profit before income tax	(87)	106
Accounting (loss)/profit multiplied by the UK standard rate of corporation tax of 19% (2018: 19%)	(17)	20
Expenditure not deductible for tax purposes	(8)	7
Movement in unrecognised deferred tax	25	(27)
	-	-

The Company has tax losses of £41.2m (2018: £40.7m) and other temporary differences of £2.2m (2018: £2.6m) which arose in the UK. The Company has not recognised a deferred tax asset in respect of these items. The tax losses and the deductible timing differences are available indefinitely for offset against future profits of the Company in which losses arose. In the Finance Act 2016, the government reduced the main rate of corporation tax from 2020 onwards by 2% to 17%.

6. Investments

Investments in which the Company holds 20% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital are as follows:

Name of company	Holding	Nature of business	Proportion of voting rights and shareholding
Fairfield Energy No.1 Limited	Ordinary shares	Holding company	100%
Fairfield Energy Holdings Limited	Ordinary shares	Holding company	100%
Fairfield Betula Limited	Ordinary shares	Decommissioning	100%
Fairfield Fagus Limited	Ordinary shares	Decommissioning	100%

Fairfield Energy No1 Limited is the only subsidiary held directly by the Company, the other subsidiaries are held indirectly. All subsidiaries are incorporated and operated in the United Kingdom, valued at cost. The registered address of all the above companies is Cannon Place, 78 Cannon Street, London, EC4N 6AF.

7. Tangible fixed assets

	IT Equipment £000	Furniture & Fittings £000	Total £000
<i>Cost:</i>			
At 1 July 2018	539	862	1,401
Additions	20	-	20
At 30 June 2019	559	862	1,421
<i>Depreciation:</i>			
At 1 July 2018	(304)	(859)	(1,163)
Charge for the year	(104)	(3)	(107)
At 30 June 2019	(408)	(862)	(1,270)
<i>Carrying amount:</i>			
At 30 June 2019	151	-	151
At 30 June 2018	235	3	238

8. Other debtors

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Other debtors	5	12
VAT debtor	423	511
	428	523

The carrying amounts of other debtors is a reasonable approximation to fair value.

9. Cash at bank and in hand

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Cash at bank and in hand	553	643
	553	643

10. Trade and other creditors

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Trade creditors	316	216
Indemnity charge	815	876
Other creditors	1,252	741
	2,383	1,833

Under the long term financial agreement signed on 13 January 2016, the Company entered in to a security assignment deed with MCX Dunlin (UK) Limited securing rights to the net assets of the Company in return for assuring the financial security of the Company. This has resulted in an indemnity charge of £0.8m (2018: £0.9m).

11. Capital Management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure financial stability and manage financial risks.

12. Issued share capital and share premium

Authorised and fully paid issued capital is as follows:

	2019		2018	
	Number of shares	Nominal value £000	Number of shares	Nominal value £000
Share capital				
Founder ordinary shares	303,001	2	303,001	2
Incentive ordinary shares	6,958,096	45	6,958,096	45
Super incentive shares	715,000	-	715,000	-
Share premium				
Founder ordinary shares	-	12	-	12
Incentive ordinary shares	-	79	-	79
Super incentive shares	-	26	-	26
	-	164	-	164
Share capital				
A Preference shares	366,281	3	366,281	3
B Preference shares	104,811,319	666	104,811,319	666
Share premium				
A Preference shares	-	13,184	-	13,184
B Preference shares	-	772,588	-	772,588
	-	786,441	-	786,441

Share capital

Share capital includes the net proceeds (both nominal value and share premium) on issue of the Company's equity share capital, which includes founder shares, incentive ordinary shares, super incentive shares and A and B preference shares.

Voting rights and rights to dividends

All classes of shares carry the same rights, except for the Incentive ordinary shares which are unvested and therefore contain no right to vote or to receive any dividends and the super incentive shares, which have the right to vote but no right to receive any dividends.

13. Pensions and other post-retirement benefits

The Company contracts out to recognised personal pension schemes which are defined contribution schemes.

The expense charged to the income statement for the period amounted to:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Pension costs expensed to the income statement – directors	8	4
Pension costs expensed to the income statement – staff	469	451
Pension costs expensed to the income statement	477	455

14. Compensation of key management personnel

IAS 24 defines key management personnel as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity. The key management personnel of the Group are considered to be the directors. Key management compensation is listed in the following table:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Short-term employee benefits	573	453
Social security costs	78	61
Value of employer contributions to pension schemes	8	4
Total	659	518

There was only one director accruing pension benefits under the defined contribution plan (2018: one). As at 30 June 2019 the amount of accrued pension was nil (2018: £nil). The highest paid director received emoluments of £0.659m for the year to 30 June 2019 (year to 30 June 2018: £0.518m).

15. Commitments, contingencies and guarantees**Capital and other commitments**

At 30 June 2019 the Company was party to commitments of £nil (2018: £nil). These commitments include operating contractual obligations.

16. Other financial commitments

On 13 January 2016 the Company entered into the following arrangement in favour of MCX, under a security assignment deed, a fixed charge with full title guarantee and as a continuing security for the payment and discharge of the secured liabilities under a restructuring umbrella agreement dated 13 January 2016 and entered into between, amongst others, the Company and MCX.

Company information

Registered No. 5562373

Directors

Ian Sharp
John Wiseman*
Graeme Fergusson
Andrew Hockey

* denotes Executive Directors

Secretary

Calum Crighton (resigned on 26 September 2018)
Kathryn Reid (appointed on 26 September 2018)

Registered Office

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Bankers

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