Cuadrilla Bowland Limited

Annual report and financial statements

Registered number 8340918

For the year ended 31 December 2018

Contents

Strategic report

The Company owns a 51.25% share of UK Onshore licence PEDL 165 which covers an area in Bowland, Lancashire.

During 2018 we made significant progress on our 2018 work programme, following what was an exciting and unprecedented period for the business.

The first two horizontal wells drilled into UK shale rock, more than 2,600 metres below the surface and extending 800 metres and 750 metres through the Upper and Lower Bowland Shale respectively, at our flagship exploration site in Preston New Road, Lancashire. We were the first company to secure a Hydraulic Fracture Consent from the Government, including successfully passing a rigorous new financial resilience assessment, and to subsequently have our Hydraulic Fracture Plans for both wells approved by UK Regulators.

The first hydraulic fracturing of a horizontal well into UK shale began at our site in October 2018. Within weeks high quality natural gas was flowing back from the shale to the surface and Cuadrilla was flaring gas intermittently until mid-December, when flow-testing commenced. Subsequent flow test results confirmed that there is indeed a rich reservoir of recoverable high quality natural gas present in the Bowland Shale.

Our testing of this first well also demonstrated that the Bowland Shale formation fractures in a way that, from US experience, is typical of an excellent shale gas reservoir. A complex fracture network was generated and the sand injected into the fractures stayed in place during flow back. Testing also revealed that the natural gas flowing to surface from the shale had a very high methane content, which means it could be delivered into the local gas grid for the benefit of local consumers with minimal processing required.

Principal risks and uncertainties

From the perspective of the Company, principal risks and uncertainties are integrated with the principal risks of the Cuadrilla group and are not managed separately. Accordingly, the principal risks and uncertainties of Cuadrilla Resources Holdings Limited, which include those of the Company, are discussed in the directors' report of the group's financial statements which does not form part of this report.

Key Performance Indicators ("KPIs")

The directors of Cuadrilla Resources Holdings Limited manage the group's operations on a combined basis. For this reason, the company's directors believe that analysis using key performance indicators for the Company is not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the Company.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which the directors believe to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The Company is dependent for its working capital on funds provided to it by Cuadrilla Resources Limited, the Company's parent. Cuadrilla Resources Limited has indicated that for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, it will continue to make available such funds as are needed by the Company and in particular will not seek repayment of the amounts currently made available.

The Directors have reviewed the forecast cash requirements of the group for the 12 months following the date of signing these accounts and, after making appropriate enquiries, they have satisfied themselves that the group will be able to meet its external liabilities as they fall due for payment.

By order of the board

Francis Egan
Director

16 July 2019

Directors' report

The directors of Cuadrilla Bowland Limited (the "Company") present their strategic report, directors' report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

With effect from 1 January 2018, the Company has changed its functional and presentational currency from US Dollars to GB Pounds as the majority of cash flows are in the UK where revenues and costs are sterling denominated.

Results and dividends

The result for the year is a profit of £3,203,000 *(2017: profit £8,048,000).* The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

Through farm-in agreements, the Company has benefited from carry arrangements with joint operating partners on the licence activities this year. Cuadrilla's share of capital related project costs that have been carried total £6,681,000 *(2017:£10,668,000).* Consistent with Cuadrilla's accounting policy for carried costs, these are included in income for the year and have been capitalised as an addition to exploration and evaluation assets on the balance sheet.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is the exploration and appraisal of onshore oil and gas projects in the United Kingdom.

Directors

The directors who held office in the period to the date of this report were as follows:

Francis Egan
Mark Lappin (resigned 28 February 2019)

Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all the 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 is aware of that information.

Auditor

During the period Ernst Young LLP was appointed as auditor of the Company.

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, Ernst Young LLP will be deemed to be reappointed and will therefore continue in office.

By order of the board

Francis Egan
Director

Cuadrilla House
Unit 6 Sceptre Court
Sceptre Way
Bamber Bridge
Preston
Lancashire
PR5 6AW

16 July 2019

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the strategic report, the directors' report and the financial statements

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (IFRSs as adopted by the EU) and applicable law.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable, relevant and reliable;
- state whether they have been prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CUADRILLA BOWLAND LIMITED

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of Cuadrilla Bowland Limited for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise of the Income Statement and Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity, and the related notes 1 to 14, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union; 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CUADRILLA BOWLAND LIMITED *(continued)*

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.

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 4, 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CUADRILLA BOWLAND LIMITED *(continued)*

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

Jamie Dixon (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Manchester 19/07/19

Income statement and comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Note	***Year ended 31 December 2018***	*Year ended 31 December 2017*
		£000	*£000*
Operating expenses		***(2,637)***	*(1,420)*
Administrative expenses		***(1,154)***	*(1,200)*
Contribution of carried costs	6	***6,681***	*10,668*
Operating profit	4	***2,890***	*8,048*
Taxation	5	***313***	-
Profit for the year		***3,203***	*8,048*
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that will be reclassified to profit and loss:			
Currency translation differences		-	*(277)*
Total comprehensive income for the year		***3,203***	*7,771*

The results above relate to continuing operations.

The Company has no other income or expenses recognised in the year, other than those shown in the 'Income Statement and Comprehensive Income' above.

The accompanying notes on pages 11 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet
at 31 December 2018

	Note	***2018***	*2017*
		£000	*£000*
Non-current assets			
Intangible exploration and evaluation costs	*6*	***36,427***	*22,033*
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	*7*	***4,508***	*3,547*
Cash		***1,480***	*5,618*
Total assets		***42,415***	*31,198*
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	*8*	***(38,251)***	*(29,129)*
Provisions	*9*	-	*(1,126)*
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	*9*	***(1,025)***	*(1,007)*
Total liabilities		***(39,276)***	*(31,262)*
Net assets/(liabilities)		***3,139***	*(64)*
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent			
Share capital	*10*	-	-
Retained profits/(losses)	*10*	***3,139***	*(64)*
Total equity		***3,139***	*(64)*

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 16 July 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

Francis Egan
Director

Company registered number: 8340918

The accompanying notes on pages 11 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Cash flow statement

for the year ended 31 December 2018

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax for the year	***3,203***	*8,048*
Adjustments for:		
Foreign exchange gains	***(206)***	*(425)*
Increase in trade and other receivables	***(961)***	*(2,669)*
Increase in trade and other payables	***9,122***	*10,511*
	11,158	*15,465*
Tax received	**-**	*9*
Net cash inflow from operating activities	***11,158***	*15,474*
Cash flows from investing activities		
Capitalised exploration expenditure	***(15,502)***	*(10,663)*
Net cash outflow from investing activities	***(15,502)***	*(10,663)*
Net (decrease)/increase in cash	***(4,344)***	*4,811*
Cash at start of year	***5,618***	*313*
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held	***206***	*494*
Cash at 31 December	***1,480***	*5,618*

The accompanying notes on pages 11 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Share capital £000	Retained profits £000	Total Equity £000
Balance at 1 January 2017	-	(8,394)	(8,394)
Profit for the year	-	8,048	8,048
Other comprehensive income - foreign currency differences	-	(277)	(277)
Foreign currency adjustment	-	559	559
Balance at 31 December 2017	-	(64)	(64)
Balance at 1 Jan 2018	-	(64)	(64)
Total recognised income	-	3,203	3,203
Balance at 31 December 2018	**-**	**3,139**	**3,139**

The accompanying notes on pages 11 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes
(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies

Cuadrilla Bowland Limited (the "Company") is a company incorporated in and domiciled in the United Kingdom.

The financial statements have been prepared and approved by the directors in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("Adopted IFRSs") and applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006.

Measurement convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis. Non-current assets are stated at the lower of previous carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Going concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future developments, performance and position are set out in the strategic report on page 1.

The statutory accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis, which the directors believe to be appropriate for the following reasons:

The Company is dependent for its working capital on funds provided to it by Cuadrilla Resources Limited, the Company's parent. Cuadrilla Resources Limited has indicated that for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, it will continue to make available such funds as are needed by the Company and in particular will not seek repayment of the amounts currently made available.

The Directors have reviewed the forecast cash requirements of the group for the 12 months following the date of signing these accounts and, after making appropriate enquiries, they have satisfied themselves that the group will be able to meet its external liabilities as they fall due for payment.

Change in functional and presentation currency

Up to 31 December 2017, the Company operated using a presentational and functional currency of US Dollars (USD). Following completion of a review of accounting policies, the Company has changed presentational and functional currency from USD to GB Pounds (GBP) with effect from 1 January 2018, as the majority of the Company's cash flows are in the UK where revenues and costs are GBP denominated.

These are the first financial statements to be presented in GBP and all comparative information has been restated in accordance with the requirements set out in IAS 21, The Effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, with respect to translation of results to presentational currency:

a. Assets and liabilities in non-GBP currencies were translated into GBP at the closing rate prevailing at the balance sheet dates;

b. Non-GBP income and expenses were translated into GBP at an exchange rates which approximates to the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transactions: and

c. All resulting exchange rate differences have been recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in reserves as appropriate.

Notes *(continued)*

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currencies of Company at the foreign exchange rate issued at by Her Majesty's Revenue & Customs at the beginning of the month in which the transaction occurs. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are retranslated to the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the income statement. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Non-derivative financial instruments

The adoption of IFRS 9 – 'Financial Instruments', effective from 1 January 2018 has not had a material impact on these financial statements.

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise trade and other receivables and trade and other payables.

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Exploration and evaluation expenses

The Company applies the successful efforts method of accounting for exploration and evaluation expenses having regard to IFRS 6, "Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources".

Pre-licence costs and costs incurred prior to a determination process are expensed directly to the income statement as incurred.

Subsequent exploration and evaluation costs directly associated with an identifiable exploration project area are capitalised as an intangible asset until the project has been evaluated. If hydrocarbons are found and, subject to further appraisal, the project is likely to be capable of commercial development, the costs continue to be carried as an asset.

The costs of unsuccessful projects are written off to the income statement: this is in accordance with the successful efforts accounting policy but is also compatible with IAS 36, "Impairment of Assets", on the basis that the asset is impaired.

Once appraisal is complete and commercial reserves are established then the relevant cost is transferred (following an impairment review as described below) from intangible exploration and evaluation assets to development and production assets within tangible assets. Expenditures incurred after the commerciality of the field has been established are capitalised within development and production assets.

Exploration and evaluation assets are amortised from the date they are available for use.

Carried interests

Where the Company has entered into carried interest agreements in exploration and evaluation projects and the Company's interest is being carried by a third party, the Company records carried costs as exploration and evaluation assets and income as appropriate once the entitlement to receive the carry proceeds becomes non-cancellable.

Notes *(continued)*

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

Impairment test

Exploration and evaluation expenditures which are held under IFRS 6 are reviewed at each reporting date for indicators of impairment. Such circumstances include, but are not limited to:

i. Expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned;

ii. Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area has not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area; and

iii. Sufficient data exists to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

Decommissioning costs

Where a material liability for the removal of production facilities and site restoration at the end of the field life exists, a provision for decommissioning is recognised. The amount recognised is the net present value of estimated future expenditure determined in accordance with local conditions and requirements. Discounting is used to the extent it is material. An asset, of an amount equivalent to the provision, is also added to the tangible cost and depreciated as part of the cost of the asset. Changes in estimates are recognised prospectively, with corresponding adjustments to the provision and associated asset.

Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, that can be reliably measured and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting, where material, the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects risks specific to the liability.

Operating lease payments

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised in the income statement as an integral part of lease expenses.

Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit other than in a business combination, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

Notes *(continued)*

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

Adopted IFRS not yet applied

At the date of the approval of these financial statements, the following Standards and Interpretations, which have not yet been applied in these financial statements, were in issue, but not yet effective:

- IFRS 14 - Regulatory Deferral Accounts
- Annual improvements to IFRS 2010-2012 cycle
- Annual improvements to IFRS 2011-2013 cycle
- Annual improvements to IFRS 2012-2014 cycle
- Amendments to IFRS 11 - Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations
- Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38 – Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation
- IFRS 16 – Leases

The Directors are considering the impact of IFRS16 – 'Leases' which is effective from 1 January 2019 and this assessment is ongoing at the balance sheet date. The Directors anticipate that adoption of all other Standards and Interpretations, as listed above, will not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company in future periods.

2 Business and geographical segments

The Company has a single class of business which is oil and gas exploration in the UK. The Company acts in one geographical area.

3 Staff costs and directors remuneration

The Company had no employees during the year. No directors received any remuneration in respect of services to the Company.

4 Expenses and auditor's remuneration

Included in profit for the year are the following:

	Year ended 31 December 2018	*Year ended 31 December 2017*
	£000	*£000*
Management fees	***1,440***	*1,909*
Operating lease charges – land and buildings	***128***	*131*
Foreign exchange gains	***(206)***	*(425)*

Management fees are charges from the immediate parent company – Cuadrilla Resources Limited for services provided to the Company. These management fees were agreed by both parties and are recorded at a value equivalent to the cost to Cuadrilla Resources Limited.

Audit fees are borne by the parent company and are recharged to the Company as part of the management fee.

Notes *(continued)*

5 Taxation

Recognised in the income statement

	2018	*2017*
	£000	*£000*
Current tax income	***313***	-
Deferred tax expense	-	-
Total tax income	***313***	-

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2018	*2017*
	£000	*£000*
Profit before tax for the year	***2,890***	*8,048*
Tax using the UK Ring-fence corporation tax rate of 40%	***(1,156)***	*(3,219)*
Non-deductible expenses	***(8)***	*(13)*
Non-taxable income	***2,672***	*4,266*
Current year pre-trading expenses for which no deferred tax asset was recognised	***(1,195)***	*(1,034)*
Total tax income	***313***	-

The ring fence corporation tax rate applicable for the period of 40% comprises the main rate of corporation tax on ring fence profits of 30% and an additional supplementary charge of 10%. A new onshore allowance may also be available to reduce the supplementary charge and this will reduce the company's tax charge accordingly.

No provision for tax has been made as the Company has estimated accumulated pre-trading expenses £13,898,000 *(2017: £10,126,000)* which are available for offset against future taxable income. A deferred tax asset has not been recognised as it is uncertain when the Company will be able to utilise the pre-trading expenses.

Notes *(continued)*

6 Intangible exploration and evaluation assets

	Exploration and Evaluation costs £000
Cost and net book value	
Balance at 1 January 2017	*11,689*
Foreign currency adjustment	*(1,175)*
Increase in decommissioning provision	*851*
Additions	*10,668*
Balance at 31 December 2017	*22,033*
Balance at 1 January 2018	*22,033*
Increase in decommissioning provision	*18*
Additions	*14,376*
Balance at 31 December 2018	***36,427***

Additions to Exploration and Evaluation assets include £6,681,000 *(2017:*£10,668,000) of costs that have been met by carry arrangements relating to previous farm-ins to the Bowland licence. These additions represent Cuadrilla's share of capital costs for drilling and fracturing activities at the Preston New Road exploration site which have been met by other joint operating partners to the Bowland licence. The corresponding contributions have been recognised in the income statement.

7 Trade and other receivables

	2018 £000	*2017 £000*
Current		
Trade receivables	***2,546***	*2,077*
Trade receivables from related parties (note 13)	***1,223***	*1,268*
Prepayments and accrued income	***231***	*139*
Other receivables	***508***	*63*
	4,508	*3,547*

Notes *(continued)*

8 Trade and other payables

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Current		
Trade payables	3,263	2,915
Social security and other taxes	-	24
Amounts due to immediate parent company	32,536	18,473
Accrued expenses	2,452	2,486
Deferred income	-	5,231
	38,251	29,129

Amounts due to the parent company relate to the settlement of liabilities on behalf of the Company. The amounts bear no interest and are repayable on demand. See Note 1 relating to the parent company's ongoing financial support.

9 Provisions

Decommissioning provision	2018 £000	2017 £000
Balance at 1 January	2,133	1,405
Increase in provision in the year	18	851
Utilisation of provision in the year	(1,126)	
Foreign currency adjustments	-	(123)
Balance at 31 December	1,025	2,133
Included in:		
Current liabilities	-	1,126
Non-current liabilities (after five years)	1,025	1,007
	1,025	2,133

Provision has been made for the future cost for the removal of facilities and site restoration to a condition acceptable to the relevant authorities. These provisions are based on the Group's internal estimate as at 31 December 2018. Assumptions based on the current economic environment have been made, which management believes are a reasonable basis upon which to estimate the future liability. The estimates are reviewed regularly to take into account any material changes to the assumptions. Actual decommissioning costs will ultimately depend upon future costs for decommissioning which will reflect market conditions and regulations at that time. Discounting is used to the extent it is material.

Notes *(continued)*

10 Capital and reserves

Reconciliation of movement in capital and reserves

	Share capital £000	*Retained profits £000*	*Total Equity £000*
Balance at 1 January 2017	-	*(8,394)*	*(8,394)*
Profit for the year	-	*8,048*	*8,048*
Other comprehensive income - foreign currency differences	-	*(277)*	*(277)*
Foreign currency adjustment	-	*559*	*559*
Balance at 31 December 2017	-	*(64)*	*(64)*
Balance at 1 Jan 2018	-	*(64)*	*(64)*
Total recognised income	-	*3,203*	*3,203*
Balance at 31 December 2018	**-**	***3,139***	***3,139***

Share capital – Ordinary shares

	2018 Number	*2017 Number*
On issue at 31 December – fully paid	***100***	*100*

	2018 £	*2017 £*
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 ordinary shares of US$1 each	*75*	*75*

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

Notes *(continued)*

11 Financial instruments

11(a) Fair value of financial instruments

Trade and other receivables

The fair value of trade and other receivables is estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the balance sheet date if the effect is material.

Trade and other payables

The fair value of trade and other payables is estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the balance sheet date if the effect is material.

Fair values

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities are considered to be the same as the carrying amounts.

11(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at 31 December 2018 is the trade receivables of £3,769,000 *(2017:£3,344,000)*. Subsequent to the year end, all amounts outstanding have been received and the Company therefore has no significant exposure to credit risk.

11(c) Liquidity risk

Financial risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

The Company's most significant creditor is an intercompany balance with its parent company, which although it is documented as repayable on demand, the parent company has indicated that for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, it will continue to make available such funds as are needed by the Company and in particular will not seek repayment of the amounts currently made available.

11(d) Market risk

Financial risk management

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments.

Exposure to interest rate risks arise in the normal course of the Company's business. Exposure to foreign currency risk is not considered significant.

11(e) Capital management

The Company is dependent for its working capital on funds provided to it by Cuadrilla Resources Limited, the Company's parent. Management have reviewed the forecast cash requirements of the group for the following 12 months and have satisfied themselves that the group will be able to meet its external liabilities as they fall due for payment.

Notes *(continued)*

12 Operating leases

The Company leases land and buildings under operating leases. During the year £128,000 *(2017:£131,000)* was recognised as an expense in the income statement in respect of operating leases.

Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:

	2018	*2017*
	£000	*£000*
Less than one year	**36**	*42*

13 Related parties

A J Lucas Group Limited

The Company has shared interests in licence areas with joint operating partners – Lucas Bowland Limited and Lucas Bowland (No.2) Limited, companies which are subsidiaries of AJ Lucas Group Limited (see note 14). Requests to partners for funding the exploration programme are made in accordance with joint operating agreements. These contributions are recognised as a credit to exploration and evaluation assets where appropriate to ensure that costs capitalised reflect the Group's interest only. During the year ended 31 December 2018, the following transactions have taken place with AJ Lucas Group Limited in respect of joint operating agreements as follows:

	Contributions to exploration and evaluation assets		**Recharge of operating costs**		**Receivables outstanding**	
	2018	*2017*	**2018**	*2017*	**2018**	*2017*
	£000	*£000*	**£000**	*£000*	**£000**	*£000*
AJ Lucas Group	**7,179**	*4,944*	**1,682**	*1,633*	**1,223**	*1,268*

Subsequent to the year end, all receivables outstanding from the AJ Lucas Group Limited subsidiaries have been received.

Fellow group undertakings

For the year ended 31 December 2018, the following related party transactions took place with the immediate parent company, Cuadrilla Resources Limited:

	Management fees		**Payables outstanding**	
	2018	*2017*	**2018**	*2017*
	£000	*£000*	**£000**	*£000*
Immediate parent company				
Cuadrilla Resources Limited	**1,440**	*1,909*	**32,536**	*18,473*

The terms of the intercompany current account are disclosed in note 8 and the management fee arrangements are disclosed in note 4.

Notes *(continued)*

14 Ultimate parent company and parent company of larger group

The company is a subsidiary undertaking of Cuadrilla Resources Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. The ultimate parent company of the group is Cuadrilla Resources Holdings Limited which is jointly controlled by its shareholders: Lucas Cuadrilla PTY Limited (48%), Riverstone/Carlyle Global Energy and Power Fund IV (Cayman) LP (45%) and the management team (7%).

The largest and smallest consolidated financial statements into which the results of the Company are consolidated are those of the ultimate parent company, Cuadrilla Resources Holdings Limited. Cuadrilla Resources Holdings Limited is a company incorporated in the United Kingdom and copies of the consolidated financial statements are available from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.