# **DIRECTORS' AND AUDITORS' REPORTS AND ACCOUNTS**

31 December 2003

Registered Number 509336

LD2
COMPANIES HOUSE

\*\*LLTUPZ5N\*\*

07/10/04

#### **Directors' Report**

The Directors present their annual report and the audited accounts for the year ended 31 December 2003.

#### **Principal Activity and Review of Business**

Effective 31 December 2002, the company sold its interest in the Malacca Strait PSC for an amount of \$6.494m. During 2003 the directors performed a review of the Company to determine the nature of any business that the company may seek to undertake in future.

The results of this review will be finalized upon completion of the takeover of the ultimate parent undertaking, Novus Petroleum Limited, by Medco Energi International.

#### **Production**

There was no production in 2003. By comparison, during 2002 net production averaged 1,563 bopd.

#### Results

The results for the year are summarised below:

	2003 US\$'000	2002 US\$'000
Turnover	-	14,314
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation Tax on profit on ordinary activities	26	4,454 (647)
Profit for the year	26	3,807

#### Dividends

During the year no dividends were paid or declared (2002: nil).

#### **Fixed Assets**

Changes in tangible fixed assets are shown in Note 10 to the accounts.

#### **Likely Future Developments**

As previously noted, the directors intend to finalise a review of the company in order to determine the nature of any future business it may undertake.

# **Directors' Report (continued)**

#### Events since the balance sheet date

A takeover offer in respect of Novus Petroleum Limited was announced by PT Medco Energi International Tbk (Medco) of Jakarta, Indonesia. During 2004, Medco's takeover offer was successful and a change of control of Novus Petroleum occurred. Accordingly, the ultimate parent undertaking is now different to that which existed at 31 December 2003.

#### Directors and their Interests

The Directors who served during the year were:

James T. Hornabrook Keith J. Goodwin Robert C. Williams (resigned 9 July 2004)

None of the Directors had any interest in the shares of the Company at 31 December 2003 or at the date of signing this report. Messrs. Williams and Hornabrook were directors of Novus Petroleum Limited, the ultimate parent company at 31 December 2003, and accordingly their and their families' interests in the ordinary shares of that company are disclosed in its accounts.

#### **Creditor Payment Policy and Practice**

It is the Company's policy that payments to suppliers are made in accordance with those terms and conditions agreed between the company and its suppliers, provided that all trading terms and conditions have been complied with.

At 31 December 2003, the company's only creditor was an amount owing to Novus Management Services Pty Limited (a related party) in respect of management fees for the year ended 31 December 2003. This was settled in the ordinary course of business in the following year.

#### **Auditors**

Ernst & Young LLP was re-appointed as the Company's auditor in accordance with the elective resolution passed by the Company under section 386 Companies Act 1985.

By order of the Board

K J. Croduni

K. J. Goodwin

Secretary

34 South Molton Street LONDON W1K 5RG

October | .2004

## Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in Respect of the Accounts

Company law requires the Directors to prepare accounts for each financial year which 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 those accounts, the Directors are required to:

- \_ select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- \_ prepare the accounts on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the accounts comply with the Companies Act 1985. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NOVUS UK (MALACCA STRAIT) LIMITED

We have audited the company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2003 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Company Balance Sheet and the related notes 1 to 19. These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the accounting policies set out therein.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. 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 auditors' 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.

#### Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As described in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom law and accounting standards. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and United Kingdom Auditing Standards.

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you if, in our opinion, the Directors' Report is not consistent with the financial statements, if the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and transactions with the company is not disclosed.

We read the Directors' Report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it.

#### Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with United Kingdom Auditing Standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at 31 December 2003 and of its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

Ernst & Young LLP Registered Auditor

London

1 October 2004

#### **Profit and Loss Account**

#### For the Year Ended 31 December 2003

	NOTES	2003 US\$'000	2002 US\$'000
Discontinued Operations	4		
Turnover Cost of sales	3 5	- 26	14,314 (12,970)
Gross Profit Dry Hole Costs		26 	1,344 (295)
Operating Profit Profit on disposal of interest in Joint Venture		26 	1,049 3,405
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation Tax on profit on ordinary activities	9		4,454 (647)
Profit for the year		26	3,807
Dividends		<u>-</u>	-
Retained profit for the year		26	3,807

During 2002, the company disposed of its interest in the Malacca Strait PSC, the management of this interest having represented its principal business activity. Accordingly, all profits and losses included in the profit and loss account derive from activities of a discontinued nature.

The Company has no recognised gains and losses other than the profit above and therefore no separate statement of total recognised gains and losses has been presented.

There is no difference between the profit on ordinary activities before taxation and the profit for the year stated above, and their historical cost equivalents.

The notes on pages 7 to 12 are an integral part of this profit and loss account.

## **Balance Sheet**

# At 31 December 2003

	NOTES	2003 US\$'000	2002 US\$'000
Fixed Assets Tangible assets	10	<u> </u>	-
Current Assets Debtors	11	7,499	8,020
Total Current Assets		7,499	8,020
Current Liabilities Creditors - amounts falling due within one year	12	(28)	(575)
Net Current Assets		7,471	7,445
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities		7,471	7,445
Provisions for liabilities and charges	13	-	-
		7,471	7,445
Represented by:			
Capital and Reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account Shareholders' Funds – Equity Interest	14 17 18	8 7,463 7,471	8 7,437 7,445

Approved by the Board of Directors on October i, 2004 and signed on its behalf by:

K. J. Goodwin Director

K. J. Goodun.

The notes on pages 7 to 12 are an integral part of this Balance Sheet.

#### Notes to the Accounts

#### 1) Principal Accounting Policies

A summary of the principal accounting policies, all of which have been applied consistently throughout the year and with the preceding year is set out below.

#### (a) Basis of preparation of accounts

The accounts are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the applicable UK accounting standards. The Company has taken advantage of the exemption given in FRS 1 (Revised) "Cash Flow Statements" not to prepare a cash flow statement as a consolidated cash flow statement, which includes the cash flows of the Company, has been published by the Ultimate Parent Undertaking.

In addition to the requirements of accounting standards, the accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting for Oil and Gas Exploration, Development, Production and Decommissioning Activities" issued by the Oil Industry Accounting Committee and updated 7 June 2001 (SORP), except the SORP recommends that oil and gas reserve quantities be disclosed. The directors have elected not to publish this information for the Company.

#### (b) Joint ventures

The Company conducts the majority of its exploration, development and production activities in association with other companies under joint operating agreements. The accounts reflect the company's share of the costs and revenues resulting from such joint activities.

#### (c) Oil and Gas expenditure

The successful efforts method of accounting is followed for costs incurred in oil and gas exploration and production operations.

Capitalisation Policy - Acquisition costs are capitalised when incurred. Exploration costs, including geological and geophysical costs and costs of carrying and retaining unproved properties, are charged to the profit and loss account as incurred. Exploratory drilling costs are capitalised initially; however, if it is determined that an exploratory well does not contain proved reserves, such capitalised costs are charged to expense, as dry hole costs, at that time. Development costs are capitalised. Costs incurred to operate and maintain wells and equipment and to lift oil and gas to the surface are generally expensed.

Depreciation, Depletion and Amortisation - All capitalised costs are depleted on a unit-of-production method based on proved reserves.

Disposal of fixed assets - Gains and losses on disposals of fixed assets are taken to the profit and loss account in the year in which they arise.

Decommissioning Provision - Costs incurred by the joint venture for exploration, development and production are generally recoverable from production of reserves under the terms of the Malacca Strait Production Sharing Contract. At the termination of the contract, possession of the equipment and facilities reverts to the Indonesian government. Therefore, no provision for decommissioning is made in the accounts.

#### (d) Deferred Taxation

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more, tax. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

#### Notes to the Accounts (continued)

#### (e) Foreign Currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences arising on re-translation are taken to the profit and loss account.

#### 2) Related Party Transactions

Certain services were provided by Novus Management Services Pty Limited, a related company. A service charge of US\$ 27,746 has been included in the accounts to reflect the services provided by that company (2002 US\$ 203,352).

#### 3) Operating Revenue

Sales of crude oil, which are stated net of value added tax are recorded on the entitlement method. When the company's share of production for a given period is greater than its entitlement, a royalty expense is recorded. When the volume of oil lifted is greater/(less) than the company's entitlement, a payable/(receivable) accrues.

Under the terms of the Malacca Strait Production Sharing Contract, the Company is required to sell certain amounts of crude to the government of Indonesia at prices provided for in the contract. The Company has recorded revenue from such sales based on latest realised prices from sales of crude to third parties.

During the financial year the Company operated only in Indonesia and in one industry which consisted of exploration, development and production of crude oil, natural gas and associated liquids and all of its turnover is derived from such operations.

#### 4) Discontinued Operations

During 2002, the company sold its interest in the Malacca Strait PSC. Management of this interest constituted the company's principal business activity. Accordingly, the company's results for the period covered by the 2002 report were considered as being of a discontinued nature. Disclosures in the profit and loss account have been made accordingly.

On disposal, a profit of \$3.405m was realized. No tax is applicable to this profit.

#### 5) Cost of Sales

2003 US\$'000	2002 US\$'000
_	5,304
-	6,903
_	543
(26)	220
(26)	12,970
	US\$'000 - - (26)

#### 6) Employee Information

The Company had no employees, other than directors, during 2003 and 2002.

# Notes to the Accounts (continued)

#### 7) **Directors' Remuneration**

The Directors who served during the year ended 31 December 2003 received no fees or remuneration for their services as directors of the company (2002 - \$Nil). Mr K Goodwin and Mr J Hornabrook are directors of Novus UK (Indonesian Holdings) Ltd, (the parent undertaking) in whose accounts information required by the Companies Act 1985 as to emoluments is given.

#### 8) **Auditors' Remuneration**

Auditors' remuneration (and fees for other services) are borne by Novus Management Services Pty Limited, a related entity & a member of the Novus Petroleum Limited Group.

#### 9) Tax on Profit on Ordinary Activities

The tax charge is made up as follows:

	2003 US\$'000	2002 US\$'000
Current Tax:		
UK Corporation Tax on Profits of the Period Double Tax relief	-	-
Foreign Tax Total current tax	-	408 408
Deferred Tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences (note 13)	•	239
Tax on profit on Ordinary Activities		647

#### Factors affecting the tax charge for the period

The rate at which tax has been assessed for the period is lower than the standard rate of Corporation tax in UK. The differences are explained below:

	2003 US\$'000	2002 US\$'000
Profit/(Loss) on ordinary activities before tax	26_	4,454
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in Indonesia of 45% (2002: 37%)	12	1,648
Effect of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Capital Allowances in excess of depreciation Profit on disposal of interest in Joint Venture not taxable Group Relief Claimed	(12)	61 (42) (1,259)
Current tax charge for the period		408

# **Notes to the Accounts (continued)**

10)	Fixed Assets - Tangible Assets		
,		2003 US\$'000	2002 US\$'000
	Interest in Petroleum Properties		
	At 1 January	-	95,257
	Additions	-	773
	Dry Hole Costs Disposals	-	(295)
	At 31 December		(95,735)
	At 01 December		
	Depreciation, depletion and amortisation		
	At 1 January	-	90,082
	Charge for the year	-	495
	Disposals	<u></u>	(90,577)
	At 31 December		-
	Net Book Value at 31 December		-
	<b>F</b>		
	Property, Plant and Equipment		0.000
	At 1 January Additions	-	2,389 252
	Disposals	-	(2,641)
	At 31 December		- (2,041)
	Accumulated Depreciation		
	At 1 January	77	1,984
	Charge for the year		48
	Disposals	-	(2,032)
	At 31 December	-	
	Net Book Value at 31 December		_
	Total Net Book Value at 31 December	<del></del>	-
11)	Debtors		
		2003 US\$'000	2002 US\$'000
	Trade Debtors	-	770
	Fellow subsidiary undertakings	_	756
	Other	7,499	6,494
	•	7,499	8,020

#### Notes to the Accounts (continued)

12)	Creditors - Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	2003 US\$'000	2002 US\$'000
	Corporation Tax Creditor Trade	28 28	60 515 575
13)	Provisions for Liabilities and Charges		
	The movements in deferred taxation during the Current and previous years are as follows:	Deferred 2003 US\$'000	Taxation 2002 US\$'000
	At 1 January Charge for the year Disposal At 31 December	- - -	2,604 239 (2,843)
	The potential liability for deferred taxation is:	2003 US\$'000	2002 US\$'000
	Accelerated capital allowances Deferred Branch Profit Tax Liability	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
44\	Shara Canital		

#### 14) Share Capital

	US\$'000	US\$'000
Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid 5000 ordinary		
shares of £1 translated at the 31 December 1982		
rate of exchange of US\$1.62/£1	8	8

#### 15) Ultimate Parent Undertaking

The Directors regard Novus Petroleum Limited of Sydney, Australia, a company incorporated in Australia, as the ultimate parent undertaking as of 31 December 2003 and whose principal place of business is at 321 Kent Street Sydney 2000, Australia. The consolidated accounts of the Group are available to the public and may be obtained from that address.

However, during the period to which these accounts relate, a takeover offer in respect of Novus Petroleum Limited was announced by PT Medco Energi Internasional Tbk ("Medco") of Jakarta, Indonesia. During 2004, Medco's takeover offer was successful and a change of control of Novus Petroleum Limited occurred. Accordingly, the ultimate parent undertaking is now different to that which existed at 31 December 2003. The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Novus UK (Indonesian Holdings) Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

2002

2003

#### Notes to the Accounts (continued)

#### 16) Commitments

18)

There are no commitments other than those disclosed elsewhere in the accounts.

# 17) Profit and Loss Account

	2003 US\$'000	2002 US\$'000
At 1 January	7,437	3,630
Profit for the year	26	3,807
At 31 December	7,463	7,437
Reconciliation of Movements in Shareholders' Funds		
	2003 US\$'000	2002 US\$'000

7,445

3,638

3,807

7.445

#### 19) Post Balance Sheet Event

At 1 January

Profit for the year

At 31 December

A takeover offer in respect of Novus Petroleum Limited was announced by PT Medco Energi International Tbk (Medco) of Jakarta, Indonesia. During 2004, Medco's takeover offer was successful and a change of control of Novus Petroleum occurred. Accordingly, the ultimate parent undertaking is now different to that which existed at 31 December 2003.