ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2000

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ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2000

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AUDITORS' REPORT TO TULLOW UK GAS LIMITED

PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 24 OF SCHEDULE 8 TO THE COMPANIES ACT 1985

We have examined the abbreviated accounts on pages 4 to 9, together with the financial statements of Tullow UK Gas Limited prepared under section 226 of the Companies Act 1985 for the year ended 31st December 2000.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors are responsible for preparing the abbreviated accounts in accordance with Schedule 8 to the Companies Act 1985. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to the company's entitlement to the exemptions claimed in the directors' statement on page 6 and whether the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with that Schedule.

Basis of opinion

We have carried out the procedures we considered necessary to confirm, by reference to the audited financial statements, that the company is entitled to the exemptions and that the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared from those financial statements. The scope of our work for the purpose of this report does not include examining or dealing with events after the date of our report on the full financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion the company is entitled under sections 246 and 247 of the Companies Act 1985 to the exemptions conferred by Section A of Part 111 of Schedule 8 to that act, in respect of the year ended 31st December 2000, and the abbreviated accounts on pages 3 to 8 have been properly prepared in accordance with that Schedule.

..... continued

AUDITORS' REPORT TO TULLOW UK GAS LIMITED

PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 24 OF SCHEDULE 8 TO THE COMPANIES ACT 1985

... continued

Other Information

On the 12th April 2001 we reported, as auditors of Tullow UK Gas Limited, to the members on the financial statements prepared under section 226 of the Companies Act 1985 for the year ended 31st December 2000, and our audit report was as follows:

''We have audited the financial statements on pages 5 to 13 which have been prepared under the historical cost convention and the accounting policies set out on pages 8 and 9.

Respective Responsibilities of Directors and Auditors

As described on page 3 the Company's Directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion, based on our audit, on those statements and to report our opinion to you.

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with 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 infomation 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 the Company's affairs at 31st December, 2000 and of its loss and cash flows for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act, 1985."

5th September 2001

Robert J. Kidney & Co., Chartered Accountants, Registered Auditors, 12 College Green, Dublin 2.

We certify that this is a true copy of the Auditors' Special Report issued to the Directors on 12th April 2001.

A. de J Homen Director

Secretary

Secretary Secretary

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

FOR THE SHAREHOLDERS' FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the period and of the profit or loss of the company 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;
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping 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 financial statements comply with the Companies Acts 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.

Shoras Harle

On Behalf of the Board

Director

Director

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2000

The principal accounting policies of the Company are as follows:

Basis of Accounting

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

The Company is engaged in oil and gas exploration and development through unincorporated joint ventures. The company consolidates its share of the results and net assets of these joint ventures. In addition where the Company acts as operator to the joint venture, the gross liabilities and receivables (including amounts due or from non-operating partners) of the joint venture are included in the Companys Balance Sheet.

Turnover

Turnover represents the sales value, net of VAT and overriding royalties on an entitlement basis supplied to external customers.

Foreign Currencies

Sterling is the reporting currency of the Company. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rates of exchange ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities are translated into sterling at the balance sheet date with a corresponding credit or charge to the profit and loss account.

Cost Of Exploration

The Company adopts the successful efforts method of accounting for exploration and appraisal costs. All pre-licence, licence acquisition, exploration and appraisal costs are initially capitalised as intangible fixed assets in cost centres by well, field or area as appropriate pending determination of commercial reserves. Directly attributable administration costs and interest payable are capitalised insofar as they relate to specific exploration and development activities.

These costs are then written off unless commercial reserves have been established or the determination process has not been completed.

Following the discovery of a commercially viable field the attributable costs are transferred to tangible fixed assets in single field cost centres.

Commercial Reserves

Commercial reserves are proven and probable oil and gas reserves, as defined in the UK Statement of Recommended Practice 'Accounting for oil and gas exploration, development, production and decommissioning activities'.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2000

Depletion and Amortisation - Discovery Fields

All expenditure carried within each field is amortised from the commencement of production, on a unit of production basis, which is the ratio of oil and gas production in the period to the estimated quantities of commercial reserves at the end of the period plus the production in the period, on a field by field basis. Costs used in the unit of production calculation comprise the net book value of capitalised costs plus the estimated future field development costs. Changes in the estimates of commercial reserves or future field development costs are dealt with prospectively.

Where there has been a change in economic conditions that indicates a possible impairment in a discovery field, the recoverability of the net book value relating to that field is assessed by comparison with the estimated discounted future net cash flows based on management's expectations of future oil and gas prices and future costs. Any impairment identified is charged to the profit and loss account as additional depreciation, depletion and amortisation. Where conditions giving rise to an impairment subsequently reverse, the effect of the impairment charge is also reversed as a credit to the profit and loss account.

Decommissioning

Provision for decommissioning is recognised in full at the commencement of oil and gas production. The amount recognised is the the present value of estimated future expenditure determined in accordance with local conditions and requirements. A corresponding tangible fixed asset of an amount equal to the provision is also created. This is subsequently amortised on a unit of production basis. Changes in the the estimates of commercial reserves or decomissioning cost estimates are dealt with prospectively.

Deferred Taxation

Deferred taxation is provided under the liability method on all material timing differences to the extent that a liability is expected to arise in the foreseeable future.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2000

	NOTES	<u>2000</u>	1999 £'000
FIXED ASSETS		=	2.000
Tangible	2	5,838,234	5,689,286
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors Cash at Bank and in Hand	3	417,538 136,549	426,158 257,843
		554,087	684,001
CREDITORS (Amounts falling due within one year)			
Trade and Other Creditors Bank Loans and Overdrafts	4 5	1,136,024 966,000	538,972 966,000
		2,102,024	1,504,972
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		(1,547,937)	(820,971)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABI	LITIES	4,290,297	4,868,315
CREDITORS (Amounts falling due after more Parent Company Bank Loans Provision for Charges	than one 9	year) 3,885,241 3,323,000 91,993	3,194,289 3,289,000 91,993
		6,300,234	6,575,282
NET ASSETS		(2,009,937)	(1,706,967)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called Up Share Capital Profit and Loss Account	8 9	3,100,000 (5,109,937)	3,100,000 (4,806,967)
SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS		(2,009,937)	(1,706,967)

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions conferred by Section A of Part 111 of Schedule 8 to the Companies Act, 1985 and, in the directors' opinion, the company is entitled to those exemptions on the grounds that it is a small company within the definitions of that Act. A. de laws

Director

The notes on pages 7 to 9 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

NOTES ON THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2000

NOTE 1. PARENT COMPANY

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Tullow Oil Plc which is incorporated in Ireland.

NOTE 2. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

			Exploration and Development Discovery Fields £
	Cost		
	At 31st December 1999 Additions Disposals		6,532,060 589,213
	At 31st December 2000		7,121,273
	Amortisation and Depreciation		
	At 31st December 1999 Charged to Profit and Loss Account Disposals		842,774 440,265 -
	At 31st December 2000		1,283,039
	Net Book Value		
	At 31st December 2000		5,838,234
	At 31st December 1999		5,689,286
NOTE 3.	DEBTORS (Amounts falling due within one year)		
		2000 £	1999 £
	Trade Debtors Other Debtors and Prepayments Prepayments and Accrued Income	105,306 194,540 117,692	212,010 126,267 87,881
		417,538	426,158

NOTES ON THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2000

NOTE 4.	TRADE AND OTHER CREDITORS (Amounts falling due within one year)	2000 £	1999 £
	Trade Creditors VAT	312,908 13,590	96,871 30,872
	Accruals	809,526	411,229
		1,136,024	538,972
NOTE 5.	BANK LOANS (Amounts falling due within one year)	2000 £	1999 £
	Term Loan	966,000	966,000
	(Amounts falling due after more than one y	ear)	
	Term Loan - One to two Years	966,000	966,000
	- Three to Five Years	1,357,000	
	- After Five Years		308,000
		2,323,000	3,289,000

The bank borrowings are secured as follows:

- (a) Pledge over the issued share capital of the company.
- (b) First floating charge over the assets of the company.
- (c) Guarantee by Tullow Oil plc (registered in Ireland).

NOTE 6.	PARENT COMPANY	2000 £	1999 £
	Amount due to Tullow Oil Plc	3,885,241	3,194,289

The Directors have received assurances from Tullow Oil plc that no repayment of the parent company loan will be required in excess of the Company's free cash balances in order that the Company can continue as a going concern.

NOTE 7.	PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGES	2000 £	1999 £
	Decommissioning Costs Balance at beginning of Year Charge for Year	91,993	91,993
	Balance at end of Year	91,993	91,993

At 31st December 2000 the provision for the decommissioning of the Company's natural gas facilities at the end of their economic lives was £91,993. The provision has been estimated using existing technology at current prices. The costs are expected to be incurred over the next 25 years.

NOTES ON THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2000

NOTE 8.	CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL	2000 £	1999 £
	Authorised, Allotted and Fully Paid		
	3,100,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 Each	3,100,000	3,100,000
NOTE 9.	PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	2000 £	1999 £
	At 1st January Loss for Year	(4,806,967) (302,970)	(4,552,472) (254,495)
	At 31st December	(5,109,937)	(4,806,967)

NOTE 10. APPROVAL OF FULL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The full financial statements were approved by the Directors on 12th April 2000.