Registered No: SC329619

CAPRICORN PETROLEUM LIMITED

REPORT & FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

CAPRICORN PETROLEUM LIMITED

Directors:

Simon Thomson
James Smith
Paul Mayland

Secretary:

Duncan Wood

Independent Auditors:

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
141 Bothwell Street
Glasgow
G2 7EQ

Solicitors:

Shepherd and Wedderburn LLP
1 Exchange Crescent
Conference Square
Edinburgh
EH3 8UL

Registered Office:

50 Lothian Road
Edinburgh
EH3 9BY

Registered No:

SC329619

CAPRICORN PETROLEUM LIMITED

Directors' Report

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Consolidated financial statements are not produced for the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary, Capricorn Oil and Gas Tunisia Gmbh, as provided under the exemption in section 400(1) of the Companies Act 2006.

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Capricorn Energy Limited. The results of the Company are consolidated into those of the ultimate parent company, Cairn Energy PLC, registered in Scotland, whose principal place of business is at 50 Lothian Road, Edinburgh, EH3 9BY.

Business Review

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and therefore a Strategic Report has not been prepared.

The Company's principal activity is that of a holding company.

The Company currently holds investment in Capricorn Oil and Gas Tunisia Gmbh which is in the process of liquidation. The directors are considering options for the Company's future.

During the year the Company made a loss of US$27,572 (2015: loss of US$17,957) mostly due to exchange losses.

No dividend has been paid or declared in respect of the year ended 31 December 2016 (2015: US$nil). The Company did not hold any cash and cash equivalents during the year and therefore a Statement of Cash Flows has not been presented.

Accounting Policies

The Company applies accounting policies in line with the Cairn Energy PLC Group accounting policies. Significant accounting policies of the Group are included in their financial statements. Accounting policies relating to non-material items are available on the Cairn Energy PLC website.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The Company's principal risks and uncertainties derive from the Company's ability to liquidate its subsidiary without incurring further costs.

Financial Instruments

For detail of the Company's financial risk management policy see note 7.

Directors

The Directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

James Smith

Paul Mayland

Simon Thomson

CAPRICORN PETROLEUM LIMITED

Directors' Report (continued)

Statement of directors' responsibilities
The directors are responsible for preparing 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 the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. 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 year. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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 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 for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Disclosure of Information to Auditors
The directors of the Company who held office as at the date of this report confirm that, as far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware. In making this confirmation, the directors have taken appropriate steps to make themselves aware of the relevant audit information and that the Company's auditors are aware of this information.

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office, and a resolution that they be re-appointed will be presented at the annual general meeting.

By Order of the Board

Duncan Wood

Duncan Wood
Secretary
50 Lothian Road
Edinburgh EH3 9BY

23 June 2017

Independent auditors' report to the members of Capricorn Petroleum Limited

Report on the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, Capricorn Petroleum Limited 's financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

What we have audited

The financial statements, included within the Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), comprise:

- the Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2016;
- the Income Statement and Statement of Comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is IFRSs as adopted by the European Union, and applicable law.

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

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 Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In addition, in light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we are required to report if we have identified any material misstatements in the Directors' Report. We have nothing to report in this respect.

Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- 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.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Entitlement to exemptions

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Our responsibilities and those of the directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) ("ISAs (UK & Ireland)"). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

What an audit of financial statements involves

We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland). An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed;
- the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the directors' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report. With respect to the Directors' Report, we consider whether this report includes the disclosures required by applicable legal requirements.

Michael Timar (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Glasgow
23 June 2017

CAPRICORN PETROLEUM LIMITED
Income Statement
For the year ended 31 December 2016

	Notes	**2016 US$**	2015 US$
Intercompany provision	5	**(25,983)**	(4,758)
Exchange loss		**(1,589)**	(13,199)
Loss before taxation	2	**(27,572)**	(17,957)
Taxation	3	**-**	-
Loss for the year		**(27,572)**	(17,957)

Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 31 December 2016

	2016 US$	2015 US$
Loss for the year	**(27,572)**	(17,957)
Total comprehensive expense for the year	**(27,572)**	(17,957)

CAPRICORN PETROLEUM LIMITED

Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2016

	Notes	2016 US$	2015 US$
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	5	**1,378,361**	1,405,933
Total assets		**1,378,361**	1,405,933
Net assets		**1,378,361**	1,405,933
Equity			
Called-up share capital	6	**3,420,921**	3,420,921
Accumulated losses		**(127,894,393)**	(127,866,821)
Other reserves	6	**125,851,833**	125,851,833
Total equity		**1,378,361**	1,405,933

The Company did not hold any cash and cash equivalents during the year and therefore a Statement of Cash Flows has not been presented.

The financial statements on pages 6 to15 were approved by the Board of Directors on 23 June 2017 and signed on its behalf by:

James Smith
Director

Company Registered Number SC329619

CAPRICORN PETROLEUM LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 December 2016

	Called-up Share Capital US$	Accumulated losses US$	Other Reserves US$	Total Equity US$
At 1 January 2015	3,420,921	(127, 848,864)	125,851,833	1,423,890
Loss for the year	-	(17,957)	-	(17,957)
Total comprehensive expense for the year	-	(17,957)	-	(17,957)
At 1 January 2016	3,420,921	(127,866,821)	125,851,833	1,405,933
Loss for the year	-	(27,572)	-	**(27,572)**
Total comprehensive expense for the year	-	(27,572)	-	**(27,572)**
At 31 December 2016	**3,420,921**	**(127,894,393)**	**125,851,833**	**1,378,361**

1 Accounting Policies

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements of Capricorn Petroleum Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2016 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 23 June 2017. The Company is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The registered office is located at 50 Lothian Road, Edinburgh, Scotland.

The Company prepares its financial statements on a historical cost basis. Where there are assets and liabilities calculated on a different basis, this fact is disclosed in the relevant accounting policy. The Company's financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. The accounting policies adopted during the year are consistent with those adopted by the parent Cairn Energy PLC. Consolidated financial statements are not produced for the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary (detailed in note 4 to the financial statements) as provided under the exemption in section 400(1) of the Companies Act 2006.

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Business Review on page 2. The financial position of the Company and borrowing facilities are presented in the financial statements and supporting notes. In addition, note 7 to the financial statements includes the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital; its financial risk management objectives; details of its financial instruments and its exposures to credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company has sufficient financial resources with which the directors believe that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully, despite the current uncertain economic outlook. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

b) Accounting standards

The Company prepares its financial statements in accordance with applicable International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") as adopted by the EU, and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRS IC") and Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. The Company's financial statements are also consistent with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") as they apply to accounting periods ended 31 December 2016.

- Annual improvements to IFRSs 2011-2013 Cycle

The adoption of these amendments will have no material impact on the Company's results or financial statement disclosures. The following amendments to standards issued by the IASB and endorsed by the EU have yet to be adopted by the Company:

- Annual improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle (effective 1 February 2016)
- Amendments to IFRS11: Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations (effective 1 January 2016)
- Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation (effective 1 January 2016)
- Annual improvements to IFRSs 2012-2015 Cycle (effective 1 January 2016)
- Amendments to IAS 1: Disclosure Initiative (effective 1 January 2016)
- Amendments to IAS 27: Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements (effective 1 January 2016)
- Amendments to IAS 7: Statement of Cash Flows (effective 1 January 2017)

The adoption of these amendments will have no material impact on the Company's results or financial statement disclosures. There are no other standards or amendments issued by the IASB and endorsed by the EU that will impact the Company.

1 Accounting Policies (continued)

c) Investments

The Company's investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less provisions resulting from impairment. In testing for impairment the carrying value of the investment is compared to its recoverable amount, being its fair value less costs of disposal. The fair value is based on the discounted future net cash flows of any oil and gas assets held by the subsidiary, using estimated cash flow projections over the licence period. For exploration assets, estimated discounted cash flows are risk-weighted for future exploration success.

d) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets are categorised as financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables and available-for-sale financial assets. The Company holds financial assets which are classified as either available-for-sale financial assets or loans and receivables.

Financial liabilities generally substantiate claims for repayment in cash or another financial asset. Financial liabilities are categorised as either fair value through profit or loss or held at amortised cost. All of the Company's financial liabilities are held at amortised cost.

Financial instruments are generally recognised as soon as the Company becomes party to the contractual regulations of the financial instrument.

Other receivables

Other receivables (classified as loans and receivables under IAS 39) that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted on an active market are initially measured at fair value and then subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment. Other receivables are recognised when invoiced. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables where the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

The carrying amounts of other receivables are tested at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective material evidence of impairment, for example overdue trade debt. Any impairment losses are recognised through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in the Income Statement or Balance Sheet in accordance with where the original receivable was recognised.

e) Equity

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs, allocated between share capital and share premium.

Capital contribution from the parent is recognised at the fair value of the debt forgiven by the parent company. At the reporting date, any debts due to or due from group companies are reviewed. Where the fair value of the assets in the underlying subsidiary supports the issue of equity shares to reduce intercompany balances, equity shares are issued to reduce the debt. However, if this is not the case, the debt is usually forgiven by the parent, and the amount is considered as capital contribution in the subsidiary.

1 Accounting Policies (continued)

f) **Taxation**

The total tax charge or credit represents the sum of current tax and deferred tax. The current tax is based on taxable profit or loss for the year. Taxable profit or loss differs from net profit or loss as reported in the Income Statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint operations where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences that exist only where it is probable that taxable profits will be generated against which the carrying value of the deferred tax asset can be recovered.

A deferred tax asset or liability is not recognised if a temporary difference arises on initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Current and deferred tax is calculated using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

2 Operating Loss

Auditors' remuneration

The Company's auditors' remuneration of US$2,440 (2015: US$2,495) has been borne by the intermediate holding company Capricorn Energy Limited. Auditors' remuneration for other services is disclosed in the financial statements of Cairn Energy PLC, the ultimate parent undertaking.

The Company has a policy in place for the award of non-audit work to the auditors which, in certain circumstances, requires approval by the Audit Committee of Cairn Energy PLC, the ultimate parent undertaking. No such costs were incurred by the Company during the year (2015: US$nil).

Employees

This company has no employees (2015: none).

3 Taxation

Factors affecting tax expense for year
A reconciliation of the income tax expense applicable to the loss before income tax at the applicable tax rate to the income tax expense at the Company's effective income tax rate is as follows:

	2016 US$	2015 US$
Loss before taxation	**(27,572)**	(17,957)
Tax at the standard rate of UK corporation tax of 20% (2015: 20.25%)	**(5,514)**	(3,636)
Effects of:		
Non-taxable income/non-deductible expenses	**5,196**	963
Tax losses surrendered to other group companies	**318**	2,673
Total tax charge	**-**	-

Factors that may affect future corporation tax charges
The UK main rate of corporation tax is currently 20% (21% prior to 1 April 2015).

4 Investments

	Subsidiary undertakings US$
Cost	
At 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016	**74,499,558**
Impairment	
At 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016	**74,499,558**
Net book value at 31 December 2015 and 2016	**-**

The Company's subsidiaries as at the Balance Sheet date are set out below:-

	Business	**Country of incorporation**	**Country of operation**	**Registered office address**
Direct holdings				
Capricorn Oil and Gas Tunisia Gmbh	Non-trading	Switzerland	Non-trading	c/o Confidas Treuhand AG, Gubelstrasse 5, Postfach 1524, CH-6301 Zug, Switzerland

Capricorn Oil and Gas Tunisia GmbH is in process of liquidation.

5 Trade and Other Receivables

	31 December 2016 US$	31 December 2015 US$
Amounts owed by group companies	**1,378,361**	1,405,933

As at 31 December, the ageing analysis of trade and other receivables is set out below:

	Total US$	**>120 days US$**
2016		
Past due but not impaired	**1,378,361**	**1,378,361**
Past due and impaired	**6,798,237**	**6,798,237**
Allowance for doubtful debts	**(6,798,237)**	**(6,798,237)**
As at 31 December 2016	**1,378,361**	**1,378,361**

	Total US$	>120 days US$
2015		
Past due but not impaired	1,405,933	1,405,933
Past due and impaired	6,772,254	6,772,254
Allowance for doubtful debts	(6,772,254)	(6,772,254)
As at 31 December 2015	1,405,933	1,405,933

The movement in the allowance for doubtful debts individually or collectively impaired is set out below:

	Amounts owed by subsidiary undertakings US$
At 1 January 2015	(6,762,705)
Amounts provided during year	(4,758)
Exchange difference	(4,791)
At 1 January 2016	(6,772,254)
Amounts provided during year	(25,983)
At 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016	**(6,798,237)**

6 Called-up Share Capital and Other Reserves

Allotted, issued and fully paid ordinary shares	**£1 Ordinary shares Number of shares**	**£1 Ordinary shares US$**
At 31 December 2015 and 2016	**2,221,954**	**3,420,921**

Other Reserves

During the 2011, a group company forgave a debt of $76.9m. This balance was credited to Other Reserves. During 2014, Capricorn Energy Limited, the parent company waived debts due of US$24.2m and Capricorn Oil Limited, a group company waived debts due of US$24.8m, both of which were credited to Other Reserves.

7 Financial Risk Management: Objectives and Policies

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are liquidity risk and foreign currency risk. The Board of the Company's ultimate parent company, Cairn Energy PLC through the Treasury Sub-Committee, reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and these are summarised below.

The Group's treasury function, at Cairn Energy PLC, and Executive Team as appropriate are responsible for managing these risks, in accordance with the policies set by the Cairn Energy PLC Board. Management of these risks is carried out by monitoring of cash flows, investment and funding requirements using a variety of techniques. These potential exposures are managed whilst ensuring that the Company and the Group have adequate liquidity at all times in order to meet their immediate cash requirements. There are no significant concentrations of risks unless otherwise stated. The Company does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivatives, for speculative purposes.

The primary financial assets and liabilities of the Company comprise intra-group loans and other receivables and financial liabilities held at amortised cost. The Company strategy is to finance its operations through a mixture of retained profits and group borrowings. Other alternatives such as equity issues and other forms of non investment-grade debt finance are reviewed by the Cairn Energy PLC Board, when appropriate.

Liquidity risk
The Cairn Energy PLC Group and the Company closely monitor and manage its liquidity risk using both short and long-term cash flow projections, supplemented by debt financing plans and active portfolio management. Cash forecasts are regularly produced and sensitivities run for different scenarios including, but not limited to, changes in and delays of development projects. The forecasts show that the Group and Company will be able to operate within its current debt facilities and have significant financial headroom for the 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

Foreign currency risk
The Company manages exposures that arise from non-functional currency receipts and payments by matching receipts and payments in the same currency and actively managing the residual net position. Where residual net exposures do exist and they are considered significant the Company, the Company may from time to time opt to use derivative financial instruments to minimise the exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange and interest rates. At this time, however, there are no such instruments (2015: none).

Capital Management
The objective of the Company's capital management structure is to ensure that there remains sufficient liquidity within the Company to carry out committed work programme requirements of the subsidiary companies. The Group's treasury function monitors the long-term cash flow requirements of the business in order to assess the requirement for changes to the capital structure to meet that objective and to maintain flexibility.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes to economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue shares for cash, repay debt, put in place new debt facilities or other such restructuring activities as appropriate. No significant changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the year ended 31 December 2016.

Company capital and net debt were made up as follows:

	31 December 2016 US$	31 December 2015 US$
Trade and other payables	-	-
Net debt	-	-
Equity	**1,378,361**	1,405,933
Capital and net debt	**1,378,361**	1,405,933
Gearing ratio	-	-

8 Financial Instruments

The Company calculates the fair value of assets and liabilities by reference to amounts considered to be receivable or payable on the Balance Sheet date. The Company's financial assets and liabilities, together with their fair values are as follows:

Financial assets	**Carrying amount**		**Fair value**	
	31 December 2016 US$	31 December 2015 US$	**31 December 2016 US$**	31 December 2015 US$
Trade and other receivables	**1,378,361**	1,405,933	**1,378,361**	1,405,933

All of the above financial assets are current and stated after allowances for doubtful debts. An analysis of the ageing of other receivables is provided in note 5.

9 Related Party Transactions

The following table provides the balances which are outstanding with group companies at the Balance Sheet date:

	31 December 2016 US$	31 December 2015 US$
Amounts owed by group companies	**1,378,361**	1,405,933
	1,378,361	1,405,933

The amounts outstanding are unsecured, repayable on demand and will be settled in cash. Interest, where charged, is at market rates. No guarantees have been given.

Remuneration of key management personnel and directors

The directors of the Company are also directors of other companies in the Cairn Energy PLC Group. The directors received remuneration for the year of US$3.1m (2015: US$3.3m) and pension contributions of US$0.2m (2015: US$0.3m) all of which was paid by other companies in the group. The directors do not believe that it is practicable to apportion this amount between their services as directors of the Company and their services as directors of Cairn Energy PLC and fellow subsidiary companies. There are no agreements between the Company and the Board of Directors.

10 Ultimate Parent Company

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Capricorn Energy Limited. The results of the Company are consolidated into those of the ultimate parent company, Cairn Energy PLC, registered in Scotland, whose principal place of business is at 50 Lothian Road, Edinburgh, EH3 9BY.

Copies of Cairn Energy PLC's financial statements are available to the public and may be obtained from the above mentioned address.